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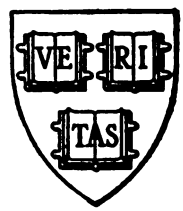
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HISTORY

OF

GARDINER,

PITTSTON AND WEST GARDINER,

WITH A SKETCH OF THE

KENNEBEC INDIANS, & NEW PLYMOUTH PURCHASE,

COMPRISING HISTORICAL MATTER FROM

1602 to 1852;

WITH GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES OF MANY FAMILIES.

BY J. W. HANSON,
Author of "History of Norridgewock and Canaan, Me.;"
"History of Danvers, Mass.;" &c. &c.

GARDINER:
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PALMER.
1852.

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PREFACE.

But little need be said of this volume by way of introduction. Its character will be developed to every one who peruses its contents. It has been the constant effort of the compiler to collect and arrange all the facts he could obtain from every known source, having any connection with the history of the towns of which he has treated, and he believes, and feels ready to say, that he knows of no important, uninvidious fact, which he has not recorded. If there are errors they are slight, and are such as necessarily attach to a work involving so many dates. His constant effort has been to crowd and compress his facts into the least possible space; so that if the reader looks for any felicities of diction, he will be disappointed. He will only behold a plain, unvarnished account of literal facts.

The books and persons to whom the compiler has been indebted for facts, will be found in the foot notes attached to the text, and the reader can consult the book or person, if he wishes to verify any statement concerning which he has doubt. Besides those, the compiler has been under the greatest obligations to Moses Springer, Esq., Hon. Edward Swan, Hon.

Robert H. Gardiner, (who not only furnished books, but valuable manuscript matter,) John Webb, late City Clerk, Alphonso H. Clark, Henry Dearborn, Peter Grant, Adjutant Gen. of Maine, Selectmen and Town Clerk of West Gardiner, Hon. David Bronson and E. S. J. Neally of Bath, and to that far larger number of his fellow citizens who have supplied him with papers, hints, and means of information, and manifested constant and great cordiality in advancing the labor in which he has been engaged.

It will be difficult for any one whose eyes shall glance over these pages, to realize the vast amount of constant, plodding research and toil, invested in this volume, involving hundreds of miles of travel, the reading of many volumes of books, the consultation of thousands of pages of good, bad and indifferent manuscript, and of many oblivious octogenarians, and then, the additional labor of sifting, assorting, collating and reconciling. Besides this, the greatest conceivable apathy, and indifference, and ignorance prevailed, even among those who were born and who had grown gray, and wise in other matters, on the soil. With all these obstacles before him, the compiler persevered, and he believes his volume is correct as far as it goes, and that it contains as much substantial information as can be well crowded into the same space. He hopes his fellow citizens will encourage his effort by buying his book, and being pleased with it.

INDEX.

PAGE.

Abenaques, or Abnakis, localities of, ... 13, 17
" signification of, ... 14
" tribes of, ... 14
" description of, ... 14, 15
" in 1615, number of, ... 23
" depredations of, ... 26
" fate of, ... 26
" in the Revolution, ... 27
" chiefs, ... 27
Army worm, ... 85
Agry, Thomas and family, ... 87
Allen family, ... 103, 104
Arnold's Expedition, ... 113, 117
Alterations in Town lines, ... 179
Alewives, very plenty, ... 186
Almanac, Maine Farmers', ... 297
Associations, Incorporations, &c. 322
Attorneys, ... 332
Almshouse, ... 336

Brown, Alexander's death in Gardiner, ... 36
" " settlement in " 56
Berry family, ... 68, 78, 79, 80, 81
Bailey family, ... 72, 73, 106
Bacon, William 81
Burns, Joseph 82
Byram family, ... 155, 156
Brown farm, ... 85
Barker family, ... 110, 111, 156
Blanchard family, ... 128
Bradstreet family, ... , 131
Bickford, Moses 82, 83
Brick kiln, ... 155
Bowman's Point, sketch of, ... 166, 167, 168, 204
Bridge, Swan Island, opposed, ... 176, 200, 201
Born-drunk Davis, ... 204
Burns, William 213
Bridge, effort for, ... 214
Bailey, Rev. Jacob 245
Baptists, Calvinistic, ... 275, 276, 277

PAGE.

Books published, ... 296, 297
Buildings, when built, ... 339
Cabbassa Indians, relics of, ... 18
" " origin of name, ... 18, 19
" " " of tribe, ... 19
" " in 1807–8, ... 19
" skirmish at, ... 25
Call family, ... 33
Charter of Wm. & Mary, ... 37
Cabbassa Mill, ... 47, 62
Colburn family, ... 70, 71, 86
Cox, James, ... 84
Cooper family, ... 137
Clark family, ... 137
Clay family, ... 170
Cold fever, ... 177
Common, ... 209
Cave, singular, ... 209
Cabbassa stream, power of, ... 214, 217
" " appearance of, ... 217
City officers, Gardiner, ... 227, 228
Congregationalists, Pittston, ... 263—266
Gardiner, ... 266—271
College graduates, ... 335
Character of people, ... 341—2

Davis family, ... 61, 67
Door family, ... 75
Denny, John, ... 78
Denbow, Nathaniel, ... 83, 86
Dunlap, James, ... 127
Dearborn family, ... 140—144, 340
Dunham family, ... 158
Deaths of aged people, ... 291—294
Daughters of Temperance, ... 326

Etechemins, ... 13
Early Voyages to Maine, ... 29, 30
" " " Kennebec, ... 30, 1, 3, 4, 6
Everson, William, ... 82, 83
Embargo, action of the people on, ... 176
Eastern River, ... 185
Evans, Hon. Geo. 207
Ecclesiastical, ... 245
Episcopal parish, history of, ... 245—256
East Pittston, early, ... 336—339
Early Settlers, ... 339

Flitner, Zachariah, family, ... 82
Fuller family, ... 133
Freewill Baptists, first church, ... 271
" " second " 272
" " third " 273

PAGE.

Freewill Baptists, fourth church, ... 274
" " fifth " 275
Freshets, ... 159, 284, 285
French Jesuits, ... 22
Fisheries of Kennebec, ... 37, 161
Fort Richmond built, ... 37, 38
" Cushnoc " 42, 43
" Halifax " 43
Fitch, Benjamin, ... 61, 63
Flagg, James, ... 78
Farm, first, ... 155
Freemasons, ... 322
Franklin Bank, ... 326
Farmingdale, ... 340
Facts, No. of herein, ... 340

Grant, form of 49, 60
" Plymouth, ... 48
Grants, Kennebec 31, 40, 49
" Dr. Gardiner's 46, 49, 60, 68, 69
" to settlers, ... 39, 47, 50
Gardiner, Dr.'s efforts, ... 46, 47, 54, 58, 59, 60
" " character, ... 43, 45
Gardiner, grant of area, ... 45
Grant to Vassal, ... 45
" " Dr. Gardiner, ... 47
Gardinerston, settlement of, ... 61
Great House, account of, ... 62
Game, ... 75
Glidden, Joseph 78
Gardiner (Gid.) family, ... 83
" Dr. and family, ... 87, 105
" " epitaph, ... 91
" " will, ... 92
" John 99
" William 102
Grant family, ... 134
Gay family, ... 156, 157
Gold digging, ... 168, 169
Gardiner, R. H. 172, 173
Gardiner, sketch of 195
" Act of incorporation, ... 195, 196, 197
" tax list, 1803, ... 197, 198, 199
" officers of 199
" appearance of in 1803, ... 199
" old houses in 199
" condition of in 1803, ... 203
" city charter, ... 213, 214
Gannet, Barzillai 201
Graduates, ... 344
Gardiner, location of 222, 214
" soil, &c., of 215, 216

PAGE.

Gardiner, R. H.'s house, ... 220
" tax list for 1851, ... 228, 238
" Bank, ... 326
" appearance of 218, 219

Hoskin's, Capt. death, ... 34
Hancock's visit to Gardinerston, ... 76
Haley, Martin 78
Hopkins, Peter 84
Hicks, Dr. Jonathan 86
Hazard, (slave,) 98, 99
Hallowell, Robert 171

Indian history, ... 13
" ideas of land titles, ... 15
" localities, ... 17
" names and definitions, ... 20, 21
" conduct to whites, ... 21, 28
" sales of land " 22, 34, 35
" insults to " 23
" wars, six, ... 24
" troubles at Richmond, ... 24
" " " Merry Meeting Bay, ... 25
Industry, origin of name, ... 66
Indians in Gardinerston, ... 27, 112, 113
Insurance Co., ... 326

Jenkins, Dennis, ... 84
Jackson family, ... 130
Jewett family, ... 137, 139, 158

Kennebec, origin of name, ... 16
" claim, ... 29
" " extent of, ... 32, 41
" " boundaries, ... 32, 33
Kerdoormeorp, (Brown's Farm,) 36
Kennebec Company's efforts, ... 50, 44
" " character, ... 52–3, 38
Kenny, Paul and Stephen, ... 83, 86
Kennebec River, ... 185
" " opening and shutting, ... 287, 288
" Indians, character 14
" bridge, ... 340

Lincoln, County of, formed, ... 171
Louis Philip, ... 163
Lawrence, John and Joseph, ... 84
Law, William, ... 84
Loud, Jacob, ... 61, 63
Lawrence family, ... 82, 86, 106, 161
Lapham family, ... 138
Lyceum, ... 206

Mechanic's Association, ... 322
McCausland's family, ... 61, 62, 68, 69

PAGE.

Marson, Abner, ... 84
Moore family, ... 157, 158, 335
Meeting-house, Pittston, ... 171, 179
Maine, separation of from Mass., . . 171, 176, 177, 203, 204
Military, War, &c., . . . 177, 204, 299–306
McCausland, Henry, ... 248
Methodists, East Pittston, ... 256
" Gardiner, ... 260–263
" Pittston, ... 263

Norridgewocks, their depredations, . . . 24–5
" destruction of, ... 25
Natahnis, ... 27
Noble, John and Henry, ... 86
North, Maj. and family, ... 86, 87
North house, ... 87
New Mills, origin of, ... 133
Nahumkeag Island, ... 185
" stream, ... 186
" pond, ... 187
New Jerusalem Church, ... 278
Newspapers, ... 294–6

Odd Fellows, I. O., ... 326
" " Literary Society, . . . 323–4
Occurences, ... 289
Oaklands, ... 220
Oak Grove Cemetery, . . . 212, 213, 336
Oldham family 83
Oakman, Samuel, ... 86
O'Bluffskie, Frederic, ... 87
Officers, first town, ... 134

Philbrook family, ... 61, 68
Prices, early 70, 127, 139
Population, in 1764, ... 76
" " 1800, ... 171
" table of, ... 290, 291
Pittston incorporated, ... 124
" Act of incorporation, . . . 124, 125, 126
Pitts, John, account of, ... 124
Pittston, name of, ... 126
Plaisted family, ... 136
Pittston, early condition of, ... 145
" inhabitants in 1785, . . 146, 147, 148, 187
" " location of, . 148, 149, 150, 153, 154
" " of in 1787, ... 153
" " " 1789, ... 159
" " " 1791, ... 160
" " " 1799, ... 166
" " condition of in 1800, . . 171
" sketch of modern 174

PAGE.

Pittston tax list, 1803, ... 174–176
" parishes, ... 176, 177
" description of 184, 185
" tax list, 1851, ... 188–194
Physicians, ... 202, 327–332
Poor, ... 206
Polls, valuation, &c., ... 291
Post-offices, ... 306–307
Publishments, early, ... 308, 309

Queen of Sheba, ... 159

Richmond trading house, ... 25
Revolutionary troubles, ... 112, 118
Revolution, efforts of Gardinerston in, 118, 119, 120, 121, 133, 134
Revolutionary soldiers, ... 122
Refugees, act concerning, ... 138
Roads, . . . 150, 155, 159, 171, 173, 176, 202
Representatives, ... 150

Settlers, early, sufferings of . . . 24, 84, 128
Sabbatis, ... 25, 27
Settlers, early at Edgecomb, ... 29
Settlements on the Kennebec, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 55, 57
Squatters' rebellions, ... 51
Settlers, difficulties with 52
Settlement in Pittston, first 56
Shipping built, ... 38
Settlers, character of, ... 70
" difficulties of 70
Smith family, ... 76, 77
Stackpole family, ... 109
Soper family, ... 128
Shaw family, ... 137
Springer family, ... 150, 151, 152
Swan family, ... 163, 164, 165
Stone family, ... 169, 170
Statistics of Pittston in 1820, ... 178
" " " " 1850, ... 188
" " Gardiner " 1820, ... 205, 289
" " " " 1850, ... 220, 221
Surplus Revenue, ... 211
Schools, ... 297, 299
Sochigones, location of, ... 14
Sons of Temperance, ... 344
Slaves in Gardiner, ... 340

Thomes, Mr., ... 61, 63
Tibbetts family, ... 73, 86
Trees, wood, &c. 74, 75, 155
Taggart family, ... 86, 110
Tarbox family, ... 107, 108
Town petition, ... 123

PAGE.

Town records, ... 130
Traveling carriages, &c. 162, 211
Temperance, . . . 178, 202-3, 206-7, 211
" Societies, ... 325
Town House, ... 179, 206, 207
" officers, Pittston, ... 181-3
Taxes, Pittston, ... 183-4
Togus springs, ... 186
Tax for support of Gospel, ... 200
Taxes, Gardiner, ... 224
Town officers, Gardiner, ... 225-7
Temple of Honor, ... 326

Universalists, ... 279—81

Vessels built, ... 309-322
Votes for Governor, . . . 179, 180, 222, 223
" " President, ... 181, 224

Wampum, ... 31
Weather, . . 62, 109, 127-8, 139, 155, 153, 163, 282-6
Winslow family, ... 61-7
Winter family, ...
Warren family, ... 84
West Gardiner settled, ... 127
Wakefield family, ... 158
Worromontogus bridge, ... 177
" river, ... 186
West Gardiner, incorporation, &c., . . . 239
" " officers, ... 240
" " Taxes, &c. 240-4
Wawenocs, location of, ... 14
Washingtonians, ... 323
Washingtons, Martha, ... 327

Young family, ... 132

PLATES.*

1	Episcopal Church,	Frontispiece.
2	Old Post-office,	86
3	R. H. Gardiner's House,	220
4	Methodist Church,	262
5	Congregational Church,	270
6	Universalist Church,	280

* The churches were drawn by B. S. Jones, of Pittston, and the residence of R. H. Gardiner was daguerreotyped by Mr. C. T. Rogers, and the old post-office by Mr. John Curran.

ERRATA.

Page

77, Samuel and Abigail Smith, were children of *James* and not of *Jeremiah*.

84, last line, *Julia* should commence the line above.

98, for hegird read *hegira*.

107, 5th line from bottom, for 1824, read 1826.

161, 13th line from bottom for Gardiner read *Pittston*.

298, 7th line from bottom for 71, read 17.

305, 14th line from top, for Whitman read *Whittemore*.

312, 1st line from bottom, for Wolverton, read *Woberton*.

HISTORY

OF

GARDINER AND PITTSTON.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN HISTORY.

When the messengers of European civilization first furled their white sails on the forest-fringed shores of America, numerous tribes of dusky Indians roamed our forests, and pursued therein the precarious habits of savage life. Wherever fish and game were plentiest, they were most numerous, enjoying a peaceful existence with the exception of occasional short, and bloody feuds. They had their own countries, the boundaries of which were well understood by the different tribes, and were never overstepped unless for the purpose of insult by some tribe bent on war.

The Abenakies, Abenaques or Abnakis and the Etechemins, owned and occupied the present limits of Maine. The Etechemins dwelt from the Penobscot, eastward, and the Abnakis from New Hampshire to the Penobscot. Sometimes the name was called Wapanachki, or Wabanaki; but however the word was pronounced, the name signified Eastlanders, or

Eastern men,* from *Wabamo*, East, and *aski*, land. This great nation was divided into four smaller tribes:—the Sokokis or Sochigones, on the Saco; the Anasagunticooks, on the Androscoggin; the Wawenocs, east of Merry-meeting Bay, and the Canibas, or Kennebecs, from Merry-meeting Bay to Moosehead Lake, on both sides of the river. The Kennebecs were subdivided into the Norridgewogs, who dwelt at Norridgewock; the Taconnets, at Waterville; the Cushnocs, at Augusta, etc. These small tribes were all Kennebecs, and the Kennebecs, Sokokis, etc. were all Abnakis. They spake the same tongue with slightly differing dialects, and were essentially, in all great enterprises, one people. Thus an Indian living at Augusta was of the Cushnoc clan, the Kennebec tribe, and the Abnaki nation.

The Kennebecs were very numerous when the whites first made their acquaintance.† The different clans all paid homage, or political deference to the great chief, or bashaba, who usually resided on Swan Island,‡ which seems to have been the head-quarters of the Abnakis. Sabastian Râle, the French Jesuit Missionary, who resided among the Eastern Indians many years, thus describes their manners and appearance: §—

Their cabins are made by planting a centre pole, and covering with bark; the fire is built in the middle, on the ground, and for beds and chairs, they spread mats on the earth, made of reeds. The men dress in the skins of animals, or in loose robes of red or blue cloth; and the women wear mantles reaching to the middle of the leg, very gracefully arranged, with light coverings thrown over the head,

* Heckewelder's Hist. Acc. p. 107. Also, Gookin and Prince. 1 Kendall's Travels, p. 61.

† Hubbard's New Eng. p. 31.

‡ Williamson's Hist. Me. Vol. II. p. 4. § Lettres Edifiantes.

and falling to the feet, and stockings from the knee to the ancle. Their moccasins are of deerskin. In the winter they wear snowshoes, without which they cannot subsist. With them they are able to overtake the swiftest animals. They are tall, powerful, and active, with teeth whiter than ivory. Their only ornaments are beads, made of shell, white and black, so arranged in belts, and the like, as to represent different figures with great beauty. Their children are regarded with the greatest affection, and the utmost respect is manifested toward the aged. Their skill with the bow is great; even children can shoot with astonishing accuracy.

They eat with great irregularity; feasting on the best one day, and famishing the next. Tobacco is used by all, and esteemed the greatest luxury. *They are less barbarous than any other tribe.*

When they fight, they divide their bands into small companies of five men, each with knife in one hand, and tomahawk in the other; and they are thus very formidable. When they enter the possessions of an enemy, they scour the country in small bands, and inspire the greatest dread, by attacking all quarters at once.

Râle informs us that the Kennebecs understood making candles, and that with twenty-four pounds of bayberry wax, and twenty-four pounds of tallow, they would make one hundred candles, each one foot long.

These Indians owned the soil in common.* They held as "tenants in a state of nature." Any Abnaki had a right to use any land belonging to the Abnaki nation. They could not comprehend how one person could own the soil. Each native possessed an undivided portion of the territory of his tribe. Thus

* Statement of Kennebec Claims, p. 21.

all sales made by the sachems were made with this understanding, never denied by an Indian, — that they sold only what they themselves possessed, — the right to hunt and fish and occupy with others. When a purchaser died, his right reverted to the tribe. This explains subsequent troubles. The whites purchased, and supposed that they possessed a fee simple title, which the red man could not understand, and he was forced to yield to what he felt was injustice.

In the year 1660 there was an Indian Sagamore named Kennebis,* and it has been conjectured that he was one of a long line, for whom the river Kennebec was named.† In my History of Norridgewock‡ may be found the following supposed origin of the name: —"It is highly probable that a Sachem named Kennebis, from some other tribe, left his own people out of dissatisfaction, and followed by his family and a few others, settled in the wilds of Maine. From him and his followers proceeded the Kennebec tribe, and the Kennebis of Indian history was doubtless a descendant of the first Kennebis. History is silent, however, and conjecture is our only authority."

The Abnakis, or to give the word a free translation, the Down-easters, occupied the best portion of Maine, and the Kennebecs possessed the best part of the country of the Abnakis. They were bold and brave, strongly attached to native soil, and peaceable when unmolested. The wigwams of their happy villages were to be seen wherever salmon and shad abounded, and wild game was plenty. All along the slopes and savannahs of the beautiful Kennebec their hunting grounds extended, and the quiet graves

* Williamson's Hist. Me.
† Drake's Book Indians, Book III. Ch. VII.
‡ Hanson's Hist. Norridgewock, &c., p. 15.

of their fathers clustered around the mouth of each tributary to their beloved river. '"Here lived and loved another race of beings." The silent river as it rolled its constant journey to the sea, bore on its bosom some dark-eyed Indian maid in her light shallop, or a company of hunters or warriors as they paddled their white canoes across its blue surface. Where stands the busy mill, then drank the antlered moose. Where spreads the wide green intervale, then wrought the busy beaver. Where now is heard the locomotive's scream, the steamboat wheel, then howled the wolf, then leaped the golden salmon, then fled the caribou. The all-beholding sun as he gazed on our splendid stream, saw only nature and her votaries.'*

The mouths of the Cabbassa-contee and the Nahumkeag were two of their favorite resorts, at an early date, though the irruption of the whites soon drove them further up the river. As early as 1614, when Capt. John Smith visited the river, before any white men, Nahumkeag was a noted place. Though his observation was limited, and his means of knowledge slight, yet he points out localities, and repeats names sufficiently definite. He says:† — "The principal habitations I saw at Northward, was Penobscot, who are in wars with their next northerly neighbors. Southerly up the rivers, and along the coast, we found Mecadacut, Segocket, Pemaquid, Nusconcus, Sagadahock, Satquin, Aumaughcawgen and Kenebeca. To those belong the countries and people of Segotago, Pauhunlanuck, Pocopassum, Taughtanakagnet, Wabigganus, Nassaque, Masherosqueck, Wawrigwick, Moshoquen, Waccogo, Pasheranack, &c. To these are allied in confederacy the countries of

* Hist. of Norridgewock & Canaan.
† 3 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. p. 21, 22.

Aucocisco, Accomenticus, Passataquack, Augawoam and NAEMKEEK, all these, for anything I could perceive, differ little in language or anything," etc. There can be little doubt that the Nahumkeags were at that time and previously a flourishing clan of the Kennebecs. In the neighborhood of the Cabbassacontee and Nahumkeag, they hunted the trout, the salmon, the moose, the caribou, deer, bear, rabbit, loupcervier, martin, fox and beaver. Here were grouped their wigwams and birchen canoes. Here the council fire was lighted, here the warwhoop was heard. "Gazing on the same sun that smiles on us, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; looking on the same moon that rolls above us, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate."

There are evidences that the region of Cabbossa was a favorite home of the red men. Their bones, arrows, kettles, and other implements and utensils of war and peace, have been exhumed. When Daniel Nutting, Esq. erected his house, in the year 1829, he found in the earth composing a large knoll, numbers of arrow-heads, etc., some of which are now deposited in the cabinet in Brunswick.* The soil of Pittston village, and especially that in the immediate neighborhood of the Methodist church, seems to have been an Indian burial place. Paint, arrows, kettles, bones, and other relics have been found in abundance.† Mr. George Williamson has a brass kettle, thus found, from which the iron bale had entirely rusted away. A large kettle was discovered containing the bones of an aboriginal infant.‡

Generally, Indian names and their origin are but poorly preserved. In this locality we are more fortunate. A tradition is preserved, which says: —

* Daniel Nutting, Esq. † George Williamson, Esq.
‡ Mr. Joshua Nickerson.

When the first red men came from the distant and beautiful North-west, to which the Indian always directed his gaze, and where he fancied were the Happy Hunting grounds, a small clan settled along the Cabbassa-contee, from its source to its mouth. Scarcely had they pitched their wigwams, when, one day, one of their number, a noted brave, went down to the shore, and, divesting himself of his clothing, exclaimed 'I am a Sturgeon,' or *Cabbassa*, and plunged into the Kennebec, near the mouth of the stream. Immediately a large sturgeon was seen frolicking among the waves, but, though the sanups and sachems of the tribe looked long and anxiously for the warrior's return, and though his squaw and pappooses mourned his absence, he was never seen again. Ever after, when one of the tribe was asked who he was, he would reply, 'I am a Sturgeon,' or Cabbassa, or, in other words, a red man from Cabbassaguntiag. Gradually, the hieroglyph of a sturgeon was adopted as their symbol, and was attached to their treaties, or deeds.

Kendall, who traveled through the region of the Kennebec in 1807-8, says: —

"A very trifling number of the Indians, of this river, are still in existence, and belong to the village of St. Francais, where they bear the name of Cabbassaguntiac, that is, people of Cabbassaguntiquoke. Cabbassa signifies a *Sturgeon*. The pronounciation *Cabbassa*, more elegant, as I think, than Cobbissé, is constant among the Indians whom I saw; and I may take this opportunity of remarking, that the form of the Indian words is commonly more elegant in their own mouths, than as they are rendered by the English colonists. I exclude, on this occasion, all that is deeply guttural in their speech."

Dr. Morse declares the original name of the stream was Copsecook, which Kendall reasonably observes, is a contraction of Cobbessecontiquoke. Charlevoix,

in his time, delineates a river, with a fort on the north side of its mouth, which he calls fort Cook. This, says Kendall, "must be intended for fort Copsecook."*

Doubtless Cabbassa means sturgeon and thus the land around the stream should be called Cabbassaguntiag, or the place to catch sturgeon, and the tribe was the Cabbassaguntiquokes, or Indians from the sturgeon region. I think Kendall must have transposed the words, for *ag* as a terminal, always signifies a place.†

* Travels, vol. III. p. 124, 125.

† The Compiler of these pages has taken great pains to collect the various aboriginal names of places in Maine, and obtain their significations. To this end he has consulted the Governor at Old-town, through the Rev. O. H. Johnson, but while he has two or three hundred names, he has only been able to find a very few definitions.

Nanransoak, (Norridgewock,) — Smooth water between falls.
Penobsquisumquisebou, (Sandy River,) — Rocky and sandy river.
Wallagash or *Allagash*, — Bark for a camp.
Megallaway, — Birch bark region.
Oosoola, (South Norridgewock,) — A spot frequently inundated.
Taconnet, (Waterville,) — A place to cross.
Kennebec, — The country owned by Kennebis.
Mooseelucmaguntic, — The great place for moose.
Sunkarunkatunk, (Sagadahock,) — Mouths of rivers.
Nahumkeag, — Good fishing-place.
Seboois, — A small stream.
Caratunk, — A narrow strip of land, between two rivers.
Presumpscot, — Rough place in a river.
Sebasticook, — A river parallel with another.
Kenduskeag, — Place for taking salmon.
Sebago, — Great waters.
Umbagog, — Great waters near other.
Cobscook, — A small, muddy stream.
Maquoit, — Meeting of waters.
Narramissic, — Hard to find.
Allamoosic, — Good for nothing.
Loshtoc, (St. John's river,) — Wide and shallow.
Necotoc, — Two streams forming an acute angle.
Sunkhaze, — Dead water at the river's mouth.
Passadumkeag, — Falling water before the falls.
Metawamkeag, — A gravelly stream.
Schoodic, — Where fish live all the year.

They treated the first white men with the greatest kindness and hospitality. When the pale faced strangers came, and sought to buy their lands, they cheerfully sold them with an Indian title; giving them permission to occupy with the same privileges as themselves. For more than fifty years* the whites had constant intercourse with the Indians without the least difficulty. It was not till they began to understand that the whites claimed a fee-simple title of their lands, and designed to drive them away from their hunting grounds, and not until other wrongs were heaped upon them, that they began to resist their advances, and commit deeds of violence. The acts of wrong committed by the whites were commenced very early. In 1614, Capt. John Smith's companion, Thomas Hunt, stole several savages and made slaves of them; among others, Squando. When the Pilgrims came over, they too treated them barbarously, and soon their hatred was roused. History settles the fact, that they were well disposed until they were wronged. When they found that a string of beads or a peck of corn was all that they had received for a valuable tract of country, in a word, when they fairly understood

Penobscot, — River of rocks.
Natuah, — An intervale.
Megunticook, — Great swells of sea.
Skowhegan, — A place to watch for fish.
Arantsoak, — Great camping ground.
Cabbasaconteag, — Where the sturgeon is found.
Wesserweskeag, or *Westkeag*, — Land of sights.
Catawamteak, — Great landing-place.

Among the aboriginal names of Maine, are some, equaling the Latin in their majesty of sound, and others not surpassed in liquid melody of sound by the best of the southern Indian dialects. Could they be collected and defined, they would make a fine catalogue. What Latin proper name surpasses Madockawando, or where in the Italian is a more liquid name than Oosoola, or Allagash?

* Williamson, vol. I. p. 498.

what was meant by a white man's title, they refused to acknowledge it.

Very early indeed, the whites found, and sought to hunt, and fish and trade on the Kennebec. The land from Merry-meeting Bay down to Winslow's Rock, in the Long Reach, was bought by James Smith, of Ramegin, or Robinhood, May 8, 1648. He paid annually one peck of corn, on the first day of November. But the deed gives only an Indian title. It expressly says: — "with the privileges [reserved to me] as hunting, fowling, fishing, and other games."* In 1649, he sold Jeremysquam, and in 1654, Woolwich,† to Edward Bateman and John Brown. In 1648, (August 8,) the land on both sides of the river, from Cushnoc, (Augusta,) to Wesserunsicke, (Skowhegan,) was sold to William Bradford, by Monquine, Agodoademago, and Tussucke.‡ Kennebis and Abbagadusset sold all of the land, as head sachems of the Kennebecs, on both sides of the river, several times over;§ proving, if there were no evidence besides, that they only expected buyers to occupy as tenants in common. In 1649,‖ Kennebis sold land to Christopher Lawson at Taconnet.

From the very commencement of the seventeenth century, the French had made efforts, which were at last successful, to win over the Eastern Indians to their interest. In this they were much assisted by the Jesuit priests, among whom stand conspicuous Biart, Quentin and Gilbert du Thet, Gabriel Dreuillettes, Vincent and Jaques Bigot, and Sebastian Râle These men forsook the attractions of civilized life, and with a zeal seldom witnessed on earth, devoted themselves to what they thought the spiritual interests of the red men of America; and filled their

* Sullivan's Hist. Me. † Ibid.
‡ Williamson's Hist. Me. vol. I. p. 467.
§ Sullivan's Hist. Me. ‖ Ibid.

hearts at length with an inveterate hatred of Englishmen, which they endeavored to wreak on every possible occasion. At the commencement of their labors, in 1615, the Abnakis numbered about 17,000, of whom about 5,000 were Kennebecs, or Canibas. From the Catholic chapel at Norridgewock, and from the council lodges of the different clans on the Kennebec, where the wily priest was always seen in times of trouble, went out those influences which at last converted the Abnakis to Catholicism, and made them such bitter foes to the English and all Protestants, that nearly up to the period of the Revolution, they were the most terrible enemies to all the settlements of Maine. They were constantly excited by religious motives to miniature crusades, and the lonely cabin of the settler was ravaged, and the awful terrors of barbaric warfare were constantly seen. Nothing is more certain than that the efforts made by the French to conciliate the natives, efforts which were not made until too late, by the English, caused the Indians to pursue the course which resulted so injuriously to the New England settlements.

The English, at first, having fire-arms, drove the Indians away easily, and it was not until the French furnished them, that they began to resist successfully.

In the year 1675, Ramegin or Robinhood, was the chief of the Kennebecs, and he was firmly allied with Tarumkin of the Anasagunticooks, and Squando of the Sokokis. Squando's squaw was passing along the Saco, and some rude sailors, having heard that Indian children could swim naturally, threw her child in, and caused its death. This roused Squando, and his friend Robinhood, and they plunged headlong into the first, or King Philip's war. The Kennebecs all engaged against the English in the six Indian wars which prevailed: — 1. King Philip's,

from June 24, 1675, to April 12, 1678. — 2. King William's, from August 13, 1688, to Jan. 7, 1699. 3. Queen Anne's, from August, 1703, to July 11, 1713. — 4. Lovewell's, from June 13, 1722, to Dec. 15, 1725. — 5. Spanish, from July 19, 1745, to Oct. 16, 1749. — 6. French and Indian, from April, 1755, to February 22, 1760.*

On the breaking out of the first war, the settlers who were living near Bath, were alarmed, and a party went up the Kennebec to ascertain the disposition of the Canibas. They met a band of Indians among whom were seven Kennebecs, who surrendered their arms. One, named Sowen, a Canibas, endeavored to kill Hosea Mallet. He was instantly secured, and was released on confessing that he deserved death, and offering to pay forty beaver skins. Robinhood, on hearing of the occurrence, celebrated it with a great feast and dance, and expressed the utmost friendship for the English.† Nov. 29, 1690, Egeremet, alias Moxus, Toqualunt, and Watombanet, sachems on the Kennebec, signed a treaty at Sagadahock. Two years after it was renewed, and signed by Wassambomet, Ketteramogis, Bomazeen and Wenobson, of Kennebec. It was not kept, but the Kennebecs went against Dover, Wells, York, and many other places, especially the smaller ones in Maine. The miseries of the scattered settlers were terrible, for the Kennebecs, once aroused against them, became their worst foes, though they always buried the tomahawk, or crusted it with blood, as the French desired.

Efforts were made to conciliate them, by the English, in 1705, by rebuilding a chapel which Col. Hilton had destroyed, at Norridgewock, but they

* Williamson, Neal, Mass. Rec., Belknap, Mather's Magnalia, Penhallow.

† Williamson, vol. I. p. 519.

were unsuccessful, for, according to Râle,* in 1710 they ravaged twenty leagues of territory, and killed two hundred, and took five hundred prisoners, and returned with ten canoes loaded with valuable plunder. These outrages were attributed to Râle, and a reward of a thousand pounds was offered for his head.

From this time the Indians began to relax their efforts against the English, though June 13, 1722, a war party of thirty Kennebecs took nine families who lived near Merry-meeting Bay, but dismissed all but five.

A skirmish took place in 1723, not far from the mouth of Cabbassa-contee. Two Mohawk Indians entered into the service of the Eastern settlers, and they were sent to fort Richmond. Captain Heath, the commander, commissioned Ensign Colby and three whites to go on a scout up the river, with the Mohawks. After going a few miles, they said they smelt fire, and would go no further without more men. A messenger was despatched who returned to the fort, and brought thirteen soldiers, and after traveling a short distance, they met about thirty Abnakis. They killed two, and the rest retreated in so great a hurry as to leave their packs. Colby was killed, and two soldiers wounded. At this time, the Indians were so bold and hostile, that no house or person was safe any where in Maine.

August 23, 1724, a party forever broke up the power of the Kennebecs, by destroying Norridgewock, and killing Râle, and most of the leading chiefs and braves of the tribe. A monument was erected, August 23, 1833, to commemorate the event.

In 1725, a trading house was established at fort Richmond. Sabatis, an Anasagunticook sachem, re-

* Early Jesuits, p. 55.

quested government, in 1727, to keep supplies at Brunswick, saying, "in cold winters and deep snows, my men unable to go to fort Richmond, sometimes suffer." In 1732, the Governor visited the Kennebec, and after praising its beauty and capacity said, "fort Richmond if rendered defensible, is so situated as to command the waters of the Kennebeck river," and he urged the great necessity of their fortifications being enlarged and repaired.

Several petty attacks were made by small roving bands of Kennebecs, in 1745.

Dec. 2, 1749, an unfortunate affray occurred at Wiscasset, in which a Canibas Indian was killed. Obadiah Albee and Richard and Benjamin Holbrook were arrested for the homicide, though they afterwards succeeded in escaping. This transaction enraged the Indians of St. Francois and Becancourt, and about 100 braves proceeded to Richmond fort, then having but 14 men. Sept. 11, they made a violent assault, and had they known its weakness they would have taken it easily. But while they delayed Capt. Samuel Goodwin and a small party succeeded in entering the fort in the night, and caused the assailants to abandon the assault. They committed ravages on the river at Dresden, Wiscasset and other places.

In 1751, most of them amalgamated with the St. Francois tribe. These sent a war party, in 1754, against fort Richmond, but after a few menacing words they retreated. The few who were now left of the original Kennebecs were scattered among the other tribes, and were only dangerous by acting as guides to the northern and eastern Indians. In 1764 there were but thirty warriors left of the once great tribe of the Kennebecs.*

* Williamson, vol. I. p. 482.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the few remaining warriors of the Kennebecs gathered at Gardinerston, where they were persuaded by Paul Higgins, a white man who had lived among them from childhood, to join the Americans. Headed and guided by Reuben Colburn, they went, to the number of twenty or thirty, in their canoes to Merry-meeting Bay, whence they proceeded to Cambridge on foot, and arrived August 13, 1775.* They were not much encouraged by Washington, and returned. Swashan,† a chief formerly distinguished around the western part of the State, but who lived in 1775 at St. Francois, came to Cabbassa with the Canibas, designing to aid the Americans. He told Washington that half of his tribe, and nearly all of the Canadians, were ready to fight against the English, who seem to have made efforts to obtain their favor and that of the Canadians, in vain. In 1795 there were but seven families, and there is not one of all that noble race now on the earth.

Of the Kennebec chiefs, Robinhood lived at Woolwich; Kennebis at Swan Island; Abbigadassett at the same place; Assiminasqua at Waterville; Hopehood or Wohawa, at Woolwich; Bomazeen at Waterville; Arruhawikwalıemt at Norridgewock; Warraeensit and Wadacanaquin at the same place. Natahnis and Sabatis were two brothers who were much respected and beloved all along the river. They were with Arnold as guides, on his great expedition to Canada. They resided in a very lonely place,‡ and were thought to be spies, and, on the 4th of October, Arnold surrounded the cabin of Natahnis and endeavored to take him. The place had been deserted a week. Near the wigwam was found a very accurate map of the route to Canada, which

* Drake, B, III. p. 156. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

Natahnis had drawn on birch bark, and placed on the top of a stake. It was of great use to the army. In Canada the red brothers joined the Americans, and were in the siege of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, where Natahnis was wounded in the wrist, and taken prisoner. Drake relates, on what seems good authority, that they were the only Indians employed in the Revolution by the Americans.

On the first settlement of Gardinerston, there were Indians frequently seen, and the early traders made most profitable bargains with them. They were able to purchase very valuable furs with a little rum or a small piece of bright cloth. They were Catholic, were faithful in their bargains, and harmless and inoffensive in their intercourse, except when maddened to frenzy by the fire-water of the pale-faces. The scene displayed around the Cabbassacontee, at the gathering previous to the journey to Cambridge, is well recollected,* as are the frequent journeys the red men were accustomed to make to the sea, in the early times; but, with the exception of the incidents related of Ezra Davis and Alexander Brown, hereafter, it is not known that any important events ever occurred between the whites and Indians, in the neighborhood of the towns treated of in these pages.

They rapidly passed away. The advancing tides of civilization swept them off, and now their favorite haunts are filled with the institutions of a better mode of life. The dark, solemn forests have fallen. The wigwam has been succeeded by the farm-house and the populous village and city. The white sails of commerce, the railway train, the busy avocations of civilized life, now occupy the soil where the noble form of the dusky Indian dwelt.

* Abiather Tibbets.

CHAPTER II.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE KENNEBEC CLAIM.

THE history of the early settlement of America is one of the most deeply interesting studies to the attentive observer of human affairs; and the colonization of the northern regions, especially, should receive his careful consideration. While it was known that this continent possessed realms as fair as ever the sun lighted, filled with tropical beauty and abundance, never fading flowers and always ripening fruits, the enterprising voyagers who first landed on our shores, with few exceptions, seem to have preferred the wild, stormy regions of the north, to the sunny vales and uplands of the south. Led by what is sometimes called an instinct, but what the Christian more correctly calls PROVIDENCE, they sowed the seeds of civilization in the wintry valleys of New England.

That portion which is now Massachusetts, was permanently settled first, in New England, though the shores of Maine were known to English voyagers very early.* Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from Falmouth, England, March 6th, 1602, and proceeding westward, landed somewhere in the 43d degree of north latitude; probably in the neighborhood of

* There are excavations, and cellars, and the remains of foundations to buildings, in Edgecomb and along the coast east of Wiscasset, which were found by the earliest settlers there, and which were made by unknown hands, perhaps long before the English or French settlement of North America.

Mount Desert. He saw a European shallop with eight savages, one of whom wore English garments, whence he properly concluded that an English vessel had visited the coast before him.

Martin Pring, in 1603, commanded two vessels, the Speedwell and the Discoverer, and visited America for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of sassafras, then considered a powerful medicine. He sailed along the coast, but did not probably see the Kennebec river.

In 1605, George Weymouth and his crew, coasted the shores of Maine, and discovered the Penobscot river. They sowed various garden seeds, May 22d, on an island, and this was the first essay at agriculture ever made in Maine.

From this date various attempts were made at settling in this portion of the wilderness. In 1606, James I. granted to the Plymouth Council all the land contained between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude, which grant included the southern half of Maine, and the Sagadahock colony was commenced, August 11, 1607, on Stage Island; but this place was soon abandoned, and the colony proceeded to Atkin's bay, about ten miles from the mouth of Kennebec river. Here a small colony of forty-five persons wintered, in 1607-8. The place was known in subsequent times as Popham's fort. In the course of the year 1608 the colony became discouraged by a variety of causes, and the enterprise was abandoned. There was not sufficient stamina and perseverance in the colonists to oppose successfully the rigors of our austere clime.

Other settlements were made in various places, and grants and patents of different parts of Maine were conveyed to several prominent persons. The celebrated Capt. Smith, of Pocahontas memory, explored the region, and others attempted a colony in 1614, *and another* in 1617, and at subsequent periods.

In 1620, King James renewed the charter of 1606, with more ample privileges and better defined limits, extending from the 40th to the 48th degree of north latitude; and in 1624, the Plymouth Council made a grant of a portion of the territory which they received from King James to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason. It was defined as extending from the Merrimack to Sagadahock. The Council evidently meant the Saco, so ill-defined and incorrectly named were localities in those days; but the grantees claimed to the Kennebec, and as both claimants conveyed the same places to different individuals, great disputes resulted.

It was not until two years after, in the year 1626, that the New Plymouth settlers began to trade with the natives along the Kennebec. In that year a shallop of corn passed up the river, and returned with 700lbs of beaver skins, and some other furs.* These voyagers, being desirous of securing for themselves all this profitable trade, applied to the Plymouth Council for a Patent, which they obtained,† but it was too indefinite to be of very great service. Still, with Indian corn and wampum,‡ and a few trinkets, valuable furs were obtained for the European market, and thus the adventurous settlers and traders managed to turn very advantageous bargains. In 1628, a trading house was erected near Merrymeeting Bay.

January 13, 1629, the Kennebec or Plymouth Patent was granted to New Plymouth. It was from the old Plymouth colony to William Bradford and his associates as follows: —

"And FORASMUCH as they had no convenient

* Prince's Annals, p. 156-7. † Williamson, vol. I. p. 233.

‡ Wampum or wampumpeag was composed of blue and white beads, and was much desired for ornaments, by the Indians in *Maine. It was purchased* of the Narragansetts and Pequods.

Place either of Trading or Fishing within their own Precincts, whereby after so long Travel and great Pains, so hopeful a Plantation might subsist, as also that they might the better be encouraged to proceed in so pious a Work, which might especially tend to the Propagation of Religion, and the great Increase of Trade to his Majesty's Realms, and Advancement of the Public Plantation;

"The said Council further granted and assigned unto the said *William Bradford*, his Heirs, Associates and Assigns, All that Tract of Land or part of *New England* in America, aforesaid, which lyeth within or between and extendeth itself between the utmost limits of Cobbiseconte, alias Comaseconte, which adjoineth to the river of Kennebeck, alias Kennebekike, towards the western ocean, and a place called the Falls at Neguamkike, in America aforesaid, and the space of fifteen English miles on each side of the said river commonly called the Kennebeck river, and all the said river called Kennebeck, that lies within the said limits, &c."*

This grant, which was designed to further the settlement of America, contained 1,500,000 acres of land. Many disputes and much litigation grew out of the loose manner in which the limits of this grant were described, but at length the boundaries were submitted to Messrs. Walcot, Gridley, Pratt, Worthington and Hawley, very eminent lawyers, and they decided, in 1757, the southern boundary should be the northern line of Woolwich, below Swan Island, and the northern boundary, the southern line of Cornville, which would comprise a strip of land thirty miles wide, and from the Wesserunsicke, to the southernmost bend of the Cabbassa-contee river. This legal decision by the Superior Court of Massa-

* *Deed.* Statement of Kennebec Claim, etc.

chusetts and Maine, put a stop to the extravagant claims of the New Plymouth Company, which defined the sea as its southern bounds. As the southern boundaries of the Kennebec Purchase were "the utmost limits of Cobbiseconte," and the "falls of Neguamkike," it became a most important question where these localities were.

The earliest charts fix them well. In a plan dated 1752, is a place about four miles below the Cabbassa-contee, marked Nahumkee. In another early plan, the same place is called Nehumke. In Col. Heath's survey, made in 1719, and in Jones', dated 1731, the same place is called Nehumkeag, and in North's, made in 1752, it is marked Neguamkike.* Many depositions were taken on this subject. Joseph Bane, aged 76 years, testified October 19, 1752, that he was with the Indians many years, and that the Cobbiseconte was about twelve miles above Richmond fort, and that about four miles lower was Nehumke. Philip and Obadiah Call, James Collar, and John Harron, declared to the same effect.†

In 1634 a trading house was erected at fort Popham, and another at Cushnoc, and, April 3, 1639, the charter of the Province of Maine was granted.

In 1634,‡ the Lords Say and Brooke, commissioned a Capt. Hoskins to visit Kennebec, but the authorities stationed on the river by the Plymouth Council forbade him to trade with the natives, and John Alden, one of the magistrates sent three men to cut his cables. They parted one, and he threatened them with death if they touched the other. They

* Kennebec Claims.

† Philip Call and Obadiah, his father, were among the very earliest settlers of Dresden. They were famous hunters, and were with the Indians much. Philip was grandfather to Capt. David Call, at Bowman's Point.

‡ Williamson, *vol. I.* p. 252.

did so, and he shot one, and immediately received a mortal wound himself. A kinsman of Hoskins procured the arrest of Alden, and he had his trial. It was declared that Alden had violated the sixth commandment, but that, as Hoskins was the aggressor, it was excusable homicide. This act and trial caused a great deal of excitement in Boston and vicinity.

The tribunal settled one principle, that the New Plymouth colonists had an exclusive right to the trade of the Kennebec, and that all intruders were trespassers.

The Lords Say and Brooke wrote to the Governor of New Plymouth, "we could for the death of Hoskins, have despatched a man-of-war and beat down your houses at Kennebeck about your ears." But the matter did not proceed to such extremities. Hubbard calls the captain's name, Hocking.

* Twenty hogsheads of beaver were procured in 1634 at Kennebec, by the New Plymouth adventurers. It was in the Spring of this year, that Governor Winslow visited Kennebec, and was near being killed, by an Indian, as he stood on the parapet.

In the year 1636, there were about 100 souls scattered up and down the Kennebec, but they were so sparse as not to be represented in the General Court.†

In 1640, the owners of the Kennebec Purchase ceded their grant to all the freemen of the Plymouth colony, so that it soon took the name of the "New Plymouth Grant."

From the year 1649 to 1666, the lands on both sides of the Kennebec were purchased a second time of the Sagamores who claimed them. But

* *Williamson*, vol, I. p. 266. † Ibid, p. 267.

these lands were sold several times over by different chiefs to different purchasers. Even as early as 1648, a chief sold all the land from the mouth of the river to Wesserunsett, to Governor Bradford. Sept. 10, 1653, Essemenesque testified that Mattahanada sold to Wm. Bradford, "all that tract of land from Cobbiseconte unto the place where I now dwell, called Usserunscut," and that he and all other Indians concerned approved the sale.* July 8, 1653, Baggadussett declared† that Monquine, alias Mattahannada, the son of old Natawormet, Sagamore, "sold from the lower end of Cobbiseconte, to the upper side of Wesserunskeik.‡ He received two skins of liquor, and one skin of bread for more than a million acres of land.

At this time the settlers and squatters, and trappers, regardless of the Plymouth Patent, and the claims of the Patentees, went wherever they chose, refusing to adhere to the company's rules, and as the Plymouth authorities were so far removed, they pursued their inclinations unmolested. Land could be had almost for the asking, but perhaps they thought a deed from an Indian owner, as good as one from a Plymouth claimant. The settlements and trade on the river declined considerably about the year 1650, and the exports were greatly lessened.

May 15, 1654, a warrant was issued, calling upon the inhabitants on the river to assemble on the 23d, at the house of Thomas Ashly, near Merry-meeting Bay. Thomas Prince, the commissioner, was met by sixteen men, who took the oath of allegiance to England and the Plymouth colony.

This§ embryo State elected Thomas Purchas, of Pejepscot, Assistant, and John Ashley, constable.

* Statement of Kennebec claim. Also Lincoln Registry of deeds. † *Ibid.* ‡ Ibid. § Williamson, vol. I. p. 367.

None of them seem to have lived near Cabbassa. It is interesting to note the civil enactments of this little band. Capital crimes, such as treason, murder, converse or compact with the devil, either by conjuration or witchcraft, arson, sodomy, rape, adultery, to be tried by the General Court. Other crimes to be tried by the Assistant's Court. Theft to be punished by restoring three or fourfold; the drunkard fined five shillings for the first, and ten shillings for the second offence, and to be put in the stocks for the third. Sabbath-breaking, at the discretion of the Assistant. Selling strong liquor to the Indians, to forfeit double the amount sold for the first offence, fourfold for the second, and for the third, to be forever prohibited from trading with them. Fishing and fowling free.

Nowhere* else had the fur trade been so industriously and profitably followed. For nearly forty years the rich beaver and other peltries, had been sent by hogsheads and bales to other parts of the world, and yet, in 1661, when the patent was conveyed to Boies, Tyng, Brattle and Winslow, there were not in the 700 square miles, above 300 white people. The colony sold its rights to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow, for £400. No systematic attempt to settle was made for many years. The descendants and assignees of these men, associated and formed what was long known as the Kennebeck Company, and the owners of our soil now trace their titles back to that organization.

†"In 1676, Alexander Brown was killed at his house at Kerdoormeorp, about six miles above Swan

* Williamson, vol. I. p. 370.

† History of the Kennebec Purchase by R. H. Gardiner, Esq., *p. 278, Maine Hist. Coll.*

Island ;" and at the same time all the other whites who had located above Swan Island, for purposes of fishing and hunting, etc. There seem to have been several scattered along the river, possibly some as far up as Cushnoc and Taconnet, (Augusta and Winslow.)

The celebrated charter of William and Mary, dated October 7th, 1691, divided Maine into two great sections called Maine and Sagadahock. The former extended from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, and the other from the Kennebec to the St. Croix.

The* long delay of settlement on the Kennebec, seemed to decline in the year 1716, for we find the proprietors offering to give families 100 acres of land, and to remove them and their effects, and aid them in supporting the Gospel, if they would become settlers. Doctor Noyes of Boston, a prominent man among the Plymouth proprietors, built a stone fort at Cushnoc this year, said to be the best in the East. This fort was surrounded by settlers, and encouraged other towns less exposed, and doubtless the country would have thrived rapidly; but the demon War lighted his torch, and the inhabitants retreated. The Indians burnt it in Lovewell's war, and gradually the fisheries and trading ceased.

Williamson tells us that Noyes entered largely into the sturgeon fishery, for the English market. The London epicures pronounced the American sturgeon to be equal to those brought from Norway. The best place in the river was around the mouth of the Cabbassa. Thousands of barrels were transported to Europe.

In the year 1719, fort Richmond was built opposite Swan Island, on the west bank of the river. It was near the water, and not very well built. It

* Penhallow. Kennebec Claims.

was dismantled in 1754. It stood in the present town of Richmond, ten miles below Gardiner. "On a map dated in 1720, there is a house drawn, and a clearance delineated on the west side of Kennebec river, a little above Nahumkeag Island, and marked fishing establishment."* "From depositions preserved in the Company's records, it appears that in 1728 there was only one family remaining at Long Reach, now Bath, and that all the country from Damariscotta mills to the ocean was a wilderness."†

Several ships were built near the mouth of the river, in the year 1742, and it is not known that this great branch of business was followed in Maine before. During the same year, the Governor proposed offering to foreign Protestants lands, such as would induce settlement; for it was ascertained that grants of townships and plantations to single individuals did not procure their settlement.

At this time the people from Richmond fort, and north, were taxed £31. There were ten soldiers stationed there in 1743 and 25 in 1744.

Mr. Gardiner says, ‡"The meetings of the Company continued regularly from 1749 till they were finally closed, in 1816. Very strong prejudices existed against the Plymouth Company for many years previous to its dissolution. Some of the proprietors were men of fortune who invested their money in the purchase as a good speculation, and without intending to give themselves any trouble about its management; others, being tories at the period of the Revolution, abandoned their country, and never again returned to it. The portions therefore of the lands which those persons had received in severalty were wholly neglected, purchases could not be made,

* Hist. Kennebec Purchase, Maine Hist. Col. by R. H. Gardiner, Esq., p. 279. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid., p. 278.

for there was nobody to sell; the best settlers would only go where they could obtain a title to the soil. These lands were therefore taken up by men of no property and little industry, who were generally unwilling to make improvements on soil to which they had no title, and from which they could be ejected at any moment.

"A heavy responsibility rests upon the person upon whom devolves the duty of fostering the settler in his first efforts to subdue the wilderness; where lands are held in large patents or proprietaries, the individual settler must mainly depend upon the Corporation for the establishment of roads, schools, places of worship and those other essentials to the prosperity of a civilized community; property beyond what a man has acquired by his own hands, is altogether a creature of law, and is designed for the general benefit, and the laws of our country as well as of others, allow the owner to be deprived of this property against his consent, upon an equivalent granted, when it becomes necessary for the public convenience. Any man therefore who keeps back from cultivation the soil necessary for the welfare of the community, acts in dereliction of the principles upon which the tenure of property is founded, and has no reason to complain, if by betterment laws or other enactments his negligence should be punished by a practical forfeiture of his rights.

"Without therefore attempting to justify the individual proprietors, the efforts of the Plymouth Company for a quarter of a century after its formation, were judicious and unremitting, and they spared neither labor nor expense to promote the prosperity of the settlement, and it is owing to their exertions that the county of Kennebec has held so distinguished a place in the State."

In March, 1752, a tract five miles square above *Cabbassacontee* river, was granted to three persons

from Massachusetts, provided they would place one hundred settlers on the same within three years, and townships on the same terms were offered to John Stedman, of Rotterdam, Henry Ebronfield, of Frankfort, and Gershom Flagg.* These offers were all in vain, on account of the difficulty of obtaining settlers. At the same time it was voted in the Company that any settler petitioning for a lot of land any where in the Patent should have it.

It has been observed that several attempts were made to settle parts of our State, and even portions of Kennebec, previous to the grant made to the owners of the Kennebec Purchase. The great distance from the centre of power, and the consequent hardships, and exposure to danger, prevented the accomplishment of that purpose, which the great advantages of hunting, fishing and soil seemed to suggest. The Indians of Maine, always in the French interest, and among the most implacable on the continent, operated as a constant check on every enterprise. While the Indians of Plymouth were weak and soon exterminated or subdued, those of Maine were always able to descend in destruction on the whites, and find immediate security in their vast retreats.

The Plymouth Grant was of great value for its salmon, sturgeon and furs, and the parent colony used much effort to derive a valuable revenue from the territory, but squatters and trappers who disregarded their claims interfered largely with their profits, and it was because the property was poor, that they sold their claim in 1661.†

Their labors were confined to fishing and trading until 1749, when efforts were made to settle the

* *R. H. Gardiner, Esq., Hist. Ken. Pur., Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 280, 281.* † Hist. Plymouth, p. 118.

territory, and accordingly a meeting of the old proprietors and others, who by will or purchase had become owners, was held in September, 1749, and after much consultation, Massachusetts passed an act incorporating the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the Plymouth colony, in June, 1753.

*"At the time of this incorporation, their claims were very extensive under the purchase, and extended from Casco Bay to Pemaquid, and from the ocean to Carratunk falls. Four adjoining Companies claimed, however, large portions of this territory, whose claims, after tedious litigation, were finally settled, either by compromise or reference. The controversy with Clarke and Lake, was the first settled. They claimed under Indian deeds, and after sundry lawsuits and references, it was decided in 1758, that on the east side of Kennebec river, the north line of the present town of Woolwich should be the south boundary of the Plymouth Patent, and the north line of Clarke and Lake. The second claim was of the Wiscasset Company, also under Indian deeds, and was finally settled by compromise in 1762, the boundary line between them being fixed at half way between the Sheepscot and Kennebec rivers, from Monsweag bay to the upper narrows in Sheepscot river. The third settlement was with the Pejepscut proprietors who had obtained formal recognition of their titles by a charter from William and Mary, and by the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1715, and again in 1726; but a clause was inserted in the Massachusetts confirmations, "saving all other interest that may be found therein." This compromise was arranged after much difficulty in 1758, but was not finally completed till some years later,

* Hist. of the Ken. Purchase, R. H. Gardiner, Esq., Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 276, 277.

when in 1766 the Pejepscut Company released to the Plymouth Company the lands between New Meadows and Kennebec river, comprising the present towns of Phippsburg and Bath, and determined the line between them as the south line of the Plymouth Company, to run from the mouth of the Cathance river, W. N. W., and the west line to be fifteen miles from Kennebec river, but it was another half century before the meaning of the expression "fifteen miles from Kennebec river," which was to be the west line of the Plymouth Company, and the east line of the Pejepscut was finally settled. The Courts after a tedious suit determined that it should not be a line parallel to the Kennebec river, but a line every where fifteen miles distant from any part of the river. The fourth settlement was in 1763, with the Pemaquid proprietors, holding under a grant from the Plymouth colony."

In 1752, the Government deposited several hogsheads of bread, and several barrels of pork at fort Richmond to conciliate the Indians. Settlements were now rapidly increasing. Woolwich, Bath, Edgecomb, Dresden, Bowdoinham, Topsham, Wiscasset, Sheepscot and other places were filling up, and the State seemed prospering, though many controversies about land titles were fruitful causes of trouble. Besides, the Indians were constantly complaining of the settlements above fort Richmond. They denied that their fathers had ever designed to convey lands further north than that place. In 1754 some 60 of them visited Richmond, and threatened its destruction. The new encroachments of the settlers, and the instigations of the French, seem to have been the principal causes.

Settlers began to move in, about 1751, and the *fort

* Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 279, R. H. Gardiner, Esq.

at Augusta was built in 1754, and that at Winslow in 1755. "The proprietors* now attributed their want of success to the dread of the hostile Indians, which deterred settlers from coming within their patent, and to remove this dread they chose a committee to treat with the Indians, and to satisfy them of the peaceable nature of their settlements; and in 1754, in order to give confidence to the lower settlements on the Kennebec, they voted that if the government of Massachusetts would build a fort at Ticonic,† that they themselves would build barracks and block-houses. This proposition was assented to, by the proprietors undertaking to build a house of hewn timber 100 feet by 32, and 11 feet high, at Cushnoc,‡ two blockhouses and two sentry boxes, and also to protect the workmen; to these terms the proprietors agreed, and the house known by the name of the Old Fort then built, is still standing on the east side of the river, a little below the bridge at Augusta, and fort Halifax at Ticonic, was completed the following year."

"Among the new proprietors at the organization of the Company, was Dr. Sylvester Gardiner; he must have inspired great confidence in his judgment and discretion, for he was almost immediately made perpetual moderator of all their meetings, and from that period till the American Revolution, he devised all their plans, and directed all their measures, and expended large sums from his own private fortune to forward the settlements in Kennebec, and to his enlarged views, indefatigable exertions and liberal mind, may be attributed those plans which so rapidly advanced the prosperity of the Patent. As evidence of the vigorous measures adopted, it may be mentioned that in eleven years from the time Dr. Gardiner as-

* Maine His. Col. vol. II. p. 279. † Winslow. ‡ Augusta.

sumed the management of the Company's concerns, £5000 were assessed on the shares of the Company, which was expended in promoting the prosperity of the Patent. In 1761, they erected the County buildings for the County of Lincoln, at Pownalboro', now Dresden, and the court house then erected, is still standing on the east side of the Kennebec, about two miles above Swan Island. The difficulty of obtaining settlers at this period, when the expectation of realizing sudden wealth by emigration had subsided, where no inducement was offered to emigrants beyond the grant of a fruitful soil requiring patient labor before it would yield its slow returns, can hardly now be realized. Europe did not then contain a large surplus population to be annually provided for, the sword preventing any increasing numbers. The few who were tempted to leave their friends and country to obtain a more comfortable support, were attracted to the milder climates, and more stable governments of the older colonies. The early records of the colony give abundant evidence of the difficulty of obtaining settlers, and show the means adopted by the proprietors for securing them. In the year 1751, a number of Germans having arrived at Boston, the Plymouth Company as an inducement to them to settle in their Patent, offered immediately to give each family one hundred acres of land in what is now called Dresden, to pay their passage from Boston, and to advance them six months provisions, and to build a house of defence against the Indians; the only conditions they imposed upon the settlers, were that each should clear five acres of land, and build a house 20 feet by 18, within three years. These offers were accepted, and the descendants are yet to be distinguished in that neighborhood by their patronymic names."*

* Hist. Ken. Pur. Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 279, 280.

To Dr. Gardiner undoubtedly the praise should be ascribed of settling the region of ancient Pittston, and for aiding very materially in the general settlement of the Kennebec valley. The particulars of his biography, and sketches of his family and descendants may be found hereafter, as well as an account of the efforts he made to settle Gardinerston. The extract just quoted from the pen of his grandson, conveys a proper idea of his services.

February 14, 1753,* 21,000 acres of land were granted to Ephraim Jones and Eleazar Melvin of Concord, and Joseph Fay of Andover, Massachusetts. This land comprised Gardiner. The Company reserved mill-sites, proper lands for the ministry, and 1000 acres for other purposes. But the conditions of furnishing settlers were not complied with, and the grants were forfeited, though the Proprietors afterwards ceded the reservation of mill-sites, all but those on the falls in West Gardiner, known as Cram's mills. Finding that the trio above-mentioned were not likely to furnish the necessary "hundred families," the proprietors decided in March, that they might have such proportion of the grant as they furnished families. But even under these favorable auspices, no settlements were made. In† the same year they granted to Florentius Vassal a township, on condition of his introducing one hundred settlers in five years. This was the sixth township which was offered upon the same conditions within little more than a year, but in no instance were the grantees able to avail themselves of the offers, and the grants became void. The offer of a township was made to James Otis, in 1754, but it was no more successful than the rest.

* R. H. Gardiner, Hist. Kennebec Pur. Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 281. † Ibid.

Dr.* Sylvester Gardiner who had long been aware of the great facilities of the Kennebec river and its territories, now began to turn his energies to the work of settlement. He brought an uncommon zeal, a ripe judgment, great business talent, and a powerful interest in the growth of the country, to bear on his enterprise, and so confident was he of success, that he was willing to commence at his own expense, what the large Company of Proprietors, had never been able to accomplish. He received a grant of four hundred acres of land, where Dresden village now stands, cleared up land, laid out a farm, erected houses and mills, and employed a sloop to run to the Kennebec in the summer, and to the Sheepscot in the winter. The farm and farmhouse are now owned and occupied by one of his great-grand-sons.

In December, 1754, †"the Company granted to Dr. Gardiner the falls and part of the land forming the present town of Gardiner, not as a gift as they had offered it the previous year to strangers, but as a portion of what he would be entitled to in the future divisions of the Company, and trusting to his determined purpose, these grants were made without the usual restrictions or limitations; and so well did Dr. Gardiner fulfil the expectations of the Company, that he soon afterwards commenced, and in a few years completed at Gardinerston, now Gardiner, two saw-mills, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, pot-ash, wharf, stores, and many houses, and cleared an extensive farm; he also cleared farms and built houses at the Chops near Merry-meeting Bay, at Lynde's Island, Swan Island, Dresden, Pittston and Winslow, and was at great expense in introducing settlers and furnishing them

* R. H. Gardiner, Esq., Maine Hist. Col. vol. II.
† Ibid, p. 283.

with supplies. The houses he built were mostly on the same model, two stories in front, and one back, with a roof sloping from the ridge-pole of the front part to the eves of the one story in the rear; the one at Swan Island is still occupied by another of his descendants. His exertions gave great stimulus to the settlements; for many years his grist-mill was the only one in the country, and settlers came thirty miles with their meal bags upon their backs, from the interior, or in canoes by the river, to get their grists ground." He did so well that the terms on which the lands were granted, were yielded as appears by the following: —

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth, held at Boston by adjournment, the Fifth February, 1755:

"Whereas this Propriety at their meeting at Boston held by adjournment, the 11: December, 1754, did vote, grant and assign to Silvester Gardiner of Boston, Physician, his heirs and assigns forever, Two Tracts of Land on Kennebeck River as pr. said Grants reference thereto being had, may more fully appear on Conditions of settling two Families on each Tract within three years from the date of the Grants if not prevented by War, which Grants were made for great Services done this Propriety by said Silvester Gardiner, therefore it is unanimously Voted, That the said Grantee, his heirs and assigns shall hold the aforesaid Lands forever, free from the Conditions of settling two Families on each tract as mentioned in said Grants.

"A True Copy, Exam'd.

"Pr. Henry Alline, jun., Prop'rs Clerk."

*As late as 1775, and until a mill was erected at Sebasticook, the settlers of old Norridgewock and Canaan, were obliged to go to "Cobbossee," to mill, with their corn in their canoes.

Other grants were soon made to James McCobb, Benjamin Faneuil and others, and among them, Samuel Oldham received one hundred acres, if he would burn a kiln of bricks on the spot for his own

* Hanson's Hist. of Norridgewock and Canaan.

use. So difficult was it to persuade settlers to go "down east."

That the reader may see the form of the first grants, the following extract is presented. After reciting the various titles by which the land had been held, a sketch of which has been given, the deed proceeds: —

"And whereas the said *William Bradford* and his Associates, afterwards assigned over and surrendered up to the late Colony of *New Plymouth* the aforesaid Tract on *Kenebeck River*, together with other Lands, and the same Colony afterwards, *viz.*: on the twenty-seventh Day of *October*, A. D. 1661, being seized of the whole Tract aforesaid on *Kenebeck* River, and also the Lands on both sides the said River, upwards to *Wessarunscut*, by their Deed of Bargain and Sale of that Date, for and in Consideration of the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS *Sterling*, sold all the said Lands on said River to *Antipas Boyes*, *Edward Tyng*, *Thomas Brattle* and *John Winslow*, their and every of their Heirs and Assigns forever, as the said Deed Registered in the Records of said Colony may more fully appear. KNOW YE, THAT we the Heirs and Assigns of the said *Antipas Boyes*, *Edward Tyng*, *Thomas Brattle* and *John Winslow*, of and in all said Lands on *Kenebeck* River aforesaid, and legal Proprietors thereof, at our Meeting held at *Boston*, this Eleventh Day of December, A. D. 1754, called and regulated according to Law, have voted, granted and assigned to Silvester Gardiner of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Physician, his Heirs and Assigns forever, Parcel of land within our Tract aforesaid, Situate lying and being on the West side of Kenebeck river, butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Begnining Twenty Rods North of the Mouth of Cobbiseconte River and runs Westerly Two miles keeping the said Breadth, and then runs Southerly to the said Cobbiseconte River, and then runs on said River till it comes to the first pond in said River, and then runs on the East South Easterly side of said pond untill it meets with the North Line of Lott No. 11, commonly called Thomas Hancock Esq his Lott, then runs East South East on the North line of said Lott untill it meets Kenebeck River, then runs Northerly up said Kenebeck River, untill it meets the first mentioned bounds; On Condition the said Silvester settles two Families on said Tract within three years if not prevented by an Indian War.

"This Lott granted to said Silvester lies in a Triangular Town and is called Lott (AB.) in the Companys plan as thereon delineated and laid down by John North Esq Surveyor.

"In Witness whereof the proprietors aforesaid have caused their Seal to be hereto affix'd. "David Jeffries prop. Clerk.

"A Copy of Dr. Silvester Gardiners Grant.

[L. S.] "Compared pr. David Jeffries prop. Clerk."

"*At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the* Kenebeck *Purchase from the late Colony of* New-Plymouth, *on the 24th of* Jan'y, 1753, *unanimously* Voted,

"This Proprietee will be at the Cost of Defending any Law-Suits that may arise on Account of any Grants made by said Proprietee to any Person or Persons whatsoever, provided said Grantee seasonably acquaint the said Proprietee with any Law-Suit commenced against him or them as aforesaid; and impower any one or more Person or Persons whom said proprietee shall appoint, to defend said Action or Actions to final Judgment (*cum Facultate substituendi,*) and also afford said Person or Persons thus impowered, all such Assistance as he or they can, in Defence of the same."

The lands on the west side of the Kennebec were granted as follows: — The land was laid out in lots one mile wide on the river, and five miles long, running west, and each contained 3200 acres. Lot No. 1, commenced at Abagadussett Point, and was granted to Benjamin Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1760; Lot No. 2, to Samuel Goodwin, April 8, 1760; No. 3, to Francis Whitmore and Rev. Mr. Stone; No. 4, to Wm. Bowdoin; No. 5, to Jeffries and Flagg; No. 6, to Thomas Hancock, in 1760; No. 7, to Charles Apthorp, Jan. 14, 1756; No. 8, to James Pitts, May 5, 1756; No. 9, to James Bowdoin, Dec. 17, 1760; No. 10, to Wm. Bowdoin; No. 11, to Thomas Hancock, Jan. 14, 1756. Lot No. 11 was in the southern part of Gardiner, and was afterwards deeded to Ebenezer Hancock.

Dr. Gardiner had four lots in the limits of Gardinerston, containing from twelve to fifteen thousand acres; Lot AB has been mentioned, Lots 23 and 24 were west of it, and he owned a five mile lot north.

A new plan was adopted in 1760 which, with ultimate extensions proved successful. Three tiers of lots were laid out; in the first tier each lot was a mile deep and fifty rods wide, and every third lot was reserved for the proprietors, and marked P. while the other two were given to actual settlers. The second tier was reserved by the proprietors; and the

third bestowed on settlers. This offer of two-thirds of the best land, and five-ninths of the whole, soon turned the attention of people to this river, and settlements rapidly extended up the Kennebec, especially as the facts were officially published in America and Great Britain. This plan with some slight modifications was the cause of the rapid growth of the country, and Winthrop and Hallowell were incorporated in 1771. And within a few years other towns grew up, especially on the close of the Revolution, when the hardy and industrious men who bore the Ægis of American Liberty began to flock hither.

"*The Company sent agents round at various times, to ascertain what settlers had complied with the conditions, and to tender grants, upon receiving a small fee of three dollars and a half. The Company's title to lands east of the Kennebec and towards the lower part of the Patent, being disputed by other proprietors, and the Company not being able to warrant in their corporate capacity, or to sell them without warranty, Dr. Gardiner undertook the responsibility for them, which proved troublesome to himself, and vexatious to his heirs. The Company conveyed to him large tracts of land on each side of Sheepscot river, and he gave two bonds, each in the penal sum of £20,000 sterling, to sell and account to them for the proceeds. The Revolutionary War interrupted the business, and he had no opportunity after its close to complete it before his decease. The Company commenced suits on the bonds against his executors, which after being in Court some years, were submitted to referees, who, after deliberating seven years, decided that so far from any thing being due from Dr. Gardiner's estate to the Company, there remained a balance of more than three thousand, five hundred

* R. H. Gardiner, Esq., Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 285.

dollars due from them to him, which they decided should be paid his heirs, and that they should reconvey to the Company the fragments of lands not sold, and that the Company should restore to them certain bonds from settlers taken for portions of these lands, and which were in their possession. The Company also agreed to refund to the heirs nearly two thousand dollars, which they had been obliged to pay on account of these warranties."

From the Revolution to the year 1796, the proprietors had neglected their property, and large numbers of squatters had settled on land, in many instances neglecting to see that they took settlers' lots, and thus the territory was filled with those who had no right or title to the land they occupied. And when the proper owners claimed their possessions, and sent their agents to collect or survey, they assembled in large bodies, and forcibly resisted. In 1796,* the settlers in Jefferson not only repelled all owners, but they prevented others from agreeing to measures not indorsed by themselves, and in 1810,† Jason Chadwick, a surveyor, was shot in Malta, while in the discharge of his duties. On one occasion a settler was shot for becoming a traitor to the interests of the rest, in assisting to make surveys.

There was even a specious show of legality in their movements, for they announced the theory that the Company being a corporation, had no power to sell except to liquidate debts, and that as they were not in debt, they could not sell, and that therefore the settlers had a legal tenure, claiming under the offers given before the Revolution. This doctrine was quite general, and the settlers remained. These transactions filled the country with alarm and confusion. At first, attempts were made by the pro-

* Williamson. † Ibid.

prietors to obtain acknowledgments of their rights from the squatters. This was of course refused, and then recourse was had to the law. The settlers neglected their farms, in their efforts to resist what they deemed aggression, and the prosperity of Maine seemed at a stand. The murderers of Chadwick were imprisoned in Augusta Jail, and vain attempts were made to release them by force. At length, Elijah Brigham, Peleg Coffin and Thomas Dwight were appointed commissioners by the consent of proprietors and settlers, to present a plan of adjustment, and they divided the latter into three classes: those who settled before, during, and after the Revolution. The first were to pay least, and the last most, for their lands. This plan, with some modifications, ultimately settled disturbances, and on the reception of a township on the Penobscot river, which was divided among the proprietors to compensate for losses, the excitement ceased; the rebellious squatters resumed the hoe, and subsequent litigation has been confined to those points incidental to all land-ownership. After being in operation for sixty-five years, the affairs were ended in 1816.

R. H. Gardiner, Esq., in winding up an interesting sketch of the Company, which the Compiler has laid under contribution, says: — *"In reviewing their History, and comparing their efforts to convert the wilderness into abodes adapted to civilized man, with those of other Patentees, we must allow that they displayed much liberality, judgment and efficiency. Even at the period of their greatest supineness, their lands were not more covered by squatters than others, and the charge of negligence attaches more to the individual proprietors, than to the corporation itself. Previous to the Revolution they had

* Maine Hist. Col. vol. II. p. 293, 294.

divided almost all their lands on the west side of Kennebec river, and all on the east side of the river, and within five miles of it, which were henceforth held in severalty. Of these more than a fourth were held by absentees, some of whom never returned to this country, and all of whom felt too little interest in their property here, to trouble themselves about its management. It was for a long time questioned whether these absentees had not forfeited their rights by forsaking their country in its time of greatest need, nor were their rights established till the formation of Jay's treaty in 1794; and after that treaty, the absent proprietors were in no haste to dispose of their claims to American citizens. The claim of one of the proprietors, embracing one twenty-fourth of the whole Patent, has lain dormant almost to this time. The first grant to Florentius Vassal, styles him as of London, and a suit has recently been commenced in the Court of the United States, for the recovery of this very land. Only a very small fraction of the Patent was owned in Maine, and the Massachusetts proprietors became after the Revolution almost as neglectful of their property here, as those who had left the country; those who did appoint agents paralyzed their efforts by the very restricted nature of the powers they were entrusted with. Let us not attribute then to the corporation the evils which principally arose from individuals, but remember that but for the exertions of the Company at a time when single settlers could not have established themselves here, the planting of Kennebec must have been delayed at least the third of a century; and it may not be extravagant to say that if the towns on the Kennebec had not been built, the interior country would not have been settled, and the population which now occupies the most important portion of the State, would have been scattered in other *regions*, and Maine would scarcely yet have

acquired vigor to become independent of the parent State."

Thus it will be seen, that although many attempts were made to settle our State, now so flourishing, they failed repeatedly, for many years, mainly in consequence of the Indian wars; and that to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, with his great wealth and zeal and energy, and public spirit, belongs the credit of finally effecting the settlement of Pittston and Gardiner.

This is not the place to record the entire history of the Purchase, but enough has been stated to show how the enterprise was carried on to success.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE SETTLEMENT TO THE INCORPORATION.

It has been seen that a futile attempt was made to settle Maine, at Stage Island, in 1607, thirteen years before the feet of the Pilgrims were wet by the December spray of Plymouth. At intervals others essayed to plant colonies, or commence locations, on the Kennebec. John Parker, a fisherman, bought Rasceagan in 1629, and removed thither in 1630.* Nine years later, in 1639, Edward Bateman and John Brown bought Neguascag,† of Mahotiwormet, for one hogshead of corn, and thirty sound pumpkins, and commenced a settlement there. They did not remain long, however, for John Cole lived there in 1657, and James Smith in 1667.

In 1650, Thomas Webber dwelt on the upper end of Raskeagan, which he and Parker sold to Clark and Lake, in 1658. Parker then lived on Arrowsic Island, near Squirrel Point. In 1649, John Richards lived on Arrowsic or Arrowscag Island. He sold all of the Island except Parker's 100 acres, in 1654. In 1658, a town was laid out on Arrowsic, in ten acre lots. A fort was erected at Stinson's Point, near Potter's mills, by a man named Hammond, in 1660. Hammond also ventured to Ticonic falls, where he had a trading house, as early as 1661. Bath was bought of Robinhood, by Robert Gutch, Oct. 27, 1661. Until this time, the settlements had

* *Sewall's Sketch of Bath*, Maine Hist. Col. † Ibid.

steadily progressed. In 1670, there were thirty families on Arrowsic and Parker's Islands, and twenty families below the chops on the west side of the river. On the breaking out of Philip's war, the Indians destroyed or drove them all away. Gen. Joseph Sewall, to whom we are indebted for these facts, says: *— "The whole Kennebec country was deserted by the whites, their forts, houses, and mills were burnt, their improvements destroyed, and the territory again left free for the roam of the savage, and the occupation of his game." It is not known that more than one penetrated as far north as Pittston, and established a residence there, as early as the commencement of King Philip's war.

The first white settler within the limits of ancient Pittston, of whom we have any record, was ALEXANDER BROWN. Previous to the breaking out of the first, or King Philip's Indian war, Brown came, the pioneer of all, and occupied the northern frontier. He must have begun about the year 1670. He settled on the intervale, extending from Geo. W. Bedell's to Jordan Stanford's, then and for a long time after, known by the aboriginal name of Kerdoormeorp, but subsequently called "Brown's Farm." He worked several years there, cleared up a fine spot for tillage, and was probably engaged in procuring sturgeon for the London market. Philip's war broke out in 1675, but Brown would not desert his post. In 1676,† he was murdered by the Indians, his house was burned, and the entire white population below him was swept away. The place was abandoned, and we know not that it was occupied permanently, for eighty-four years. We find it impossible to avoid speculating on the consequences which would have

* Maine Hist. Coll. vol. 2. p. 196.
† *History of* Kennebec Purchase.

resulted to this region, had the red flame of war not been kindled. Brown would have been followed by others, the Kennebec would have been populated nearly a century sooner, and the Pine Tree State would to-day be much larger than it is.

Still, attempts were constantly being made to settle the country, and they seemed destined to succeed when Noyes built his fort in 1716, but it was swept away by the Indians in 1726, as was the "fishing place," previously spoken of, as being a little above Nahumkeag Island. Who built or occupied this latter place is not known, but it is probable that those engaged in fishing found Brown's clearance, and placed a fishing house on his old foundation. It was not until about the beginning of the latter half of the eighteenth century that the line of civilization began to creep slowly northward.

Capt. John North, assisted by Abram Wyman, in the year 1751, laid out the land in lots one mile wide on the river, and extending west five miles. They commenced at Richmond fort, and continued as far as Nahumkeag Island.* Wyman and others, cut mill-logs north of the first pond as early as 1763-4.

On an old map† dated 1754, the Kennebec is thus marked: Commencing at Waterville is printed "Taconnett Falls," and opposite is the "Sebastoocook." On the stream are these words: "Fort Halifax, built by the Government of the Massachusetts, 1754." A little lower down on the eastern side of the river is a stream called Majorgomogusuck, on which is printed, "The proprietors granted this tract upon no other condition than settling sixty families thereon." Cushnoc is spelt Cushanna, and it is recorded that the region was given on con-

* MSS. *of Dr. Sylvester* Gardiner, in possession of R. H. Gardiner, *Esq.* † *Found in the State Houses at Boston and Augusta.*

dition of settling an hundred families in three years. This did not include Fort Western, but only as far south as the stream in Augusta. "Fort Western built By the Plymouth Company, 1754," is recorded below the stream, and it was given as was the next tract above. Just opposite and extending down to the Cabbassa is another lot delineated, with the same terms of settlement affixed. About opposite, a little below, is a stream called "Warromantogus," and a little below another, called "Negwamkick falls." Winthrop pond is drawn with twenty-one large islands. Opposite Swan Island on the east side is "Franckfort Fort, Built by the Plymouth Company," and "Eastern River," which is declared to contain sixty-four people.

Fort Western was 30 feet from the river, and was built by Messrs. Thos. Hancock, Sylvester Gardiner, James Bowdoin, William Bowdoin and Benjamin Hallowell, committee for the proprietors, and was built by them because the State agreed to erect Fort Halifax, for an outpost of defence.

A few people were at Eastern river, (Dresden,) and a small population besides the garrisons around Cushanna, Franckfort and Taconnet.

At the time the forts were erected, the country presented an aspect of unbroken wilderness, from Swan Island to the Canadas.

At this time Dr. Gardiner began to lay those plans, which, fostered by his zeal, resulted in the settlement of the region of ancient Pittston. In 1754 the land comprising a part of Gardiner was granted to him. He was quite instrumental in other settlements, but it was not until about 1759 that he fairly embarked in his work, resolved to succeed. In that year he received a lot on Sheepscot River.*

* Wiscasset Records.

In 1761 he received 3200 acres below the chops in Merry-meeting Bay, if he would settle a family there in one year, unless prevented by the Indians, and about the same time, he obtained other land in what is now Pittston.*

December 10, 1760, he received one of the "mile lots." It commenced twenty rods north of the Cobbossee, and run west five miles, north one mile, east-south-east five miles, to the Kennebec, and down the Kennebec to the first bound, being a lot containing about 3200 acres. It was a condition of this bargain that a family should be settled in one year, unless an Indian war prevented, and that if any improvements had been made by settlers or others in the territory they were reserved. So well were his services received by the Company, that, Feb. 8, 1764, the lot north of the Cabbassa-contee was deeded to him, for †"his great Trouble and Expense, in bringing forward settlements." The bounds were more definitely stated as commencing 20 poles north of Cobbossee, thence west-north-west until they strike the stream, thence south down the stream to the first Cobbossee pond, along the north end of the pond to the stream, and thence north-east to the Kennebec, and thence to the first bound, twenty poles north of the mouth of the stream. This lot was surveyed by John McKechnie in November, 1762. Dr. Gardiner had previously received a tract north of this, and joining it.‡

March 14, 1764, he received the south-west half of the 3200 acre lot, on the eastern side of the Kennebec, and Nov. 13, 1769, he received a lot from "Cobbossee great pond to the 10 mile lot," being most of the Gardiner Territory.§

* Wiscasset Records. † Ibid.
‡ Plymouth Company Records. § Ibid.

July 4, 1770, he received 2500 acres, extending from the Kennebec to Winthrop Pond, for which he paid £416, 13, 4. He continued to receive other lots until he possessed a large portion of Gardiner and Pittston, and much of the territory in other parts of old Kennebec. Cobbossee Tract extended from the neighborhood of Jordan Stanford's to the vicinity of the mouth of the stream. There has been a good deal of litigation concerning the northern boundary of this lot, the stream having, like the Mississippi, more than one mouth.*

Those who wished settlers' lots made application to the Company or to some one of the proprietors with a petition like the subjoined: —

"*To the Proprietors of the* Kennebec Purchase *from the late Colony of* New-Plymouth.

"GENTLEMEN: — I the Subscriber —— —— of ——— in the County of ———, being desirous of settling within your Purchase, pray you would make a Grant to me and my Heirs of the Lot numbered ——— containing ——— Acres, situated in ——— within your said Purchase. And I hereby engage for myself and Heirs that the Conditions of the said Grant shall be performed, *viz*: — That a Dwelling-House shall be built on the said Lot not less than ——— feet square, that ——— Acres of said Lot shall be cleared and made fit for Tillage within ——— Years, from the Date of the Grant, and that I will dwell thereon personally during said ——— years, if living, or in case of my Death, that my Heirs, or some Person under them, shall dwell on said Premises during said Term; and for the term of Seven Years more, by myself or Substitute; and as soon as said Grant shall be made out and ready to be delivered to me, I hereby promise to pay your Clerk for the Time being, ——— *shillings* Lawful Money for his fee, and ——— shillings Lawful Money towards defreying your Expenses for Surveying; and you'll oblige your Petitioner. Dated this ——— Day of ——— 17 ."†

So desirous were the proprietors of procuring settlers, that a petition like the foregoing, usually secured a good farm, if near a mill-privilege, of five or ten acres, or, if further away, of one, two, or more hundred acres. The conditions varied from

* *Plymouth* Company Records. † Printed form of blank.

five to ten shillings, and from three to ten years residence.

Soon after Dr. Gardiner commenced the labor of peopling this region, the settlement grew rapidly. He had drawn the attention of the public to his zeal and plans, and several enterprising men from different places consulted him in Boston. Those who pleased him most he effected an arrangement with, in the summer of 1760, and they made their preparations to settle in what is now Gardiner. They gathered their families and effects, and proceeded to their rendezvous, which was Falmouth.*

These persons, the first settlers of the territory that is now Gardiner, West Gardiner and Pittston, set sail from Falmouth in the fall of the year 1760, and proceeded to what was then called, Dr. Gardiner's estates at Cobbiseconte, or Gardinerstown. They were a Mr. THOMES, who was a builder of Grist-mills; BENJAMIN FITCH, a saw-mill wright; JACOB LOUD, a house carpenter; JAMES WINSLOW, a wheelwright; and EZRA DAVIS, JAMES and HENRY MCCAUSLAND, and WILLIAM PHILBROOK.† They arrived in safety, with the families of Winslow, Davis, Philbrook, and the McCauslands, and run their vessel into a wide creek, formed by the mouth of the stream, which was then navigable to the sites now occupied by the saw-mills, and there, on the northern bank of the stream, the craft lay all winter. James Winslow's wife, took her little daughter Sarah, then six years old, by the hand and went ashore, and they are the first two white females known to have set foot within the limits of Gardiner or Pittston.‡ They immediately threw up some log huts, and passed the winter in making preparations for the

* Abiathar Tibbetts. Mrs. Jon. Winslow.
† *Mrs. Jon. Winslow*, Mrs. Amos Lyon, John Plaisted. ‡ Ibid.

coming summer. The McCauslands and Winslows occupied the same cottage, and on the 23d of March, 1761, Jonathan Winslow was born, the first white child native in ancient Pittston. The house stood exactly where now is the Widow Esmond's store.*

On the 27th of March, wishing to make an addition to the cottage of Winslow, they were able to haul the logs on the crust, so cold and backward was the spring of that year.†

When the season opened they erected a grist-mill at the end of the lower dam, and the old sills were found in a state of preservation when the last dam was built. The same workmen commenced building a large mansion long known as the Great House. It was erected by Dr. Gardiner for an inn and stood where are now the Gardiner Hotel and Allen's block.‡ It was afterwards kept by James Stackpole, Benjamin Shaw, ——— Pray, ——— Bowman, ——— Randall, Widow Longfellow, etc., and in 1815 it was taken by E. McLellan, who kept it until 1827, when he removed to the Cobbossee House. The Great House was occupied by stores and private families after this until it was taken down.§ The upper story was used for a place of public worship when the Episcopal church was burned by McCausland.‖

The Cobbossee Grist-mill was known for several years among the northern settlers, and was resorted to from a great distance by them, even from Norridgewock and Canaan, until the mill was finished at Sebasticook, and caused settlers to increase rapidly in this neighborhood.

* Mrs. Jon. Winslow, Mrs. Amos Lyon, John Plaisted.
† Mrs. Lyon. ‡ John Plaisted. § E. McLellan, R. Gay.
‖ *R. Gay.*

Of the foregoing settlers the following facts are known. Fitch took charge of the erection of the mill, built the Togus dam and mill, and worked at his trade all through the country. Aug. 3, 1768, he received a grant of five acres of land, which he sold to Wm. Gardiner, May 14, 1770, receiving £7 for his improvements. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted in the English Service, and was killed fighting for the king. He married Ann McCausland* and has no descendants here.

Loud came from Weymouth with no design of settling. He was master carpenter on the Great House and Mill, and went back when they were finished. Some thirty years after, he returned and settled in Pittston.†

Thomes was a single man, who went back to Falmouth, and married ——— Huston. He never returned.

James Winslow and his brothers, who lived in Portland, received a large tract of land from their father at Broad Bay, and removed there in 1752. His daughter Sarah was born there in 1754. They designed to remain, but the Indian troubles forced them back to Portland. From that place James came to Cabbassa-contee, and brought his wife and three children. He worked on the mill until it was done and then obtained a fine spot of land which had been cleared by the Indians, 90 acres of which Dr. Gardiner conveyed to him as partial pay for his services. This land was the north-western lot in the present town of Pittston, and now includes the farms of Messrs. Amos Lyon and ——— Leavitt. The family removed to that place in 1763, and the deed is dated July 26, 1764, and was signed by Sylvester Gardiner, in presence of William Gardiner and Jno.

* *Mrs. Marston,* Mrs. Lyon, Abiathar Tibbetts. † Ibid.

McKechnie, at Cobbisseeconte, before William Lithgow.*

Winslow went to Damariscotta and assisted on the mill at that place. While he was gone his wife and daughter raised their own crops. They took a batteau, and crossed the river repeatedly, and went to the Great House, where they obtained manure, with which they dressed their land for corn, and with their own hands they harvested forty bushels in the fall.†

James Winslow had been a drummer in a fort at Portland, while a young man, but he became a convert to the principles of the Society of Friends, and as such, abhorred war and all its preparations. Yet it was found necessary to erect a blockhouse immediately, for defence against the Indians. This was done in 1763. It was a substantial, bullet-proof fort. It stood on the side of the hill, near the site of the Universalist church.‡ In the autumn of 1765 there was an Indian alarm.§ Several of the settlers heard mysterious sounds in the night, as of footsteps, and the dogs were clamorous, and one was heard to cry out as if struck. The settlers became very much alarmed, and fled to the blockhouse. The Winslows, who then lived where Amos Lyon now dwells, fled across the river, and a Bullen family from Hallowell, and others of the settlers, with them, until the settlement was entirely deserted, and thirty or forty families were congregated in the humble fort. Jonathan Winslow was then four years old. A little dark cloak was thrown around him, to make him the color of the ground, and he trotted along in the procession to the place of safety. They remained here several days. The next day all went out together well armed, and harvested Winslow's crops,

* Wiscasset Records.
† John Plaisted.
‡ *Mrs. Elizabeth* Lyon.
§ Ibid.

and thus they worked, with their arms, and in company, until the crops were all gathered. The alarm seemed to be false, and gradually the settlers resumed their homes again.*

Mrs. James Winslow† was a very energetic woman, and was much relied on in cases of sickness. For many years she was almost the only midwife from Augusta to Bath, and doubtless was present at the birth of many hundreds of children. "Granny Winslow," was the only physican in whom the early settlers believed.

GENEALOGY OF THE WINSLOW FAMILY.

[In the Genealogical sketches scattered through these pages, b. signifies *born;* unm. *unmarried;* m. *married;* d. *died.* The dates and facts are recorded as far as they could be ascertained. If some family accounts are more nearly complete than others, it is because they are recorded in the Town books, or because the descendants have taken an interest in the matter. The author would have been glad to have recorded all the dates in all of the families of the early settlers.]

JAMES WINSLOW,‡ b. in R. I. 1724, m. Anna Huston, she b. 1734, he d. in Farmington, 1802, she d. 1824. Children, 2, who were infants when he came, and who soon died of the rash.

I. SARAH, b. Broad Bay, 1754, m. Ebenezer Church, who was b. 1742; and d. July, 1810. Children, 1, Charity, b. Aug. 7, 1770, m. Ichabod Plaisted. (see Plaisted.) 2, Jona. b. 1772-3, m. Charity Daniels; is in Canada. 3, William, b. 1775, m. Sarah Daniels and Elizabeth Daniels, moved to Ohio, and d. 1817. 4, Abigail, b. 1777, m. Nehemiah Littlefield, and moved to Ohio. 5, James, b. 1780, m. Hannah Trufant, and Abiah Brooks; lost at sea, and has descendants in Bath. 6, Anna, b. 1782, m. Paul Felker, and lives in Searsport. 7, John, b. 1784, m. Esther Richardson, and lives in Levant. 8 and 9, Silas and Sarah, b. June, 1786, he m. Sophia Blunt and Susan Bradford; Sarah m. Ebenezer Rollins of Hallowell. 10, Mary, b. 1788, m. Amos Morrill, and moved to Ohio. 11, Jacob, b. 1790, m. Lydia Thompson and moved to Georgia. 12, Stephen, b. 1792, m. Abigail Sandborn and d. in Ohio. 13, George, b. 1794, m. Betsey Piper.

II. JONATHAN, b. March 23, 1761, (the first white child born

* Mrs. Jonathan Winslow, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon.

† John Plaisted.

‡ Mrs. Jon. Winslow, Mrs. Amos Lyon, Silas Church, Jno. Plaisted, *Geo. Church.*

in Pittston,) m. Hannah Tarbox, 1789, who was b. 1764, now living; he d. Nov. 18, 1845. One child, Elizabeth, b. 1790, m. Amos Lyon.

III. CARPENTER, b. 1764, m. Betsey Colburn, and moved to Pennsylvania. Chil. 1, Charles. 2, George. 3, Carpenter. 4, David. 5, Reuben. 6, Caleb. 7, Joseph, and two others. George now lives in Malden, Mass.

IV. JOHN, b. 1766, m. Sarah Baker and moved to New Sharon.

V. BETSEY,* b. 1768, m. Rev. John Thompson. He was representative to Boston from Industry, and was in the State Senate in its first session in Portland. He d. 1820, and left children.

VI. ANNA, b. 1770, m. Eleazar Crowell, and moved to Ohio.

VII. GEORGE, b. 1772, drowned while skating on the Kennebec in 1788.

VIII. JAMES, b. 1774, m. Betsey Willard, d. in Industry in 1843.

Fourth Generation.

Children of ELIZABETH and AMOS LYON. 1, George, b. 1807. 2, Hannah, b. 1809, m. Luther Gordon. 3, Mary, b. 1812, d. 1834. 4, William, b. 1815, m. Elizabeth Lowell. 5, James b. 1817, m. Hester A. Nichols. 6, Elizabeth, b. 1819, m. John Jones.

Children of SILAS CHURCH. 1. George F. b. 1814, m. Elizabeth Turner, of Kingston, Jamaica. 2, Clementine A. b. 1817, d. 1834. 3, Meredith, b. 1820, unm. 4, Sarah A. b. 1822, unm. 5, Andrew, b. 1828, d. 1833. 6, Clementine Lucinda, b. 1837.

Children of GEORGE CHURCH. 1, Stephen, b. August 30, 1818. m. Mary Baker. 2, Cyrus, b. June 30, 1820, m. Hannah Plaisted. 3, George, b. May 3, 1822, m. Elizabeth Sprague. 4, Lucy Ann b. Feb. 18, 1824, d. Oct. 15, 1825. 5, Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1826, m. Horace Bemis. 6, Sarah, b. March 12, 1828. 7, Lucy, b. March 26, 1830. 8, Charity, b. Jan. 9, 1833. 10, Ebenezer, b. July 2, 1835. 11, Mary Ann, b. June 19, 1839, d. Feb. 4, 1847.

Fifth Generation.

Children of LUTHER GORDON. 1, Isabella, d. 2, Agnes, m. Actor Thompson. 3, George. 4, Mary. 5, Susan. 6, Winslow. 7, Emily. 8, Vesta. 9, Charlotte.

Children of WILLIAM LYON. 1, Susanna. 2, George. 3, Augusta. 4, Helen. 5, Elizabeth.

Children of JAMES LYON. 1, Otis, d. 2, William Henry. 3, Faustina. 4, Eulalia, d.

Children of JOHN JONES. 1, Helen.

* Betsey Winslow, who m. Rev. J. Thompson, gave Industry its name. When the town was about being incorporated, Mr. Thompson said to his wife as he was leaving home, "What shall we call the new town?" "Name it for the character of the people," was the reply, "Call it Industry." He proposed the name, and it *was accepted.*

So plenty was game at this time, that it was not at all difficult for the poorest family to obtain animal food enough. The woods were full of game, large and small, and the rivers teemed with alewives; shad, and the delicious salmon. Jonathan Winslow used to relate that he captured sixteen noble salmon, one Sunday morning before breakfast.*

Ezra Davis,† made only a temporary halt at Cabbassa, while at work on the Great House, but he removed to the Eastern River or Dresden, the same season, 1761. Here he was very unfortunate. The French had taught the Indians to murder Englishmen wherever they could find them, and one day, probably about 1762, Davis heard his little boy Thaddeus, aged eight years, scream. Soon the terrible warwhoop came thrilling their hearts, and they knew that the Indians were upon them. He closed his doors as well as he could, and fortified his house. Before this was done the Indians fired and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Pomeroy, who was in bed, sick. Seven then rushed to the door, and endeavored to beat it down with their tomahawks, but he fought so well that they retreated, carrying Thaddeus with them, who was never seen nor heard from afterwards.

His son Ezra removed to the "Brown farm." He also lived in Pittston. In the following table are some of their descendants.

EZRA DAVIS,‡ m. —— Pomeroy, and had several children.
1, POLLY, m. Thom. Berry.
2, EZRA, Jr. m. Abigail ———; chil.
I. Henry, b. Aug. 9, 1778.
II. John Smith, b. Dec. 8, 1781.
III. Rhoda, b. Aug. 20, 1790; m. Benjamin Inman, 1811.
IV. Enoch, b. April 11, 1794. He was killed accidentally at a shooting match.

* Mrs. Jon. Winslow, Mrs. Amos Lyon.
† *Abiathar Tibbetts.* ‡ Town Records.

V. SARAH, b. March, 27, 1796.
VI. LEVI, b. Oct. 7, 1798.
VII. HANNAH MATILDA, b. Oct. 10, 1805.

The following years, 1761 and 1762, were very dry. Almost all vegetation was burned up, and the woods in all directions were on fire. There was no rain from June to the last of August. The winter of the latter year was very cold, and the snow was very deep.

Samuel Berry* of Bath, and James McCausland, cut timber on the shore of Cabbassa first pond, and hay at Brown's farm as early as 1761, under Dr. Gardiner. McCausland leased some fresh meadow of Dr. Gardiner in 1760.

William Philbrook received lots No. 3, and 33,† containing eighteen acres. The deed was dated Dec. 1, 1765.‡ He owned 250 acres on the Cathance which he conveyed to his son Jonathan Philbrook in 1768. He was drowned in the Penobscot. His lot was situated adjoining the land of Daniel Tibbetts, and David Philbrook. His wife's name was Mary.§

David Philbrook,‖ a son of William, received lot No. 34, which he reconveyed to Dr. Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1772, for £5. He married Hannah Crosby.

Jonathan,¶ another son, came from Cathance after a few years.

Henry McCausland and James McCausland were from Ireland, and had been several years in America. They were brothers, and received two settlers' lots, comprising a part of the present village in Gardiner, and extending from the river back of the residences of Messrs. Evans, Kimball, etc.** James McCausland

* Dr. Gardiner's MSS.
† These numbers are from McKechnie's plan, dated 1763.
‡ Wiscasset Records. § Ibid. ‖ Ibid.
¶ Abiathar Tibbetts. ** Mrs. Lyon.

was drowned quite early, and those who bear the name now are mostly descendants of Henry.*

June 13, 1764, Henry McCausland received two lots on the eastern side of the river, containing 250 acres. This he sold to Benjamin Fitch, July 9, 1765.† He procured other land, and his descendants are numerous in this vicinity.

It is said‡ that the McCauslands originally received the soil occupied by the centre of the village, but that Dr. Gardiner, who foresaw what the place would probably become, persuaded them to remove across the stream, where they lived for many years, on a larger, though less valuable tract than they at first owned.

HENRY McCAUSLAND, b. Ireland, m. Elizabeth Wyman. Chil.

I. ROBERT, m. —— Town, 2d wife, Sally Door, and settled in Winslow.

II. ANN, m. Benjamin Fitch, and lived near the northern shore of the stream several years.

III. CATHARINE, m. David Philbrook.

IV. SALLY, m. Ithiel Gordon.

V. JANE, m. —— Sylvester.

VI. GARDINER, m. Polly Douglass.

VII. POLLY.

VIII. HENRY, m. Abiel Stackpole, 1783. Children, 1, Jno. b. Nov. 19, 1784, m. Jane Connor. 2d wife, —— Dill. 2, Hannah, b. Feb, 3, 1789, m. Benj. Marston. 3, Henry, b. Dec. 31, 1789, d. at sea, unm. 4, James, b. April 22, 1791, m. Rebecca ——. 5, Andrew, b. June 13, 1793, m. Mary Bates.

IX. ANDREW, m. Keziah Berry. Chil. 1, Nathaniel, d. unm. 2, Lydia, d. unm. 3, Mary. m. Jno. Murray. 4, Montgomery, m. Hannah Woodbury, and Sarah Colcord. 5, Alexander, m. Sarah Nash. 6, Benjamin, m. Temperance Glidden. 7, John, m. Deliverance Nash. 8, Tristam, m. Deborah Nash. Andrew and Martha died young.

Fourth Generation.

Children of JAMES and REBECCA. 1 and 2, Emeline and Robert L. b. April 8, 1809. 3, Adaline, b. March 16, 1811. 4. Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1813.

Children of ANDREW and MARY. 1, Willam Henry, b. Dec. 27,

* Mrs. Hannah Marston. † Wiscasset Records.

‡ Abiathar Tibbetts.

1816. 2, Andrew B. b. Nov. 16, 1818. 3, Charles Wesley, b. Nov. 25, 1820. 4, Hester Ann, b. Sept. 25, 1823. 5. Mary Bates, b. May 9, 1825. 6, Sally Stetson, b. Jan. 23, 1827. 7, Catharine Bates, b. April 27, 1829.

James McCausland had a son James, b. 1750, m. Mary Berry, d. March 11, 1826. Chil. 1, Mary, m. David Clarke and John Johnson. 2, Olive, m. Ephraim Goodwin. 3, Jeremiah, m. Olive Cram. 4, Charles, m. Sarah Lord. 5, Sarah, m. Ezekiel Robinson. 6, Thomas, m. Rhoda Brand. Thomas and Mercy died unmarried.

The relative prices at that day were different from those at the present time. Land was sold for a mere song, but paper was 8 cents a sheet; boards $5 a thousand; corn $5 a bushel; shoes $15 a pair; butter $1,33 cents a pound, and other articles in proportion.

The most of these early settlers were men of industry and integrity, but the great evil of social life in New England was fastened upon them, and descended in a great degree to their posterity. When corn was scarce, and provisions expensive, it was always found necessary to have rum in the house at any price, and this fact explains many a sudden death, and the passing away of many a farm and house. Intemperance was the baneful curse of the first settlers of Kennebec.

The following year, 1761, four brothers and their four sisters removed from Dunstable to the eastern side of the river and settled in what is now sometimes called Coburntown. Their names were Jeremiah, Reuben, Oliver, Benjamin, Lucy, Sarah Elizabeth, Hannah and Rachel Colburn. Lucy m. Dr. Zachariah Flitner; Sarah Elizabeth m. Maj. Henry Smith; Hannah m. Josiah French of Winthrop, and Rachel m. Thomas Jackson. Jeremiah soon removed to Orono, and his daughters were the first white Americans who inhabited that place.

November 9, 1763, Reuben Colburn* received 250

* Wiscasset Records.

acres on the eastern side of the river. The conditions specified were substantially the same as those attached to the other settlers' lots. He was required to build a house 20 feet square, and 7 feet stud; was to reduce 3 acres to tillage in 3 years; he or his heirs were to occupy the land 10 years, and work two days each year on the ministerial lot. January 1, 1773, he bought a lot five miles by one half a mile, of James Bowdoin, excepting one lot of 100 acres, granted to John Shanny. Maj. Colburn built some of the first vessels on the Kennebec, and took an active part in the Revolution. See Indian Sketch. His location was near Agry's point.

Jeremiah Colburn* had 800 acres on the Eastern river at one time.

REUBEN COLBURN,† m. Elizaheth Lewis. Children,

I. ELIZABETH, b. May 29, 1767 or 8, m. Carpenter Winslow. (See Winslow.)

II. REUBEN, b. Aug. 27, 1770; d. June 19, 1795.

III. DAVID, b. March 28, 1773; m. Hannah Avery. Children, 1, Reuben, m. Lydia Smith. 2, John, d. unm. 3, Mary Ann, m. Moses Jewett. 4, Abiah, m. Amos Cutts. 5, Hannah, m. Seth Hathorne of Richmond, d. 6, David, d. 7, Gustavus, unm. 8, Elizabeth, m. David Lawrence, he d.

IV. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 27, 1775; m. John Smith. (See Smith.)

V. ABIAH, b. March 15, 1777; m. Caleb Smyth, 1796, both d. Children, 6. 1. William, is professor in Bowdoin College. 2, Mary, m. Stephen Young, d. 3, Eliza, m. in the west. 4, Charles m. and now lives in Roxbury. 5, Margaret, m. John Kendall. 6, Lydia.

VI. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 25, 1779, d.

VII. SARAH, b. May 8, 1782, m. David Young. Children, 7.

VIII. OLIVE, b. Nov. 20, 1784, m. John Colburn, 1817. (See Oliver Colburn.)

IX. MARTHA, b. July 12, 1787, m. Isaac Noyes. Children, 4, lives in Hallowell.

X. LYDIA, b. Aug. 13, 1791, m. Noah Loud. She d. in Augusta Hospital; he d. One son, Warren, is now in California, m. Harriet Bailey of N. H.

OLIVER, b. 1744, m. Margaret Burns, she b. 1743, he d. Jan. 10, 1788; she d. Sept. 19, 1812. Children:

* Abiathar Tibbetts. Wiscasset Records.

† Town Rec. Thomas Jackson. Widow Colburn.

I. RACHEL, m. Wm. Hatch, of Berwick. 4 children.
II. HANNAH, m. Joseph Rollins of N. H., 6 chil. She lives in East Pittston.
III. REBECCA, m. Robert Murray of New Castle. 5 children.
IV. OLIVER, b. March 20, 1774, m. Hannah Smith, she b. Oct. 26, 1782, he d. Jan. 1835. Chil. 1, Lavinia, b. Aug. 8, 1802. d. 1822. 2. H. Octavia, b. 1805, m. Joseph Follansbee. 3, Sarah E. b. Sept. 25, 1807. 4, Emeline, b. Jan. 1810, d. 1811. 5, Emeline, b. Sept. 28, 1812, m. Wm. P. Basford. 6, Oliver,* m. Selecta Rollins. 7, Cordelia. 8, Abbott.* 9, Joseph H. m. Margaret Soper. 10, Samuel S. 11, Henry.
V. SARAH, m. Thomas Cutts, of Industry. 8 children.
VI. MARY, m. Aaron Young of Bangor. 8 children.
VII. JOHN, m. Olive Smith. Chil. 1, John m. Susan Springer. 2, Franklin m. Sarah R. Smith. 3, Olive, m. James Cutts. 4, Hiram, m. Clementina Smith. 5, Charles m. —— ——. 6, Alfred m.——Southwick. 7, Maria m. Carlton Houdlette. 8, George, unm.
VIII. WILLIAM, b. 1785, m. Martha Blanchard 1808, live in Richmond. Children, 1, Martha, b. 1809, m. Elisha Stover of Harpswell. 2, Margaret, b. 1811, m. George Prentis, 2d husb. Wm. Bampton, of Hingham, Mass. 3, Oliver, b. 1813, m. Mary Jane Call. 4, Ardria, b. 1815, m. Joseph Fowler of Pittston, 2d husb. Charles Swett of Richmond. 5, Wm. d. at sea. b. 1818. 6, Silas, b. 1821, m. Harriet A. Gaubeart. 7, Lavinia, b, 1823, m. Hiram G. Call. 8, Lydia, b. 1826, m. ——— Sylvester. 9, Charles, b. 1829, m. Charlotte Holbrooke of Richmond. 10, Joseph, b. 1832.

BENJAMIN COLBURN, m. Joanna Tibbetts; 2d wife, —— ——; he d. April 18, 1814. Children;
I. JEREMIAH, d. unm.
II. REUBEN, d. unm.
III. DEBORAH, m. Nath'l Bailey. (See Bailey.)
IV. HANNAH, m. Stephen Mason, large family.
V. FANNY, m. —— Reed, and settled in Bangor, had chil.
VI. HARRIET, m. Carlton Blair, children.
VII. BETSEY, m. Caleb Wilson; d.
VIII. CATHARINE, m. —— Wilson. 2d hus. Samuel Scarls.
IX. RUBY, m.—— ——; d.
X. SALLY, m. —— Marsh of Orono.
XI. JOSEPH, m. Mary Eldridge.
XII. BENJAMIN, m. —— Brown, d. May 1, 1814.
XIII. GEORGE, m. —— Crowell; 2d wife, —— Ham, of Bath.

Nathaniel Bailey† came in the year 1762 and received 200 acres in the "3200 acre lot," on the eastern side of the river in June, 1763, of the Ken-

* Lost at sea, Feb. 22, 1844.
† Town Records, Capt. Joshua D. Warren, Capt. David Bailey.

nebec Proprietors. It was in the south-western part of the town.

NATHANIEL BAILEY,* b. 1743; m. Sarah Goodwin; d. April 21, 1832; she d. Dec. 1830. Children,

I. ELIZABETH, b. January 3, 1770; d. July 30, 1790.

II. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 7, 1771; m. Deborah Colburn, 1795; she d. March, 1851. Children, 1, Samuel G., b. March 29, 1796; m. Eliza Thomas. 2, Betsey, b. January 3, 1798; m. William Brown. 3, Clementine, b. Feb. 9, 1800; m. Gideon Barker. 4, Nathaniel, b. March 23, 1802; m. Mary A. Stearns. 5, Benjamin,† b. April 12, 1804; m. Eliza Jackson; d. May 10, 1829. 6, Lydia W., b. Oct. 31, 1806; m. Abner Jackson.† 7, James Y.,† b. Jan. 18, 1809; m. Eliza (Jackson) Bailey. 8, Joseph,† b. July 28, 1811; m. Louisa Alexander.

III. DAVID,† b. Dec. 3, 1773; m. Mary Smith, 1796. Children, 1, James,† b. Oct. 3, 1797; m. Mary Smith. 2, Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1799; m. Henry Mellus.† 3, Pamela, b. Aug. 31, 1800; m. Henry Dearborn. 4, Mary, b. January 6, 1803; m. Eliphalet Rollins.† 5, David,‡ b. April 30, 1805; d. October 7, 1851. 6, Hannah, m. Joshua D. Warren.† 7 Henry,† m. Mary J. Watson. 8, Caroline, m. Albert Marwick.† 9, William, m. Mary A. Goodrich.

IV. SAMUEL G.,† b. June 25, 1775; d. 1826–7; m. widow Sarah Mason; settled in New York.

V. THOMAS, b. May 2, 1777; d. July 26, 1800.

VI. ABIGAIL G., b. June 27, 1779; m. James Smith, 1799.

VII. SARAH, b. Oct. 22, 1781; m. Nathaniel Hall, 1803; he was a school teacher, she m. a Johnson and now lives in Dresden.

VIII. JACOB, b. May 31, 1783; m. Eliza Barker, 1810. Chil., 1, Lydia, unm. 2, Jane, unm. 3, Thomas, d. 4, Charles, unm. 5, Alethea, m. ——— Myers, of Bath. 6, George.

IX. MARY, b. March 23, 1786; m. Stephen Twycross,† of Dresden. Chil. 1, Mary, m. ——— Goodwin. 2, Stephen, unm. 3, Sarah, unm. 4, Martha, unm. 5, Thomas, m.

X. LYDIA H., b. Feb. 27, 1788; d. 1834; m. Benjamin Webber, 1805. Chil., 1, Pamela, m. ——— Jackson. 2, Lavina, unm. 3, Benjamin, m.

In 1762, came Solomon Tibbetts,§ who was born in Lebanon, N. H. Availing himself of the offer made by Dr. Gardiner, he removed to Gardinerston in 1762, with nine children. His wife's maiden

* Town Records. Capt. Joshua D. Warren. Capt. David Bailey.

† Masters of Vessels.

‡ d. at San Juan, a very distinguished sea captain.

§ Abiathar Tibbetts.

name was Elizabeth Spearing. Edward and Abiathar were born after their arrival here; the latter in 1767. He is still living in Litchfield at the advanced age of 84 years, and is in the full possession of his faculties. The compiler of these pages was under many obligations to him for facts anecdotes and dates connected with the early history of the town.

The family settled on two lots, Nos. 36, and 6, containing 18 acres, on the Plaisted Hill. The deed was dated September 18, 1766. This was sold to Henry Smith. This land joined Benaiah Door's and Paul Kenny's. He removed to the shore of the Cabbassa pond in Litchfield, in 1774. Abiathar was born on PlaistedHill, and was one of the first children born in this town.

Daniel Tibbetts* received lots 2 and 32, Sept. 19, 1766, but he removed to the pond when the family went. James afterwards received one hundred acres there. This land was leased in 1784 by Daniel, of Wm. Gardiner and Thomas Carter, for one year, for six bushels of potatoes, delivered at the New Mills.†

Ebenezer Tibbetts, a brother of Solomon, received lots No. 12 and 13, in 1766, adjoining Henry Bickford's; but he soon returned to Lebanon.

SOLOMON TIBBETTS, b. Lebanon, 1710; d. 1780; m. Elizabeth Spearing. Children, 1, Solomon. 2, Joseph. 3, James. 4, Daniel. 5, Theodore. 6, Edward. 7, Abiathar. 8, Elizabeth, m. Henry Kenney. 9, Lydia, m. Nathaniel Denbow. 10, Abigail, m. Pelatiah Warren. 11, Joanna, m. Benjamin Colburn. 12, Susan, m. James P. Evans.

Solomon and Joseph never came here, but all the others did. David m. Fanny Philbrook.

The growth of timber in this valley was of the very finest description.‡ White Oaks and Pines of gigantic dimensions extended their unbroken shade

* Abiathar Tibbetts. † Lease in possession of R. H. Gardiner, Esq. ‡ Abiathar Tibbetts.

as far as the foot could wander, and the moose and deer and all other wild game indigenous to this clime, were in the greatest abundance, until after the period of the Revolution. It was among the most common sights to see two or three moose crossing the stream or some one of the ponds at the same moment. Abiathar Tibbetts, whose memory runs back to the time when these natural parks occupied the soil, exclaimed, "Oh the country was then most flourishing. And now, what a desolation it is!" On one occasion Gen. Dearborn who had often passed a fine oak on the banks of the Kennebec, got out of his canoe and measured it. It was 18½ feet in circumference.*

Benaiah Door† of Lebanon, N. H., was among the first settlers who arrived here. He came soon after Tibbetts, in 1763 or 4. He received an eight and a ten acre lot on Plaisted Hill, and having complied with the terms imposed by Dr. Gardiner, as had Mr. Tibbetts, Dr. Gardiner gave each a deed. They were deposited for safe keeping in a trunk in Mr. Door's house, which took fire and they were consumed. No immediate steps were taken to mend the loss, and as the deeds were not recorded, both settlers lost their land.

Daniel Door in Pittston is a descendant of Daniel. It is not known that any other descendant of the name resides in either town. His lots were No. 35 and No. 1. Lot No. 1, he sold to Wm. Everson, "schoolmaster," July 16, 1766, and he conveyed the rest to Dr. Gardiner in 1770.

BENAIAH DOOR,‡ had children.

I. JOHN.
II. JAMES.
III. HENRY, m. Abigail Weeks.

* Abiathar Tibbetts. † Ib. ‡ Town Records.

IV. BENAIAH.
V. ALLEN.
VI. DANIEL, m. Jane Arven, 1793. Children, 1, Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1794. 2, Irena, b. Dec. 6, 1796. 3, Jane, b. Dec. 30, 1798. 4, John, b. Jan. 10, 1800. 5, Daniel, b. May 3, 1803. 6, Nancy, b. Sept. 26, 1805. 7, Barzillai, b. May 12, 1808. 8, Dolly, b. Sept. 11, 1810. 9, Ichabod, b. May 5, 1813. 10, Eunice, b. Dec. 16, 1815. 11, Delia, b. April 4, 1818, m. 12, William Andrew, b. Dec. 10, 1820. 13, Frances Ann, b. Dec. 25, 1823; d. March 10, 1827.
VII. SALLY, m. Robert McCausland.
VIII. DAVID, m. Betsey Arven, 1799.
IX. MARY, m. Henry Fitch, 1798.
X. FRANCES, m.
XI. BENJAMIN.

In 1764* the Lords of Trade ordered the census of Maine to be taken, and out of 24000 people in Maine, only two hundred were in Cabbassa and Cushnoc. They increased rapidly, however, until the Revolution broke out, so that in 1771, Hallowell, Vassalboro', Winslow and Winthrop were incorporated. This increase was mainly through the exertions of J. Pitts, B. Hallowell and Dr. Gardiner.†

John Hancock,‡ was here at one time, soon after the first mill was built, and never having seen a saw-mill, he entered where Solomon Tibbetts was at work, and witnessed the operation. Young Abiathar was astonished to see His Excellency give his father a dollar for the pleasure the latter had imparted.

Henry Smith settled in Pittston in 1764. Sept. 23, 1765, he received a deed of five acres of land on the west side. Aug. 5, 1772, he procured 100 acres of land on the eastern side of the river, for which he paid Dr. Gardiner £66, 13s. 4d. The next year he received 60 acres in addition. Maj. Smith was born in Germany in 1738, and came to America while yet a lad. He served as a continental soldier during the French war, and was at Ticon-

* Williamson. † Hist. Ken. Purchase.
‡ *Abiathar Tibbetts.*

deroga, and saw Lord Howe fall, and was at Quebec under Wolfe. He was the landlord in Pittston for many years.*

HENRY SMITH,† b. Sept. 29, 1738; came to America, 1747; to Pittston, 1764; d. Dec. 12, 1827; Sarah E. Colburn, his wife, d. April 11, 1821. Children.

I. HENRY, b. Nov. 17, 1767; m. Sally Williams, 1794; d. July 20, 1820. Chil. 1, John, d. unm. 2, Henry, d. unm. 3, Jeremiah, d. unm. 4. Robert, m. Ann Foss. 5, Sarah, m. Daniel Hasty. 6, William, m. Priscilla Clarke. 7, Gilbert, b. April 6, 1807; d. unm. 8, Hiram, b. Nov. 15, 1808; d. at sea. 9, Catharine, b. Feb. 10, 1811; unm. 10, Marian, b. Aug. 28, 1813; m. Wm. Watson. 11, Susan, m. Daniel Wingate. 12, Esther, m. ——— Briggs.

II. JOHN, b. Sept. 17, 1769; m. Abigail Colburn. Children, 1, Betsey, b. March 28, 1796; m. Francis Hall. 2, John, b. Dec. 5, 1798; d. 3, Evelina, b. April 19, 1799; m. John Soper; 10 ch. 4, Olive, b. Nov. 1, 1803; m. John Rollins; 7 ch. 5, John, b. April 14, 1805; m. Mary Stacy. 6, Martha, m. Caleb Duell; 4 ch. 7, Abigail, m. Charles Bradstreet; 7 ch. 8, Sarah, m. Franklin Colburn; 6 ch. 9, William, m. A. G. Doyle. 10, George, m. H. E. Nye.

III. SALLY, b. Jan. 2, 1772; m. Nathaniel Kimball. Chil., 1, Henry, m. Ann Duganne. 2, Hannah, m. Alexander S. Chadwick. 3, Nathaniel, m. Julia Stone. 4, Abigail, m. ——— Coffin. 5, Bartholomew, d. at sea. 6, Cordelia, m. George Cooke.

IV & V. JAMES and JEREMIAH, b. March 3, 1774. JAMES m. Abigail Bailey. Children, 1, Thomas B., b. Sept. 12, 1800; m. Elizabeth Brown; 1 child. d. 2, Amanda Malvina, b. Nov. 3, 1802; m. Trueworthy Rollins; 9 ch. 3, James Parker, b. March 22, 1804; m. Laura Joy, 1 ch. 4, Lydia Caroline, b. Dec. 3, 1805; m. Reuben Colburn; 2 ch. 5, Mary A., m. Pierce Burt; 17 ch. 6, Sarah, unm. JEREMIAH, m. Elizabeth Adams. Children, 1, Mary, m. James Bailey. 2, Franklin, m. Letitia McLellan. 3, Samuel, m. Lydia Still; 5 ch. 4, Abigail, m. Ebenezer Richardson; 4 ch. 5, Clementine, m. Hiram Colburn; 2 ch.

VI. BETSEY, b. April 26, 1776; m. Joseph Follansbe.

VII. MOLLY, b. Dec. 28, 1777; m. David Bailey. (See Bailey.)

VIII. RACHEL, b. July 15, 1780; m. Caleb Stevens. Children, 1, William, m. Caroline Bradstreet. 2, Hannah, m. William Bartlett. 3, Julia, m. ——— Mains. 4, Hiram, d. unm. 5, John, unm. 6, Caleb, m. Julia Clapp. 7, Franklin, unm. 8, George, m. Leonora Bailey. 9, Henry, unm.

IX. HANNAH, m. Oliver Colburn. (See Colburn.)

* Wis. Records, Gardiner Intelligencer. † Town Records, Jno. Smith, *Elijah Jackson.*

Fourth Generation.

Children of ALEXANDER S. and HANNAH CHADWICK. 1, Edmund A., unm. 2, Sarah E., unm. 3, Nathaniel K., m. Martha Chadwell. 4, Henry K., unm. 5, Gilbert, unm. 6, Anna Maria U.

Children of GEORGE HENRY and CORDELIA COOKE. 1, George Henry. 2, Lorenzo Draper.

Children of HENRY and ANN KIMBALL. 1, Mary Ann, m. James Molineaux. 2, Sally, m. Augustus Barrows.

Children of NATHANIEL KIMBALL. (See Stone.)

John Denny* received a five acre lot, (No. 5,) August 1, 1764. We know no more of him.

James Flagg† received 100 acres on the eastern side of the river, July 26, 1764. It adjoined Joseph Glidden's. He afterwards bought a small lot on the western side, and his house stood near the foot of Vine street.

The same day‡ Joseph Glidden received a lot on the eastern side of the Kennebec. He had previously, Nov. 25, 1763, received a five acre lot on the western side.

Martin Haley§ bought 100 acres in 1763. It was the first lot in what is now the south-western corner of Pittston. He paid £40. On this land he raised the first *English* hay ever cut in Old Pittston.‖ His son Martin married Jemima Jennison and Nath'l m. Jenny Jennison. Martin d. April 27, 1832.

Samuel Berry¶ and Nathaniel Berry, and a deaf and dumb brother named Benjamin, came from West Bath in 1763. Samuel received an eight acre lot, (No. 5,) on "Plaisted Hill," and his house was near the first dam on the Cabbassa-contee. The terms on which his land was obtained, were, that it should be well fenced, have a good house, and that the grantee should dwell thereon seven years, clear up three acres, and work on the highway and ministerial lot certain days each year, and that he should not sell it

* Wiscasset Rec. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.
‖ *Geo. Williamson*, Esq. ¶ Wiscasset Rec.

until the Plantation of Gardinerston contained 60 families. Berry bought out James McCausland in 1776.

Nathaniel, a mariner, at one time owned 100 acres in Hallowell, which he sold to Samuel Norcross. He settled permanently in Gardiner, and his descendants are very numerous.*

Capt. Berry was a great hunter, and a man of great bodily strength and agility. On one occasion he was chasing a moose, on snow shoes, and his companions had the curiosity to measure his leaps, and it was found that he had leaped seven feet between the shoes, time after time.

LIEUT. SAMUEL BERRY,† b. Aug. 10, 1737; m. Sarah Thorn; she b. Oct. 14, 1739. Children,

I. DAVID, b. Nov. 22, 1759; m. Mary Bradstreet; she d. 1827; children, 1, Polly, b. March 23, 1782, m. —— Webster. 2, Arthur, b. Nov. 5, 1783, m. Harriet Stackpole, 2d wife, Elizabeth Grant, 3d, Mary Taylor. 3, Rachel, b. April 7, 1785, m. —— Pollard, 2d hus. —— Wall. 4, Patty, b. July 10, 1793, d. unm. 5, Harriet, b. Dec. 1795, d. unm. 6, Andrew Bradstreet, b. January, 1798, d. unm.; 7, Amasa, d. unm.

II. THOMAS, b. Aug. 23, 1763; m. Polly Davis, 2d wife, Mary Hanscom. Children, I, Samuel, unm.; 2, Joseph, m. Betsey Tabor. 3, Keziah, m. Samuel Fall. 4, David, unm.

III. LYDIA, b. Aug. 22, 1765, m. Nathaniel Berry. (See N. Berry.)

IV. MARTHA, b. July 10, 1767, m.

V. LUCY, b. March 22, 1769; m. Joseph Lambert of Mill Cove, Bath.

Fourth Generation.

Children of Capt. ARTHUR BERRY, 1, Arthur. 2, Julia, m. J. Macy of New York.

CAPT. NATHANIEL BERRY, m. Mary Mitchell. Children,

I. NATHANIEL, (See sketch of Lieut. N. Berry.) b. 1755, m. Lydia Berry, d. Aug. 20, 1850. Children, 1, Rhoda, m. Ichabod Wentworth. 2, John, b. Feb. 17, 1783, m. Elizabeth Robinson, Nov. 8, 1804; she b. Oct. 26, 1784. 3, Josiah, unm. 4, Deborah, m. Abram Lord; 2d hus. Pardon Grey; children. 5, Sally, m. Leonard Blanchard; 3 children.

II. KEZIAH, m. Andrew McCausland. (See McCausland.)

* *Wiscasset Records.*

† *Mrs. Lucy Allard,* Jno. Berry, Jr., Arthur Berry, Esq.

III. Mary, m. James McCausland. (See McCausland.)

IV. Jonathan, m. Miriam Fitch and Hannah Runnels. Children, 1st wife, 1, Lucy, m. John Hutchinson. 2d wife, 2, Rhoda, m. John Blodgett. 3, Caroline, m. Lewis Gowell. 4, Emily, unm.; 5, Cynthia, unm. 6, Lucinda, m. Albert Newell. 7, William, m. Adelaide ———.

V. Betsey, b. 1773, m. James Douglass. Children, 1, Martha, m. John Goodwin and Joshua Howard. 2, Betsey, m. Moses Woodbury. 3, Tratia, unm. 4, Alex. Clark, d. unm.

VI. Andrew, b. 1774, m. Margaret Robinson. Children, 1, Otis, m. Hannah Gordon. 2, Matilda, m. John Collins. 3, Sumner, m. Drusilla Webber. 4, Catharine, unm. 5, Octavia, m. William Buker. 6, Sophronia, m. Isaac Landers. 7, Orrigtonn, unm. 8, Eliza, m. Henry McCausland. 9, Daniel, unm. 10, John Andrew, m. Lydia A. Howard. 4 died young.

VII. Lucy, b. 1776, m. Samuel Allard, who d. 1812. Children, 1, Cynthia, unm. 2, Jonathan, m. Theodosia Gowell. 3, Melinda, m. John Allett. 4, Wm. Henry, unm. 5, Greenleaf Cilley, unm. 6, Joanna, m. Joseph Foy, 1 died young.

Fourth Generation.

Children of John and Elizabeth Berry. 1, William H. b, Sept. 18, 1805, m. in N. J. and had children. 2, Albert, b. Feb. 12, 1808. m. Hannah Johnson, Hallowell. 3, Elbridge, b. July 23, 1811, m. Angeline Cary, March 22, 1836. she b. Feb. 4, 1812. 4, John, Jr., b. Oct 26, 1814. m. Mary Norris, Sept. 25, 1839. she b. April 26, 1815. 5, Mary J. b. March 24, 1818, m. Hiram Smith, July 29, 1844. 6, Arthur, b. Jan. 8, 1820, m. Nancy Jewell, Nov. 17, 1842. she b. Jan. 15, 1819. 7, Harriet, b. June 20, 1823, d. August 13, 1827.

Children of Ichabod Wentworth and Rhoda. 1, Betsey, m. Geo. Cox. 2, John, m. —— Kinney. 3, Julia, m. —— Withee. 4, Noah. 5, Josiah, m. —— Sturgess. 6, Lydia Ann.

Children of Isaac Landers and Sophronia. 1, Lydia Ann. 2, John Collins. 3, George Henry.

Children of Leonard Blanchard and Sally. 1, Adaline, m.—— Cowell. 2, Castaline. 3, Franklin.

Children of Abram Lord and Deborah. 1, Augustus, d.. 2, Abram, m. Lydia Sandborn.

Children of Joseph Foy and Joanna. 1, Charles. 2, Anna. 3, Henrietta, d. 4, Joseph.

Fifth Generation.

Children of Albert and Hannah Berry. David.

Children of Eldridge and Angeline. 1 Harriet J. b. Dec, 23, 1836. Henrietta, b. Feb. 1838. Mary Joanna, b. Aug. 29, 1841. Wm. Everett, b. April 4, 1843. Clara Ella, b. April 13, 1845. Sarah L. b. June 21, 1851, d. 1851.

Children of John, Jr. and Mary. 1, Georgiana Floresta, b. July 17, 1840, d. Oct. 16, 1840. 2, George Henry, b. Sept. 22, 1842. 3 & 4, Edwin Augustus and Edward Augustine, b. Dec. 5, 1844. *5, Jno. Willis,* b. Oct. 10, 1851.

Children of ARTHUR and NANCY. 1, Frederick A., b. Feb. 6, 1844. 2, Eliza C., b. Nov. 29, 1847; d. Aug. 29, 1848. 3, Lizzie C., b. Aug. 22, 1850; d. Jan. 24, 1852.

Lydia Berry, the daughter of Samuel and the wife of Nathaniel, who was born Aug. 22, 1765, was the first white girl born in Gardiner or Pittston.

Nathaniel Berry, was born in Georgetown, now called West Bath, Dec. 22, 1755. When he was eight years of age, (1763,) his father removed to Gardiner, and Nathaniel continued to reside here until he was twenty-two years old, 1777, when he went to Boston and enlisted. He was on the northern frontier with Gen. Schuyler, at the retreat of Saratoga, surrender of Burguoyne, the skirmish at White marsh. He soon became a member of Washington's Life Guard, and was at Valley Forge, in that darkest period of the Revolution. In January, 1780, he was honorably discharged and he returned to his home in what is now Gardiner. A few years before his death he removed to Pittston. While at Valley Forge a member of the Guard opened a writing school, and Mr. Berry attended. He wrote the names of the Life Guards in his book. His death took place Aug. 20, 1850. Hon. George Evans, pronounced an Eulogy, and a large procession of the people, officers, military escort, fire department, etc. attended the body to the Methodist Church, and thence to the Pittston cemetery, where it was buried amid the tolling of bells, and the firing of minute guns. Mr. Berry was a man of vigorous mind and body, and will long be remembered as one of George Washington's Life Guards.

William Bacon* received five acres, Feb. 10, 1764, near the present Ferry. He attempted to build a house, but only succeeded in digging a cellar about 1769, after which he went away.

* Wiscasset Records.

Joseph Burns,* received lots 11 and 12, containing ten acres, Jan. 1, 1765.

Moses Bickford† settled on an eight acre lot, the same day, (No. 17.)

Dr. Zachariah Flitner,‡ a German doctor, settled on a five acre lot in what is now Gardiner village, in September, 1765, but he soon gave it up, and removed to Brown's farm. After remaining there awhile he went to the neighborhood of Nahumkeag pond.

ZACHARIAH FLITNER, m. Lucy Colburn. Children.
I. WILLIAM, settled on Arrowsic, and d. no issue.
II. BENJAMIN, 6 or 7 children.
III. HANNAH, m. ——— Hanover; children.
IV. LUCY, m. Daniel Kelley; 5 children.
V. FRANCES, m. Samuel Oakman. Children, 1, Francis, d. at sea, unm. 2, Samuel O., m. —— Jackson. 3, Zachariah, m. Mary Lapham. 4, Elizabeth, unm. 5, Cordelia, m. Joseph Flitner. 6, William, d. at sea; unm. 7, David, unm.; is at Sandwich Islands.
VI. JOSEPH, m. Elizabeth Cutts. Children, 1, Joseph, m. Cordelia Flitner. 2, Eliza, m. Lewis Packard. 3, William, m. Louisa Cutts. 4, George, m. Mary A. Chase. 5, Samuel C., m. Sophronia S. Jackson. 6, Mary, unm. 7, Sarah, unm.

In 1765, Henry Layer and Frederic Jacquere were warned off from the land which they had received from Messrs. Hancock, by Dr. Gardiner, and forbidden to cut more fresh meadow hay. Messrs. Hancock and Gardiner both claimed the same soil, and quite a lawsuit, and much trouble grew out of the difference, between Dr. Gardiner and John Hancock, who became heir. Jon. Bowman was the attorney of the latter. In 1769, David Lawrence was warned off by Dr. G. who claimed land which Lawrence had bought of Hancock.‖

Francis and William Winter§ came here in 1766, but did not remain long.

William Everson,¶ a schoolmaster, bought an eight

* Wis. Rec. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. Geo. Williamson,
‖ R. H. Gardiner, MSS. § Wis. Rec.. ¶ Ibid.

acre lot of Benaiah and Mary Door, July 16, 1766, for £33, 6. 8. The deed was executed in presence of Jonathan and William Philbrook, and Benjamin Bickford.

A number* of settlers who had selected lots received their deeds September 18, 1766. Henry Bickford obtained lots 6, 14 and 15, containing sixteen acres. It was on the northern shore of Cabbassa stream. He remained but a short time, and went to Dresden.

Paul Kenny† took up lots 8 and 37, containing eighteen acres, situated near the land of Stephen Kenny and Solomon Tibbetts.

Stephen Kenny‡ obtained lots No. 3, 8, and 38, containing 26 acres, on the north shore of the stream.

Nathaniel Denbow§ settled on lot No. 27, containing ten acres, situated on the Cabbassa.

Jonathan Oldham,‖ a mason, obtained a five acre lot, No. 15, Oct. 11, 1766.

Samuel Oldham,** also a mason, came here the same year, but died in a few years.

GIDEON GARDINER,†† came in 1766—7, and settled in Pittston; he was b. 1730; d. Oct. 28, 1798. He had children.

I. Betsey, m. Dr. ——— Warren.
II. Dorcas, m. ——— Turner; children.
III. Charlotte, m. ——— Hall; no issue.
IV. Sarah, m. Stephen Jewett.
V. John, m. Mrs. Phœbe (Cartright) McCord; he d. April 20, 1814. Children. 1, Benjamin C., m. ——— Sturtevant. 2, J. D., m. Ann L. Milliken. 3, Charles F., m. Emeline Clay. 4, Dorcas, d. 5, Henry, m. Elizabeth Coggswell; 2d wife, Caroline Turner.

Fourth Generation.

Children of J. D. and Ann L. Gardiner: 1, Louisa L. 2, Rebecca J. 3, Ellen H., d. 4, Augusta B.

* Wisc. Records. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. ‖ Ibid.
** Ibid. †† Ibid. Town Records. J. D. Gardiner.

About the year 1766–7, there was a season of great scarcity. The people had raised but little in the fall, and that supply was exhausted before spring. They made dried moose meat a substitute for bread, and they were destitute of vegetable food for a long time. When the ice broke up some of the settlers went down to the mouth of the river in batteaux, and waited there until the first coaster appeared. This was done frequently afterwards, in times of scarcity.

James Cox,* settled here in 1767.

Peter Hopkins† received five acres the same year. His deed was given in 1768. The land of these two joined.

William Law‡ obtained five acres Aug. 2, 1768. It comprised "Law's Cove."

The next day, Dennis Jenkins,§ a ship carpenter, obtained five acres, which he sold March 10, 1778, to William Barker. It was where William B. Grant, Esq. resides. Jenkins' wife was named Anna. He designed to build ships here, but from some cause he did not remain.

Abner Marson‖ bought 80 acres, Aug. 22, 1768. It joined Nathaniel Bailey's land.

John Lawrence¶ took up 100 acres on the eastern side of the Kennebec, in 1769, which he sold to Joseph Lawrence in 1770. It was lot No. 3.

PELATIAH WARREN, came in 1770, m. Abigail Tibbetts; she d. 1793, murdered. Children,

I. HANNAH, m. —— Pratt.

II. ABAGAIL, m. Wm. Sloman.

III. WILLIAM G., b. 1774, m. Margaret Marson. Children, 1, William, m. Ann Fields. 2, Caroline, d. 3, Samuel, m. H. K. Leach, 2d wife, C. T. Vigoureaux. 4, James, m. 5, George. m. Hutchinson. 6, Jno. m. Mary Mellus. 7, Harriet E. m. Dr. J. C. Julia Boynton.

* Wis. Rec. Dr. Gardiner's MSS. † Ib. ‡ Ib. § Ib. ‖ Ib. ¶ Ib.

IV. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 29, 1778; m. Dennis Gould; she d. Feb. 26, 1849; he d. Feb. 5, 1852, a. 86. Children, 1, Robert, m. Rebecca Whitney. 2, Jesse, m. Eliza Crowell. 3, Relief, m. Col. John Fairbanks, of Winthrop. 4, Walter, m. in Mississippi. 5, James, m. Rachel Rollins. 6, William, m. Lucy Lawrence; 2d wife, Lydia Ann Moore. 7, Bartlett, m. Catherine Cottle. 8, Ellesif Ann, m. Richard B. Caldwell. 9, Oscar R., m. Martha Robinson.

V. JOHN, b. 1787; m. Mary Chase, 1805; he d. in Turner, Nov. 25, 1846; she d. Jan. 18, 1830. Children, 1, Abigail S., b. Sept. 8, 1806; m. Charles H. W. Tuesley of Hermon. 2, William S. b. Sept. 2, 1807; m. Sarah Ames; d. Aug. 3, 1827. 3, Joshua D., b. Jan. 1, 1809; m. Hannah C. Bailey. 4, John, Jr., b. Sept. 14, 1810; m. Lydia Bowker. 5, Henry S., b. Sept. 19, 1812; d. July 16, 1830. 6, James, b. Sept. 18, 1814; went to sea, and not heard from. 7, Mary A., b. July 31, 1816; m. —— Morton; d. 1837. 8, Caroline, b. Feb. 9, 1819; d. April 9, 1825. 9, Sophia, b. Feb. 3, 1822; m. Prior M. Hamlin; d. Jan. 20, 1849. 10, Rodney, b. Dec. 15, 1823; d. at sea, June 13, 1841. 11, Sidney, b. April, 1826; d. Sept. 1826.

VI. JAMES, b. 1789; d. 1829.

VII. CYNTHIA, b. 1790; m. Enoch Tibbetts. Chil., 1, William, m. Hannah Gould. 2, Edward, m. —— ——. 3, Dolly, 4, Cynthia. 5, Thomas. 6, Sarah. 7, Enoch.

VIII. FANNY, b. 1792; m. John Coombs; 2d hus. —— Bartol. Chil., Apphia.

IX. CHARLOTTE, b. 1794; m. James Smith; 2d husband, —— Brown. Chil., 1, John, m. ——— Welch. 2, Welly, unm. 3, Frances, unm. 4, Cynthia. 5, Jane.

Fourth Generation.

Children of SAMUEL and C. T. WARREN. 1, Osgood W. G. 2, Ann Sarah, d.

Child of GEORGE and JULIA WARREN. George.

The celebrated Brown* farm, heretofore spoken of as the first land cleared by the English in Gardiner or Pittston, was leased by Dr. Gardiner in 1770, to Joseph Cragin.

About the year 1770, the destructive army worms first made their appearance. They devoured all before them, and moved over houses rather than pass around them.

Samuel Oakman,† a mariner, removed to Pittston in 1771, and August 31, 1772, he purchased land of

* Wis. Rec. R. H. Gardiner, MSS. † Wis. Rec.

Major Colburn. There are none of the name now left.

John and Henry Noble* settled near Major Smith's land.

Dr. Jonathan Hicks,† was here from 1772-4, and was the first physician who ventured to settle here. He found the people so healthy or so poor, that he went back to Massachusetts, whence he came.

In 1773, the settlers' lots‡ of Nathaniel Denbow, Parl and Stephen Kenny, Daniel and Ebenezer Tibbetts, Henry Bickford, and Joseph Lawrence, were taken from them for not fulfilling their conditions. William Gardiner was appointed to take possession of them, by his father, because they had "gone off and left their respective places."

Benjamin Colburn§ and John Taggart bought 408 acres of Major Reuben Colburn, Jan. 1, 1773, on the eastern side of the Kennebec.

John North was one of the first Irish settlers who came to the Kennebec. In 1757 he succeeded Capt. Bradbury as commander of the fort on St. George's river. John McKechnie was his Lieutenant. He was a Kennebec proprietor in his own right, and that of his wife. North became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died about 1765 and Joseph, his son, went to fort Halifax soon after, and in 1773-4 purchased the old postoffice now used as a store by William R. Gay, and moved to Gardinerston. It was built by Dr. Gardiner in 1763-4, and Judge North sold it to Maj. Seth Gay in 1786. It is older than any other building in Gardiner or Pittston. Mr. North represented Gardinerston in the Provincial Congress in 1774-5, and removed to Augusta, about the time of

* Wis. Rec. † Ibid. A. Tibbetts. ‡ Dr. Gardiner's MSS.
§ Lincoln Records.



Lith. by J.T.Powers & Co. Boston.

OLD POST OFFICE,

[illegible] Gardiner [illegible]

the peace. He was a most influential man. A writer in the Kennebec Journal speaks thus of his family, which was the best cultivated in the Plantation: —

"Madam North, his wife, was a Boston lady of the old school. She had a good person, a cultivated mind, dignified and graceful manners, and being remarkable for her powers of conversation, was the delight of the social circle. Her sprightly and spirited remarks, in tones that were music to the ear, were peculiarly pleasant and animating. Under her direction, their house was the seat of elegant hospitality. In the latter part of her life she became blind; and the world she had cheered, was shrouded from her vision."*

The old Gardiner, North or Gay mansion is now standing, a venerable monument of the early times.

Thomas Agry† first bought 93 acres of land in Dresden of Samuel Dudley, but after that, in 1774 he removed to Agry's Point. He was a ship-carpenter, and built some of the first vessels above Bath. The family was once very conspicuous here, but there are now none of the name. His son, Capt. John, married Betsey Reed. Thomas and John removed to Hallowell and Capt. David died at sea.

In 1776-7, Frederic O'Bluffskie‡ received a settler's lot, but he soon enlisted, and went into the Revolutionary army.

Having given minutes of the first settlement, we will next give some facts in the history of the honored founder of the city, and his family.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, whose enterprise did so much towards settling the Kennebec valley, was born in South Kingston, R. I. in the year 1707. He

* Lincoln Rec. Williamson's Hist. Maine.
† Lincoln Records. ‡ Ibid. State Papers.

was the fourth son of William, who was the son of Benoni, the son of Joseph, an English emigrant. He was educated by his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. McSparran, for the medical profession, and studied eight years in England and France, and returned to Boston, where he soon became known as an accomplished physician. He established a depot for the importation of drugs, and soon realized a very large fortune. Gradually he accumulated immense possessions of real estate in Maine, having at least, at one time, one hundred thousand acres of land.* As will be seen in these pages, he was the grantor of much of the land in ancient Pittston and other places in the vicinity, the builder of mills, and the author of the beginning of our early settlements. He erected houses and mills at Swan Island, Pownalborough and other places. See Ecclesiastical Sketch.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, he immediately espoused the cause of Great Britain, and left Boston with the British army, on the evacuation. He was forced to leave his large property behind him, taking only about £400 with him. Sabine says†, "he was an addresser of both Hutchinson and Gage. In 1776, he went to Halifax with the British army."

On his flight his property was confiscated, and all that could be found was sold at public auction.

A fine library containing‡ about 500 volumes, belonging to Dr. Gardiner, was sold at auction by William Cooper in 1778 and 1779. There were upwards of 90 rare folios, 80 quartos, 330 octavos, and about 50 duodecimos. Another library was sold the same day, belonging to "Mrs. Rebecca Hallowell, an absentee." It contained about 22 folios, 22 quartos, 84 octavos and about 28 duodecimos.

* *Updike's Hist.* of Episc. Church, in Narragansett, p. 126.
† *American Loyalists*, p. 316. ‡ Massachusetts Archives.

These books were all sold, and scattered among many purchasers, as may be seen by the State Archives in Boston, where the names of the books, the prices and purchasers' names are all recorded. Probably the first mentioned above is the library which Dr. Gardiner willed to the town of Gardiner, hereafter referred to. The books and other personal effects, sequestrated and sold amounted to £1658, 18. The personal effects of Robert and Rebecca Hallowell were also sold, and they brought £243, 8, 6. The list of articles owned by Dr. Gardiner commences thus: 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 pine painted do., 2 black walnut square tables, 1 tin fender, 1 chamber table, 1 small timepiece, 1 oil coat, 1 green sacking bedstead, etc.

The estates on the Kennebec were confiscated, but the Attorney General found that the action was illegally prosecuted, and instituted new proceedings.* Before they were brought to a close peace was declared, and the proceedings were stayed. The heirs of Dr. Gardiner learned these facts, and obtained the property. Had there been no flaw in the first suit the property would now be in other hands than those of the heirs of Dr. Gardiner.

Oct. 16, 1778, an act was passed,† by the Assembly of Massachusetts against a large number of absentees, and among them were recorded the names of Sylvester Gardiner and Robert Hallowell. They were declared to be "manifesting an inimical disposition to the said States, and a design to aid and abet the enemies thereof in their wicked purposes," and it was enacted that if they should return, the sheriff, selectmen, or any other inhabitant should apprehend them, and commit them to jail until they could be sent out of the State, into the British dominions.

* Frederic *Allen, Esq.* † Mass. Special Acts.

It was also enacted, that should any such be transported and return, they should be put to death without benefit of clergy. Those who should harbor or conceal these were to be mulcted in the sum of $500.

This continued in force in this part of the Union until the adoption of the celebrated treaty first made November 30, 1782. This provided that Congress should recommend the States to provide for the restitution of all property which had been confiscated from those who had not borne arms against the United States, and that all other refugees should have liberty to go to any part of the country and remain twelve months unmolested, and use what endeavors they could to obtain their property. It provided that Congress should recommend the States to restore all estates when the original owner should pay the bona fide price received for them after their confiscation, and that all who should have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, should be allowed to prosecute their claims and obtain their rights without impediment. This was unanimously adopted by Congress, in January, 1784, nine States being present.

About the time of peace, Dr. Gardiner wrote to Mr. Bowdoin as follows: —

*"April 10, 1783. There is now an entire change in our ministry, which you will hear of before this reaches you, and with them most likely a change of political measures. God grant us all grace to put an end to this devouring war, so contrary to our most holy religion; and unite us all once more in that bond of peace and brotherly union, so necessary to the happiness of both countries, which God grant

* Updike, p. 127.

may soon take place, and give us all an opportunity once more to greet one another as friends."

Dr. Gardiner seems to have acted conscientiously in his course, for undoubtedly he was a man of probity and his "Christian fortitude and piety were exemplary as his honesty was inflexible, and his friendship sincere."*

When peace was finally settled, he returned to his native country, and resided in Newport, R. I., and practised physic and surgery, until he died suddenly of a malignant fever, August 8, 1786.†

"His funeral was attended by most of the citizens, and his body was interred under Trinity Church. The shipping displayed its colors at half mast, and much respect was shown by all the people."‡

In the Episcopal church in Gardiner, near the pulpit, a beautiful Cenotaph of black marble, about eight feet high, enclosed in a fine oaken frame, and cemented in the wall, is erected to the memory of Dr. Gardiner, and bears the following inscription :§—

Sacrum Memoriæ
SYLVESTRIS GARDINER,
Qui natus, haud obscuro genere, in insulâ Rhodi
Studuit Parisiis
Et Bostoniæ diù medicinam felicitèr Exercuit.
Postquam satis opum paravisset,
Navavit operam ad domandam ornandamque
Hanc orientalem regionem, tunc incultam.
Hic sylvas latè patentes evertit, molas omnigenas
Ædificavit, omnia rura permultis tuguriis ornavit,
Templum Deo erexit,
Atque hæc loca habitantibus pater-patriæ dici
Profecto meruit.
Vir acerrimo ingenio; medicus sciens,
Maritus fidelis, pius in Liberos,
In obeundis negotiis vigilans, sagax, indefessus,
Integer vitæ, in sacris literis doctus,
Christianæ fidei omnino addictus,

* Newport Mercury, Aug. 14, 1786.
† Updike. ‡ Newport Mercury, Aug. 14, 1786.
§ Copied *from the Cenotaph.*

Ecclesiæque Anglīcanæ observantissimus,
Mortuus est in insulâ Rhodi,
Anno Domini MDCCLXXXVI, ætatis LXXIX.
Ut viri de ecclesiâ deque Republicâ optimè meriti
Memoriam commendaret posteris, suæque insuper
Erga avum venerandum pietatis monumentum extaret,
Honorarium hoc marmor erexīt,
Nepos hæresque,
Robertus Hallowell Gardiner.

TRANSLATION.

Sacred to the memory of Sylvester Gardiner, who, born in Rhode Island of family not obscure, studied in Paris, and practised medicine successfully, a long time, in Boston. Having obtained a competency, he directed his attention to the civilization and improvement of the Eastern country, then uncultivated. Here he leveled extensive tracts of forest, built various kinds of mills, ornamented the country with numerous cottages, erected a church, and by the inhabitants of these parts has richly deserved to be called the father of the land. Distinguished for his abilities, a learned physician, a faithful husband, a good father, of incorruptible integrity, in transacting of business, indefatigable, sagacious and vigilant, of upright life, deeply read in the Sacred Scriptures, a firm believer in the Christian Faith, and wholly devoted to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, he died in Rhode Island, in the year of our Lord, 1786, aged 79. That he might commend to posterity the memory of a man who deserved so well of the Church and the Republic, and that a monument might exist of his own gratitude towards his venerable grandfather, Robert Hallowell Gardiner, his grandson and heir, has erected this honorary marble.

His last will and testament reads as follows:*

In the name of God, amen. I, Sylvester Gardiner, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, now residing at Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, &c., physician, being of sound understanding and memory, for which, I return my most humble praise and thanks to my mighty and merciful Creator, calling to mind the uncertainty of my life, as it is appointed to all men once to die, do make and ordain this, my last will and testament.

First, I do most humbly resign my soul to God, humbly beseeching him to pardon all my sins through the all-sufficient merits and mediation of my blessed Saviour and most mighty Redeemer Jesus Christ. I commit my body to the earth from

* Copied by Charles E. Allen, Esq., from the Suffolk Registry, *vol. 86, p. 26.*

whence it was taken, in assurance of its resurrection at the last day, when the Lord Jesus shall change it, that it may be fashioned like to his glorious body, by his mighty power, whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself. As to my burial, I desire it may be decent without extravagance, at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned.

I order all my debts and funeral charges to be paid as soon as convenient after my decease. Such worldly goods and estate as it hath pleased God to give me, I dispose of in the following manner.

Imprimis, I give and devise unto my two sons-in-law, Robert Hallowell, Esq., and Oliver Whipple, of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, in America, Esq., all my Cobbiscontee tract of land, so called, at Gardinerston, lying on the west side of Kennebec river, abbutting on Cobbiscontee great pond, and lies on the north and south side of Cobbiscontee great river, as by the several grants to me will appear; also an Island on Kennebec river, containing about 120 acres, which was formerly called Lynd's Island, but now Gardiner's Island, and now let upon lease to Joseph Smith; the foregoing Island and land upon this special trust, for the express following purpose, (that is to say,) to and for the sole use and benefit of my son William Gardiner, during his life, and afterwards to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such heirs male, then to the eldest daughter of the said William Gardiner and the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, male or female, I give and devise all the aforementioned premises to my grandson, Robert Hallowell, son to Robert and Hannah Hallowell, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of heirs male, then to the eldest daughter of the said Robert Hallowell, and to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, and in default of such heirs male or female of the said Robert Hallowell, then I give and devise the aforementioned premises to my grandson Sylvester Whipple, son to Oliver and Abigail Whipple, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such heirs male then to his eldest daughter and the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, on this condition, that in case the devised premises, should pass to the heirs male of the said Robert Hallowell, or the heirs male of the said Oliver Whipple, in such case the said male or female heirs, shall be obliged to change or procure his name to be changed from Hallowell or Whipple, as the estate may happen to pass, to the one or the other, to the name of Gardiner, and in default of such issue male or female, as before specified, then to the next heir at law and in default of lawful heirs, then to St. Ann's Church in Gardinerston. I give and bequeath twenty pounds sterling to be paid annually forever, in four equal quarterly payments out of the rents and incomes of my Cobbiscontee or Gardinerston Estate aforesaid to the Episcopal minister for the time being of St. Ann's Church in the said Gardinerston, who shall be duly presented and inducted into the said Church, and he shall be deemed rightfully inducted and instituted who shall be presented

to the same by my said son, William Gardiner or his heirs, the perpetual successive patrons of the said Church, always supposing that the major part of the parishioners of the said Church duly qualified by law to vote, agree to the nomination or presentation, but if the major part of the parishioners duly qualified shall oppose the person presented by the patron for the time being, he shall then present a second within one year after such rejection, and if he be opposed in like manner, he shall present a third, who shall be inducted any opposition notwithstanding. And if the patron for the time being upon a vacancy of a minister of the said Church by death or removal, shall neglect to present within 12 months, another candidate for the same, the parishioners of the said Church, being convened by their wardens, shall have power by major vote to present one themselves for that time only, the patron's right returning, again, upon the next vacancy, and the person so chosen by the Parishioners, shall have a good and legal right, annually, during his ministry at said Church, to the £20 sterling, out of the rents and income of the said Estate, to be paid by the Patron for the time being, as though he had presented himself. And furthermore the said £20 sterling, annually or so much of it as shall become due during any vacancy of the ministry in said Church, shall be paid to the next incumbent. And I order and direct the said Church of St. Ann's, to be decently finished, if not done before my death, out of my personal estate. I give to the Church of St. Ann's, in Gardinerston, forever, 10 acres of land, in Gardinerston, to be laid out by my son William, and my two Executors hereafter mentioned so as to include within the bounds of said Church a Parsonage house. I give and bequeath my whole library of books, for a public Library, by the name of the Gardiner Library, for the use of the settled Episcopal and Dissenting Clergy and the Physicians that shall live within 15 miles, east and west of Kennebec River, and 20 miles north and south from the Church, on said River, the Library to be always kept at Gardinerston, and the Episcopal minister there for the time being to be the Librarian, on his giving sufficient security to my son William, his heirs and successors in that estate forever; which, if he refuses or neglects then some other person to be librarian, who shall give such security; said library to be always subject to such rules and regulations, hereunto annexed and signed with my own hand.

I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife, Catharine Gardiner, the interest of £1000 sterling, which sum I order and direct my Executors hereafter named, to place out on good and sufficient security, at lawful interest, or to lay out the same in the public funds as my said wife shall direct, and the interest I also direct to be paid to my said wife, every half year during her remaining a widow, but in case my said wife should marry again, in that case I order and direct my Executors to pay my widow the interest of £500 sterling only, during her natural life, and no discharge except a receipt in her own hand in writing, signed by the hand of said widow, shall be sufficient to discharge my Executors from *the payment* thereof during her life, and after her death, the

principal shall descend to my heirs to be equally divided among them as before directed. I give and bequeath to my two daughters, Hannah Hallowell and Abigail Whipple, the whole of Worromontogus tract, containing 6000 acres of land, bounded westerly by the east side of Kennebec river, by the 3 grants of the said land from the Kennebec Company, to me, will more fully appear, to be equally divided between them, the northerly half I devise to William Hallowell, the southerly half I devise to my daughter Whipple, each of them paying annually £3 sterling out of the rents and profits of the said land, to the Episcopal minister for the time being of St. Ann's Church in Gardinerston, who shall be elected and duly inducted in said church. I give and devise to my daughter Rebecca Dumarisque, my lot of land called the Diamond lot, containing 1000 acres, as per grant from the Kennebec Co., as delineated and laid down on the Kennebec Company's plan made by John North, Esq. to hold during her natural life, and then to the male heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and in default of male heirs, to be equally divided among her daughters that may be living, at the time of my decease, she and her heirs paying annually the sum of 40 shillings sterling out of the rents and profits of the said land, to the ministry of St. Ann's Church in Gardinerston, who shall be duly elected and inducted to the said church. Also I give and devise to my daughter Dumarisque the sum of £300 sterling. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Ann Brown the sum of £300 sterling. All the rest and residue of my estate real and personal, I order to be sold by my Executors, who are hereby fully impowered to make deed and conveyance of the real estate according to their discretion, and the money arising from the sale of such real estates, to be divided into 6 equal shares. One share, I give my said daughter Brown, one share my said daughter Hallowell, one share my said daughter Whipple, one share to the children of John Gardiner, Esq. Barrister at law, late of the Island of St. Christophers, now resident at Boston, New England, (as 'tis said,) and to the said John Gardiner himself, I give only the sum of one guinea out of my estate and its my will and order he shall have no more, one equal share I give to my said daughter Damarisque, together with the said aforesaid sum of £300 sterling as above devised, to be put out at interest by my Ex'trs hereafter named, on good security and the interest or income to be paid to her half yearly during her life, or to such person or persons for such uses as she by a writing under her own hand shall direct or order, and no discharge except a receipt in writing signed by the hand of my said daughter Rebecca Damarisque, shall be sufficient to discharge my Executors from the payment thereof during her life, and after her death the same sum, principal and interest, shall be equally divided among her daughters that shall be then living and paid them accordingly. One other share I give to my son William Gardiner to be put out at interest on good security for this use to wit, to be applied, the interest thereof, as it shall become due, towards discharging a bond in which I was bound to a person in London, whose name I have forgot, for his debt, until the same shall be paid, but if that same

debt shall be paid or discharged in my lifetime, then it is my meaning and will that the interest of this same sum, given or intended for the use of my said son William, shall go and be divided in equal shares among and between my daughter Hallowell, my daughter Dumarisque, my daughter Brown, my daughter Whipple, and the said John Gardiner's children, they to have one sixth part, and the said interest to be applied and paid accordingly so long as that it shall amount to so much as the whole debt and interest for which I was so bound, and after my said six heirs shall have received and divided among them out of the said interest so much as the full amount of the said debt and interest for which I am so bound, the same being paid by me in my lifetime, then the interest of the said sum so given, or designed for the use of my said son William, shall be the one half of it paid annually, to him, and the other half of it laid out in the improving the Estate at Cobbiscontee, as may be agreed on between my executors and the said William Gardiner. And in consideration of the faithful services of my servant maid, Belau, I give her all her wearing apparel with the bed and bedding she has usually used together with £10 sterling for the purchasing household furniture. I also give her the sum of £16 sterling, per annum, to be paid her quarterly, during her natural life, by my Executors and for the faithful payment thereof it is my will that my real estate stand chargeable, and that my Executors shall and may detain and keep in their own hands and possession, so much money from the share or portion from each of my heirs before named as shall be sufficient to secure the punctual payment of the said £16 sterling per annum, during the life of my faithful servant Belau. And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said sons-in-law, Robert Hallowell and Oliver Whipple, Esqrs., Executors of this my said last will and testament. And lastly I do hereby revoke annul and make void, all former wills and testaments, by me at any time made. In witness whereof, I, the said Silvester Gardiner, have to this, my last will and testament, containing six sheets of paper, set my hand and seal to the last sheet hereof, my hand only to the blank sheets. SILVESTER GARDINER, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Silvester Gardiner, Esq., as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1786. John Bours, Thomas Robinson, Sarah Robinson.

1*st Codicil.* A Codicil to be added to, and be a part of the last will and testament of Sylvester Gardiner, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, now residing at Newport in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, &c., physician. Whereas I have made and published a will in writing, bearing date the 25th day of April, A. D. 1786. Now I, the said Sylvester Gardiner, do hereby ratify and confirm the same, with the following additions or alterations, to wit: I give and bequeath to my son, John Gardiner, one thousand pounds lawful money, to be paid him by my executors, in my will aforesaid named, in two years after my decease, out of moneys that shall arise from the securities now

lodged in his hands to collect the payment of. I do by this my Codicil annul and make void the legacy in and by my said last will and testament bequeathed my servant maid Belau. It is my mind and will that the powers of attorney by me given to my son-in-law, Oliver Whipple, Esq., my son, John Gardiner and Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, Dr. Elijah Wright Dix, of Worcester, shall continue and be in force and valid, until the arrival of my son-in-law, Robert Hallowell, Esq, in this country; and that until that time, that my said attorneys shall account for their conduct to and with my other Executor, the said Oliver Whipple, Esq. For and in consideration, the trouble my Executor, Robert Hallowell, Esq. may have in the settlement of my estate, I do hereby give him one hundred pounds sterling money per annum, and the liberty to live in any one of my houses, particularly the new one at Cobbiscontee or Gardinerston estate, if he pleases, rent free, until a final settlement of my estate. I give and devise all my part and right in Swan Island to John Sylvester John Gardiner, to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Catharine Gardiner, in addition to what I have already given her in and by my last will and testament, all my plate and household furniture of any sort and kind that I may die possessed of, and also the sum of £30 lawful money, yearly, and every year during her life, to be paid her by my Executors out of my estate, and I do also hereby declare, that my said will, in writing, and this Codicil, which I will shall be added to and deemed part thereof, do contain my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 25th of April, A. D. 1786. SILVESTER GARDINER. [L. S.]

Witnessed by John Bours, Thomas and Sarah Robinson.

2d Codicil. In addition to the aforegoing will and Codicil, my will and desire is that my wife, Catharine Gardiner, be provided by my executors with a suitable and convenient part of a house for her to live in where she may choose during her residence in America, the rent of the same to be paid out of my Estate. But provided she chooses to return to England, then in that case my will is, that my executors pay the expenses of her passage together with the passage of a servant to attend her. In witness to the above I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 26th day of April, 1786.

Witnessed by Bours and Robinsons.

3d Codicil. A Codicil to be added to and be a part of the last will and testament of Sylvester Gardiner, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, now residing at Newport in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, &c., physician. I do hereby revoke and disannul that part of a Codicil to my last will and testament made and executed the 25th day of April last whereby I have given to my wife, Catharine Gardiner, the sum of £30 lawful money, yearly, and every year during her life, and also the whole and every part of another Codicil made and executed in favor of my said wife, Catharine Gardiner, the 26th day of April

last, and for and in lieu thereof I do hereby give and bequeath to my said wife, Catharine Gardiner, the sum of five hundred pounds lawful money, to her sole use and disposal, to be paid to her by my attorney, Edward Hutchinson Robbins, out of the securities or credits which I have put into his hands to collect and secure, together with an annuity of £50 lawful money, to be paid to my said wife, Catharine Gardiner, half yearly during her natural life, by my said attorney, the said Edward, out of the residue of the securities or credits in my said attorney's hands, which I hereby make chargeable for that purpose, all which is to be considered in lieu of my said wife Catharine Gardiner's right of dower or claim of thirds. In witness whereof, &c.

4th Codicil. In addition to my will and Codicils thereto annexed and added, all which I do hereby ratify and confirm, I do now give and bequeath to my son, John Gardiner, his heirs and assigns, my house and lot of land with the appurtenances to the same belonging, in the town of Boston, which belonged to my late father-in-law, Dr. John Gibbons. I do also hereby give to my said son, John Gardiner, his heirs and assigns, the one half part of my Pownalboro' farm in the State of Massachusetts, and the other half part of said farm, my will and desire is, should be equally divided between my grandson, William Gardiner, and granddaughter, Ann, children of my said son, John Gardiner, said Pownalboro' farm being on the Eastern river. In witness to the aforegoing Codicil, I do hereby set my hand and seal the 12th day of May, A. D., 1786. SILVESTER GARDINER. [L. S.]

For a considerable time before Dr. Gardiner's hegird, he kept a slave, whom he owned, named *Hazard*, at work on his estates in Gardinerston.* He is the only one known ever to have been here.

Hazard† was a bad fellow. He was sent here for attempting to poison the family, and for other bad acts. Mr. R. H. Gardiner says, "He was sent down here where my grandfather gave him tools and stock for carrying on a farm. He was subsequently drowned in the Cabbassa, (at Hazard's Rips.) The town of Hallowell sued Gardiner for the support of a Lewis, one of his descendants. It was proved that Hazard was his own master and had all his earnings, but as he was never regularly manumitted the court decided that he had not gained a residence. The

* Action between Hallowell and Gardiner, Greenleaf's Reports.
† Com. of R. H. Gardiner, Esq.

case is reported. All the colored people named Lewis in this vicinity are descended from Hazard."*

John Gardiner,† eldest son of the Doctor, "was born in Boston in the year 1731, and was sent to England to complete his education. He studied law at the Inner Temple, and practised in the Courts of Westminster Hall." He was from the beginning an ardent republican, and a friend of Churchill and John Wilkes. He defended the latter, and attracted the attention of Lord Mansfield; but though his Lordship liked his talents, he would not advance him because of his political principles. He received the appointment of Attorney General in the West Indies, and removed to St. Christophers in 1768. Here he was very successful, and during the Revolution he distinguished himself for his whig principles. In 1783, he removed to Boston.

He petitioned the Senate and House of Representatives in Oct. 1783, and he relates in his petition‡ that he left America in 1748, before he was of age, and resided in England and South Wales, until 1768, and from that year until 1783, in St. Christophers in the West Indies. He declares that his father, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, "unfortunately for himself as for your petitioner," withdrew from Boston in 1776, with the British troops, leaving behind him a large property, some of which was seized by the State,

* After endeavoring to poison the family, he hung a favorite horse of the Doctor's, and fired his house. At this the neighbors were alarmed, and insisted that he should not remain. They said he might hang his master's horses and poison the family (with their own consent,) but they, the neighbors, would not be burned up by him, so he was banished to Cabbassa. His attempt at poisoning was thus discovered. Mrs. Hallowell was a favorite with the slave, and he told her one morning not to drink of the coffee. This aroused the suspicions of the family, and on analyzing the coffee it was found to be poisoned.

† Updike's Hist. Narragansett Church.

‡ Mass. Archives.

and sold. He declares that among the property was real estate which Dr. Gibbons, his grandfather, designed for his mother, and which was not the property of Dr. Gardiner, and also a library, which was superior to most private libraries in this part of the world, and which he designed as a donation to Harvard University. He claims that the law of forfeiture and corruption of blood for treason is a cruel law, introduced into England in the year 420, by the Saxons, and that he should not suffer for his father's conduct, as he has been a staunch whig ever since he could act for himself; and was in "political opinion and conduct," the very reverse of his father. That in 1763 he took the part of John Wilkes, when an abandoned ministry attempted to crush him, having been his counsel, and that he always took the part of the Americans, and resolved, long before peace was declared, to return to the colonies and spend his days. He appeals to John Hancock and others for proof of his declarations. He closes as follows: —

"That your Petitioner hath lately been in the County of Lincoln in this State, upon a visit to his Brother, *William Gardiner, Esq.*, who there possesses upon the River *Kennebeck*, a very large and good Estate, from the Gift of your Petitioner's said Father, made to the said *William Gardiner*, upwards of ten years ago, and where your Petitioner found there hath been, and now continues to be, a most unjust and enormous Waste and Destruction of the choice Timber, on the Estates, or Plantations which were such the late Estates of your Petitioner's said Father at the time of his withdrawing himself as aforesaid. And upon one of which Estates which your Petitioner's said Father had actually devised to your Petitioner by his last Will, a Saw-mill hath lately been most illegally and injuriously erected, without any Liberty from the State; and hath been

the means not only of stopping the course of the Fish, but hath been the means of cutting up great quantities of White-Oak, and other choice Timber, which grew upon such Estate, which is called Worroamontogus; and all this without any Acknowledgement or Benefit whatever, to this Commonwealth for the same." He adds, that his father's stock of medicines, houses, and vessels, and other property, amounting in all to more than $12,000, have been confiscated, property which he ought to own, and he continues, "although '*the Father hath eaten sour Grapes, yet your Petitioner's Teeth have not been set on edge*,' that his political opinions and actions have been and are, in total, the very reverse of his said Father's; your Petitioner with all Humility throws Himself at the Feet of this August Court, most humbly and submissively appealing to your Wisdom, your Justice, your Humanity, whether he ought in any shape, further to bear, suffer, or be visited for the political sins and offences of his said Father."

Depositions* were made on this petition, from which it was ascertained that John Gardiner was a warm and ardent whig, and that he lost all chance for promotion in the West Indies for that reason, and that he cheerfully befriended all Americans who were brought to the Island as prisoners. A committee appointed for the purpose reported that the papers, &c., be filed, and await the action of Congress.

Feb. 13, 1784, John Gardiner, his wife Margaret, and their children, Ann, John Silvester John, and William, were naturalized.†

His daughter Ann married James Lithgow. Mr. Gardiner rendered himself famous by his efforts to abolish special pleading, a movement which some

* Mass. Archives. † Ibid.

fifty years after was successful. He was an ardent reformer, and an active Unitarian, and was the principal agent in transforming the old King's Chapel, or Stone Chapel, into a Unitarian Church. He was much celebrated for his uncompromising opposition to the Athanasian creed.* He also wrote an able treatise in defence of the theatre. He removed to Pownalborough and represented that town in General Court, from 1789 until his death, which took place in 1793-4. He was drowned by the loss of a packet in which he was sailing to Boston to attend the session of the Legislature.

John Gardiner† had a son, John Sylvester John, who became an able theological and political writer. He was born in Wales in 1765, and was educated until he was eighteen, by Dr. Parr. He was rector of Trinity church, Boston, from 1805, until he died, at Harrowgate Springs, England, in 1830, while traveling for his health. He published eleven sermons. He left one son, William H. an eminent Boston lawyer, and two daughters, Louisa, who married John Cushing of Watertown, and Elizabeth.

William Gardiner, a son of Sylvester, removed to Gardinerston, soon after the settlement commenced. He usually employed a housekeeper, and was continually receiving company, which came to enjoy the advantages of hunting and fishing, which the place afforded.

On the flight of Dr. Gardiner, William produced a deed‡ running from his father to himself, conveying the estates in Pittston. When the action on the part of the Commonwealth was brought, and he saw that the lands would inevitably be confiscated, this deed was produced. On calling the witness whose name

* *Frederic Allen*, Esq. † Updike. ‡ F. Allen, Esq.

was attached, to attest the signature, he declared that he was not a witness to the signing, nor was the signature his, but that William Gardiner had told him that he had such a deed, and that he should thus hold possession of the property. It was undoubtedly a resort to avoid the loss of so valuable an estate by confiscation.

He gave "Purgatory" its questionable name. He had on one occasion been on a hunting excursion to Litchfield, and camping out in the vicinity of Purgatory, was badly bitten by the black flies, midges and "no-see-ems," as the Indians termed them, which then abounded. On his return, he was asked where he had been, and he replied to Purgatory. The name was immediately caught up, and such has been the title of the locality since.*

Mr. Gardiner seems to have been a practical joker. He very much alarmed the people on one occasion, by manufacturing thunder and lightning on a plan entirely original. He laid a light train of gunpowder in each of the entries, rooms, and on each flight of stairs, in the Great House, and then commenced rolling a heavy cannon ball across one of the floors. The night was dark, and as the people went out to examine into the cause of the unwonted noise, he lighted the powder, and every room was filled with lightning. He was much delighted by the astonishment of the wondering people, who declared that they saw the lightning leaping from room to room, when it was no where else.†

Wm. Gardiner had the Cabbasa estate bequeathed to him; he died intestate.

Another descendant of Dr. Gardiner, Mrs. Allen, daughter of Oliver Whipple, and wife of Frederic Allen, Esq., deserves most honorable mention in these

* Moses *Springer, Jr.* † Ibid, and Abiathar Tibbetts.

pages. She was a woman of rare endowments of mind, and of superior culture and attainments. Her chief study and delight was the science of geology and its collaterals mineralogy, conchology, &c. She found many rare relics of other eras, and attracted the attention and applause of the most scientific men of the age. In the mounds in our vicinity she found seaweed, shells of extinct species, the tooth of a walrus and one of a bison, and other remains, which demonstrated that the arctic seas once flowed over this country. Her cabinet is replete with curiosities of this description, while her correspondents were such men as Aggasiz, Lyell, Buckland, Silliman, and others of the most scientific men in Europe and America. Her cabinet, and that of her deceased son-in-law, Dr. Gay, which is now in the mansion of Frederic Allen, Esq. are probably seldom equaled for the number and value of their gems, shells, minerals, etc. Many of the shells were found in the clay-banks which abound in Gardiner, and most of them were imbedded some fifteen feet below the surface. The family yet possesses the portrait of Mrs. Gardiner, and until recently had that of the Doctor, both of which were painted by Copley, father of Lord Lyndhurst, who was a refugee, and an excellent artist. Mrs. Allen was author of a fine poetical work, learned, and skilfully wrought, consisting of 400 lines, and notes, amounting to 34 pages, entitled, "A Poetical Geognosy, by Mrs. H. B. Allen. Boston, C. C. Little and James Brown. MDCCCXLI." — and other poems. Her maiden sister, Miss Anne Whipple, is a writer of uncommon talent for verse, as is her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Gay, who has published a volume of 79 pages, entitled "The Siege of Agrigentum, a Poem."

DR. SYLVESTER GARDINER,* b. 1707; d. 1786; m. Anne Gibbons, daughter of Dr. Gibbons, and had six children; 2d wife, ——— Eppes; 3d wife, Catharine Goldthwaite. Children,

I. JOHN, b. 1731; m. Margaret Harris of South Wales; d. 1793. Children, 1, Anne, m. James N. Lithgow. 2, Rev. Dr. John Sylvester John, m. Mary Howard. 3, William, m. ——— Downer. *Grandchildren of John.* — Children of James N. and Anne Lithgow, 1, Alfred. 2, Llewellyn. 3, Louisa, m. ——— Williams. — Children of John S. J. and Mary Gardiner, 1, William Howard, m. Caroline Perkins. 2, Elizabeth, d. single. 3, Louisa, m. John Cushing of Watertown. — Children of William, 1, George. 2, Margaret, m. Rev. Thomas Fales. 3, Mary Ann, m. ——— Elder.

II. WILLIAM, lived and d. in Gardiner, unm. and intestate, and is buried beneath the Episcopal vestry.

III. ANNE, m. John Brown, second son of the Earl of Altamont; his brother, Earl of Altamont, became Marquis of Sligo. Children, 1, John, m. Lord Howe's daughter. 2, James. 3, another son. 4, Ann. 5, Louisa.

IV. HANNAH, m. Robert Hallowell. Children, 1 & 2, Hannah and Anne, who d. single. 3, Robert, who took the name of Gardiner. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, m. Emma J. Tudor. Children of Robert H. and Emma J. Gardiner, 1, Emma J., b. March 29, 1806; d. unm. 2, Anne Hallowell, b. Dec. 5, 1807; m. Francis Richards. 3, Robert Hallowell, b. Nov 3, 1809; m. S. Fenwick Jones. 4, Delia T., b. June 16, 1812; m. George Jones. 5, Lucy Vaughan, b. Dec. 10, 1814; d. unm. 6, John William Tudor, b. June 5, 1817, unm. 7, Henrietta, b. March, 1820; m. Richard Sullivan, Jr. 8, Rev. Frederic, b. Sept. 11, 1822; m. Caroline Vaughan. 9, Eleanor Harriet, b. July 16, 1825.—*Grandchildren of Robert H. and Emma J. Gardiner,* and descendants in the fifth generation from Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. — Children of Francis and Anne H. Richards, 1, Francis G. 2, Sarah. 3, John T. 4, George. 5, Robert H. 6, Henry. — Children of Rev. Frederic and Caroline Gardiner, 1, Emma Jane.

V. REBECCA, m. Philip Dumarisque. Children, 1, Capt. Philip, in the British Navy. 2, James, m. Sarah Farwell, of Vassalboro'. 3, Frances, a physician in Jamaica. 4, Rebecca, twice married.—*Grandchildren of Philip and Rebecca Dumarisque.*— Children of James and Sarah Dumarisque, 1, Frances, m. T. H. Perkins, Jr. 2, Louisa J., m. J. Blake. 3, Philip, m. Margaret Deblois, of Boston.

VI. ABIGAIL, m. Oliver Whipple of Cumberland, R. I., afterwards a lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H. He published a poem dedicated to Pres. John Adams. Children, 1, Sylvester G., d. without issue. 2, Hannah B., m. Frederic Allen, Esq. 3, Anne, single.—*Grandchildren of Oliver and Abigail Whipple.* — Children

* Updike's Hist. Nar. Ch. R. H. Gardiner, Esq. Frederic Allen, Esq.

of Frederic and Hannah B. Allen, 1, Charles E. 2, Hannah. 3, Eleanor A., m. Martin Gay, M. D. late of Boston. 4, Augustus O. — Grandchild of Frederic and Hannah B. Allen, Martin, son of Martin and Eleanor A. Gay, b. 1849, a descendant in the fifth generation from Dr. Sylvester Gardiner.

Rev. Frederic Gardiner has published a Religious Allegory, entitled the "Island of Life."

Having given these few facts in the family of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, we now return to the process of settlement.

JOHN BAILEY, about this time, lived in Pittston, but his descendants are mostly in Alna and Whitefield. Children, 1, Margaret, b. Feb. 24, 1777. 2, Nathan, b. Aug. 7, 1781; m. Betsey Boynton. 3, Mary, b. July 25, 1782. 4, Thomas, b. Feb. 16, 1784. 5, Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1786. 6, Eleanor, b. Dec. 18, 1790; m. Henry Cooper, 1809. 7, Micajah, b. March 27, 1792. 8, John, b. April 9, 1795. 9, Hannah, b. Aug. 25, 1797. 10, Eliza, b. July 30, 1799. 11, Susan, b. Sept. 18, 1801.

David Lawrence* came from Littleton, in 1768. He purchased a farm of Hancock, and commenced a clearing immediately, where now his son, Charles Lawrence, resides.

DAVID LAWRENCE, b. Littleton, Jan. 26, 1743; m. Elizabeth Eastman, 1768; Sarah Clark, March 6, 1791; Hannah Clark, April 12, 1795; Lucy Troop, 1803. Sarah, d. Feb. 5, 1795; Hannah, d. March 30, 1801. First wife b. June 29, 1749; d. August 13, 1790. Children,

I. DAVID, b. Pittston, Feb. 12, 1769.

II. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 11, 1770; m. Isaac Leighton. Children, 1, David, m. Charlotte Bowdoin, 6 children. 2, Lucy, m. —— Flanders, 4 children. 3, Edward, m. Mary Smith, 4 children. 4, Elizabeth, m. Peter Waitt, 3 children. 5, Benjamin, m. Lucy Luce, 7 children. 6, Mary, m. Silas Leighton, 1 child. 7 Great-grand-children of Isaac and Elizabeth.

III. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 27, 1772.

IV. SIMEON, b. Jan. 10, 1775; d. March 9, 1779; killed by the fall of a billet of wood.

V. EDWARD, b. Jan. 19, 1778; m. Abigail Wells, 1801. Children, 1, Edward, m. Caroline Stevens; 7 children. 2, Daniel, m. Sophia Dewell; 3 children. 3, Benjamin, m. Mary A. Felker; 2

* Furnished by Charles Lawrence, James Tarbox, Jr., Lincoln *Records, etc.*

children. 4, Lucy, m. —— Gould. 5, Washington, m. Mary Crowell; 5 children. 6, Cordelia, m. J. Marson; 8 children. 7, David, b. Jan. 25, 1818; m. Elizabeth Colburn; 1 child. 8, Franklin, b. July 3, 1820; m. Mary Averill; 1 child. 9, Lavina, b. Sept. 10, 1822; m. Geo. Nichols; 2 Children.

VI. Lucy, b. Feb. 1, 1780; m. William Luce, 1800. Children, 1, Eliza, m. Samuel Eastman; had 11 children. 2, Lucy, m. Benjamin Leighton.

VII. Simeon, b. Sept. 13, 1783; m. Mary Stevens; 8 children; 1, Simeon, b. Nov. 19, 1805; d. 2, David, b. Sept. 7, 1807; d. 3, John, b. Dec. 5, 1809; d. 4, William, b. Jan. 19, 1811; m. Sarah Faning; 2 children. 5, Joseph R. b. Nov. 28, 1814; m. Hannah Jackins; 3 children. 6, Elizabeth b. March 5, 1816; m. Hiram Libbey; 2 children. 7, David, b. Sept. 14, 1817; m. Rhoda Fisher; 1 child. 8, Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1819; m. James Witham; 7 children. 9, David, b. May 24, 1823. There are 25 great-grand-children.

Children of second wife: —

VIII. Sarah, b. Nov. 3, 1791; m. James Jakins, 1810; 12 children; 1, Hannah, m. Joseph Lawrence. 2, Charles, m. Nancy Niles; 4 children. 3, Thomas, m. Hannah Waitt; other children.

IX. Charles, b. Feb. 18, 1793; m. Eleanor Morrill; 11 children; 1, Dolly, m. James Tarbox, Jr.; 1 child. 2, Drusilla, m. Franklin McGowan; 1 child. 3, Hiram, m. Elizabeth Capen; 1 child.

X. & XI. James and William, b. Feb. 5, 1795. James m. Susan Leighton; 3 children. 1, Elizabeth, b. September 15, 1828. William m. Mary Luce; 7 children. 1, Augustus, m. Almatia Richardson. 2, Elias, m. Hannah Curtis; 1 child.

Children of third wife: —

XII. Hannah, b. July 31, 1796; m. James Costellow; 2d hus. Samuel Hodgdon. Children, 1, Edward, m. Emily Smith; 2 children. 2, Joseph, m. Mary Ann Ramsdell; 2 children. 3, Benjamin. m. Jerusha Thomas, 1 child.

XIII. Isaac, b. Nov. 26, 1797; m. Phebe Dole; 8 children; 1, Cordelia, b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. Ira Carlisle, 1 child. 2, Harriet, b. Aug. 3, 1826. 3. Franklin Gustavus, b. Dec. 26, 1828.

XIV. Mary, b. Feb. 9, 1801; m. Peter Waitt; 6 children; 1, Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1823; m. Thomas Jackins. 2, Geo. Washington, b. Oct. 14, 1824; m. Mary Webber; 1 child. 3, Charles Wesley, b. July 25, 1824. 4, Joseph, b. Nov. 2, 1828.

Joseph Tarbox,* a descendant of a French Huguenot family, who spelled its name Tabeaux, was married in Boston, about the year 1742, to Mary Belcher, and removed to Biddeford, on the Saco, and

* Samuel Belcher Tarbox, Esq.

* She d. in Biddeford Oct. 14. 1805 in the 9[illegible] year of her age. Her descendants were 12. 5 grand children 313 of the 3d generation [illegible]

settled near the Pool, at the mouth of the river. He raised a large family.

Eleazar, one of his sons, left for the Kennebec, and arrived at Gardinerston, Oct. 24, 1774, and commenced lumbering and trading. March 4, 1781, he married Phebe Stackpole, daughter of James Stackpole, who emigrated from the same place, at the same time. In 1781, he purchased four settlers' lots of William Barker, and raised seven sons and two daughters.

Three of the sons, Samuel B., Nathaniel and William, and one daughter, Mary, now live at the homestead. Eleazar died in 1832, aged 80 years and 5 months, and Phebe, his wife, died April 2, 1851, aged 92 years and 13 days. They are both buried on the soil on which one lived fifty-one, and the other seventy years.

ELEAZAR TARBOX,* b. Biddeford, 1752; m. Phœbe Stackpole, March 4, 1781; d. 1832; she b. 1759; d. April 2, 1851. Children,

I. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 12, 1781; d. March, 1804.

II. JAMES, b. March 21, 1784; m. Alice Moore, Jan. 3, 1814. Children, 1, Delia B., b. Nov. 22, 1814; m. G. R. Smith, April 10, 1836. 2, Mary Louisa, b. Aug. 28, 1816. 3, James, Jr., b. Dec. 11, 1818; d. Dec. 23, 1818. 4, Julia S., b. April, 1820; m. William W. Bradstreet, Jan. 12, 1848. 5, Frances E., b. March 7, 1822; m. Roland Fisher, Oct. 25, 1842. 6, James, Jr., b. May 5, 1824; m. Dolly M. Lawrence, Jan. 25, 1849. 7, Caroline H., b. Oct. 23, 1827. 8, George, b. Jan. 8, 1829.

III. ZACHARIAH, b. April 7, 1786; d. Aug. 7, 1817.

IV. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 12, 1788.

V. SAMUEL BELCHER, b. May 15, 1791.

VI. ELEAZAR, b. April 17, 1794; m. Margaret C. Rollins, March 11, 1834. Children, 1, Anna Maria, b. June 2, 1837. 2, John E. G. b. April 24, 1843.

VII. MARY, b. Aug. 1796.

VIII. JULIA, b. Nov. 13, 1799; m. Franklin Glazier, of Hallowell, Dec. 18, 1823; he b. April, 1799. Children, 1, Franklin, b. April 4, 1825; m. Emma J. G. Swan, March 26, 1849. 2, William Belcher, b. June 26, 1827. 3, John, b. Nov. 9, 1830; d. March 5,

* S. B. Tarbox, Esq.

1842. 4, Julia Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1832. 5, Louisa Tarbox, b. Oct. 1, 1837. 6, Eleanor Lucy, b. May 19, 1842.

IX. WILLIAM, b. January 10, 1804.

Fourth Generation.

Samuel Belcher Glazier, son of Franklin Jr., and Emma, b. Jan. 20, 1850. Wallace Tarbox, son of James Jr., and Dolly M. b. Jan. 24, 1850.

James Stackpole kept the Great House, but at length removed to Waterville.

JAMES STACKPOLE, b. Nov. 14, 1732; m. Abiel Hill; she b. April 29, 1737; came here in 1774. They were both born in Biddeford. Children,

I. HANNAH, b. Sept. 19, 1755; m. Andrew Goodwin; d. Nov. 7, 1791.

II. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 13, 1757; m. Hannah Town; d. Nov. 13, 1782.

III. PHEBE, b. March 20, 1759; m. Eleazar Tarbox. (See Tarbox.)

IV. SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1761; m. Polly Spencer.

V. EUNICE, b. May 7, 1763; m. Ephraim Low.

VI. ABIEL, b. May 4, 1765; m. Henry McCausland; d. 1843.

VII. SARAH, b. July 12, 1767; m. ——— Wyman; d. Dec. 25, 1801.

VIII. JAMES, b. May 28, 1769; m. Mary McKechnie; lives in Waterville.

IX. MARY ANNE, b. Feb. 10, 1772; m. Charles Dingley.

X. ELIZABETH, b. July 13, 1776; d. 1787, drowned.

XI. JOHN, b. Dec. 11, 1779; m. Patty Ellis.

XII. JOTHAM, b. Oct. 11, 1781; m.

James' father, Dea. John Stackpole, d. Dec. 28, 1796, aged 89. His mother, Bethiah, d. June 28, 1785, aged 76.

"The* winter of 1774-5 was remarkable for its mildness. In the journal of Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, are the following entries: Jan. 23, 1775, very moderate weather; 27th, a summer day; 28th, wonderful weather; Feb. 7th, there has been no snow and little rain since the 29th of Dec.; we saw two robins; 11th, warm day; 18th, cold; 20th, snow, incomparable sledding; 21st, a summer day; 23d, a great snow storm. March 7th, the frost

* Annals of Warren.

seems out of the ground in the streets; 28th, it has been a wonder of a winter; so moderate and unfreezing."

In 1774-7, Dr. Robert Taggart and his brother John, settled about two miles from the river, where it does not appear that the Doctor had much practice; at any rate he did not have a very good location. On one occasion the brother was at work in the woods with his axe when he was attacked by a pack of wolves. He leaned his back against a tree, and fought them so long and so well, and laid so many of them dead around him that the rest retreated. Dr. Taggart died July 29, 1823. John married Sarah McLellan.* Both lived on the eastern side.

Dr. Taggart was favored with quite a practice at one time. He had one unfailing remedy in some cases.† When ordinary means of cure failed, he would cause a black cat to be flayed and would wrap his patient in the reeking skin. He was willing to insure a cure after that was done.

William Barker from Lancashire, England.‡ reached this country about the year 1774, and tarried a short time in Salem, Massachusetts, and in Phippsburg, and arrived in Pittston, in 1775. He bought fifteen acres of land just below the village of Gardiner, April 18, 1776. He went to Dresden in 1778, and remained until 1780, when he returned to Pittston, and settled and kept a store near William B. Grant's. He bought one acre of land of Nath'l Brown, together with a house and store, Oct. 18, 1781.

His store was in the gully and was kept by a Scotchman named Kidgeton, who left his property with Mr.

* Elijah Jackson. † Rufus Gay, Esq.
‡ Mrs. Lord. Mrs. Grant. R. Gay, Esq. Wiscasset Records.

Barker on the commencement of the Revolution, and went into the British dominions.

He owned the land now owned by Arthur Berry, John Dennis, Mrs. C. Tarbell, &c., and kept a store until 1814. He died, August 5, 1822. Mr. Barker was unfavorable to the movement of the colonists, and when Arnold went up, he refused to sell nails to make the batteaux, without double price. It is related that some of the soldiers broke into his store in the night, and took what nails they wanted without any consideration. Several anecdotes are related of him, which not only show that he was in favor of his King, but also that the whigs of the Revolution had sometimes the disposition to resort to Lynch law. At one time Mr. Eleazar Tarbox took a batteau belonging to Mr. Barker, and went down river on an errand connected with the public service. He returned and restored the boat to its former place, but when the two gentlemen balanced accounts, some years after, Mr. Tarbox was made debtor to one batteau. On another occasion when Mr. Barker refused to sell a barrel of flour for what the colonists thought they ought to give, they broke open his store in the night, and helped themselves. The tories of this vicinity were so exposed in a variety of ways, that it seems to have required at least as much fortitude to be a tory as it did to be a whig.

WILLIAM BARKER,* b. Lancashire, Eng. 1734; m. Dorothy Cooper in Eng., 1771; d. Aug. 5, 1822; she d. April 2, 1814. Children,

I. NANCY, b. April 13, 1772; m. Peter Grant, 1791; (See Grant Geneal.)

II. ELIZABETH, b. Pittston, Sept. 29, 1779; m. Joshua Lord; he b. Berwick, 1766; d. Oct. 14, 1838; no Children.

At this time the troubles of the Revolution began to demand the means of defence against British ag-

* Mrs. Lord. Mrs. Grant.

gression, possessed by the people, but so poor were the early settlers of Pittston, that they were unable to furnish their part. They manifested their good will, as will be seen by the following document, found in the State Archives in Boston. They wish to give their proportion, and ask that it may be charged to the Plantation.

"Gardinerston, June 13th, 1775.

"The Petition* of the Committee of Safety of this Plantation.

"To the President and other Members of the Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, assembled at Watertown in s'd Province: —

"Humbly Sheweth, that Whereas your Petitioners have formed themselves into a body, and Complyed with the Resolves and orders of the Congress, and appointed Committees of Safety, Correspondence and Inspection, and as a Committee of Safety, have Exerted ourselves to the utmost of our power in order to obtain such a Quantity of powder as is necessary in our present situation, but can obtain none, — We now implore your assistance, in our Infant and defenceless state. It's with pain we Give you This Trouble, when we know how much business of Vast Consequence you have on your hands. But Necessity Obliges us, humbly hop'g you will Grant us what powder you think needful for us at this Time, out of the Colony Stock, and Charge it to this plantation. And your Petitioners shall ever pray," &c.

"WILLIAM GARDINER,
REUBEN COLBURN,
HENRY SMITH,
SAMUEL OAKMAN,
} Committee of Safety."

In July 1775,† the settlers were much interested and delighted by the appearance of a large band of northern Indians who made Cabbassa their rendezvous for a short time. They were under the command of the sachem Swashan, and the white chief, Paul Higgins, who had lived so long with them that he was in all respects like them. They all had their war-dresses and paint, and were ready to wreak their old grudge against the English by joining the Americans. Major Reuben Colburn was rejoiced at the idea, supposing that they would afford much aid,

* *Massachusetts* Archives.

† *Abiathar* Tibbetts. Drake's Book of the Indians.

especially should there be any invasion of the Canadas. They numbered about 30, in all, and they left Cabbassa for Cambridge about the first of August, under the guidance and general command of Reuben Colburn. Their squaws rowed them down to Merry-meeting Bay, where they were left, and the warriors proceeded on foot for Cambridge, at which place they arrived Aug. 13. They offered their services to Washington, who treated them civilly, but would not employ their savage and unscrupulous aid. The Indians of Maine and Canada were generally in favor of the Americans, but it does not appear that they were ever employed, except as guides and scouts, and that rarely.

The few scattered settlers who in that early day dwelt on the banks of the Kennebec were startled by an appearance as sudden as it was unusual. The solitudes were peopled with strange sounds, as the array of war appeared. Arnold's expedition, as it was called, came up the river, on its way to Quebec. It was a great event then, and the enterprise must always be regarded as one of the most brilliant of the American Revolution. General Dearborn furnished the following account of the detachment: —

"The Corps destined for the Expedition to Quebec, marched from Cambridge on the 13th of Sept. 1775. They consisted of two battalions of infantry of five companies each, and three companies of riflemen, one from Virginia and two from Pennsylvania, amounting in all to eleven hundred men.

"The officers were as follows: — 1st Bat. Lieut. Col. Roger Enos, of Conn.; Major Return John Meigs, of Conn.; Captains Thomas Williams, Henry Dearborn, —— Scott, Oliver Hanchet and William Goodrich.

"2d Bat. Lieut. Col. Christopher Green, of Rhode Island; Major Timothy Bigelow of Mass.; Captains

Samuel Ward, Simeon Thayer, —— McCobb, John Upham and Jonathan Hubbard.

"Rifle Captains: — Morgan of Virginia; Smith and Kendrick of Pennsylvania.

"There were several young gentlemen who accompanied the expedition as volunteers. Mr. Ogden of New Jersey, who became a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, Aaron Burr, afterwards a Colonel, and Vice President of the United States. Oswald, afterwards a Colonel of Artillery, Lieut. Frehegan, a Danish officer, afterwards Colonel, John McGeyer and Charles Potterfield of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Spring of Newburyport, chaplain, and Dr. Senter of Rhode Island, surgeon.

"The army reached Newburyport on the 16th of September; embarked on the 18th, in vessels, and sailed on the 19th; entered Kennebec river the 20th, and passed up to Gardiner's Town, being that part of Pittston where Col. Colburn lived, about two miles below Gardiner, where the boats were built for transporting the troops up the river, from above tide water. Col. Colburn built the boats and never was paid for them, nor have his heirs been, although they have repeatedly petitioned Congress.*

"On the 23d, the vessels reached fort Western, now Augusta. At that place half of the troops, with the provisions and ammunition were put into the batteaux, and the remainder marched on the bank of the river. On the 24th, they arrived at fort Halifax, nearly opposite Waterville. The batteaux, provisions and ammunition, were transported over the carrying-place at Taconic falls, by the soldiers, where they encamped. Arrived at Skowhegan falls October the third, and crossed a carrying-place of sixty rods. The batteaux were there repaired, then they proceed-

* They were built at Agry's Point.

ed up the river to Norridgewock falls, where they arrived the 4th. Passed the carrying-place and advanced up the river the 6th. Arrived at Karritunk falls on the 8th. Transported the boats, &c., &c., over the carrying-place of ninety-five rods, and advanced up the river three miles. On the 10th, arrived at the great carrying-place, and transported the boats and their contents of provisions and ammunition to a pond, four miles. A blockhouse was built at the great carrying-place. On the 12th, the whole force marched over the great carrying-place; crossed the pond and came to a carrying-place of half a mile where another blockhouse was erected, and a few sick men left there under the care of Dr. Erving. Thus the army proceeded from pond to pond, and thence to Dead river. On the 16th, passed up the river ten miles, to a carrying-place, crossed it and encamped. On the 17th, moved up the river 15 miles and proceeded in the boats until the 26th; then through a succession of ponds and portages to within four miles of Chaudiere river, where the boats were left. At that place intelligence was received, that Col. Enos who commanded the rear division, consisting of McCobb's, Williams' and Scott's companies, *had returned down the river, and thus abandoned the expedition.*

"The army descended on the bank of the Chaudiere river, to Point Levi, opposite Quebec, where it arrived on the 4th of November."

The result is in history. This desperate enterprise failed. Though forty-five days' provisions were taken, the horrors of a northern winter obliged them to eat dogs, moose-skin garments, moccasins, bayonet belts and other articles to save life. The greatest destitution was in the army.

The advance of the troops, it has been seen, was at Pittston on the 21st. They remained there, near the ship-yard of Maj. Colburn, until their batteaux

were ready. On the evening of the 22d, Maj. Meigs lodged at Mr. North's.* Maj. Colburn, James and Daniel Tibbetts, James P. Evans and others from Gardinerston went up with the expedition.

So much of Dr. Senter's journal,† as relates to Pittston is here subjoined.

"Friday, 22d. No extraordinary occurrence this day, except our pilots running us on the shoals, which detained us a considerable time. Passed through a very narrow part of the river, which was very rapid, called Hell Gate. Passed Pownalborough ere we arrived at Gardiner's town, where a number of battoes were preparing for our reception, after the transports became useless. These were not quite finished. Came to an anchor, where we tarried till the remainder of the transports came up. Two of which were drove to leeward down to Sheeps-Cup river, so called, and came up to us by way of Townsend. The Broad Bay now weighed, and proceeded up to fort Western, leaving a number of men behind to bring up the batteaux.

"Saturday, 23d. Wind being unfavorable, we were not able to arrive at fort Western last evening. This morning I quitted the Broad Bay, and proceeded up the river by land. The distance being only five miles to fort Western, though most of the way was destitute of any road. Arrived at fort Western at 10 o'clock in the morning. We were now coming to a rapid in the river, beyond which our transports could not pass, nor could they all get up as far as this. Most of them were left at Garden's town, where the batteaux were built and the troops disembarked from them into the batteaux, except those who were obliged to take land carriage. The bat-

* Allen's His. Arnold's Ex. — The old Post Office building.
† *Jour. of Isaac* Senter, physician and surgeon, &c. 1775.

teaux were made of green pine boards, which rendered them somewhat heavy. The troops were now coming up to this place fast, with the batteaux, provisions, &c. Head Quarters were at Esq. Howard's, an exceeding hospitable, opulent, polite family.

"Sunday, 24th. Early this morning was called to attend a wounded soldier, who was shot through the body last night, by a malicious fellow belonging to the army. The hemorrage was great inwardly, which soon occasioned his death. From the mouth of Cennebec river to fort Western, 46 computed miles.

"Monday, 25th. This morning search being made for the fellow who was imagined to be the murderer, found and condemned by a court martial to hang."

This man's name was James McCormick, and he was turned out of a house, for being quarrelsome, and he fired into it, and killed Reuben Bishop. This occurrence must have taken place between Maj. Colburn's and Augusta. The murderer was described by Gen. Arnold as a peaceable fellow, and he strongly recommended him to the clemency of General Washington.*

James Winslow carried his quaker principles with him, and refused to serve in the Revolution; and Jonathan was once drafted, and escaped serving, offering as a reason, that he was educated a Quaker.† James always took occasion to speak against the efforts of the Americans, though he and his son Jonathan made fifty paddles for Arnold's expedition.‡ He used every effort to dissuade the men of the town from entering the contest against England, which he declared was foolhardiness. When Arnold

* Arnold's letters, Maine Hist. Col. vol. 1, p. 357.
† Mrs. Lyon. ‡ Ibid.

passed up the river, many of his soldiers wore on their caps the motto, "Liberty or Death," and Winslow said, "you'll all get the latter."* Without being exactly a tory, he was evidently a prudent, careful man, who thought it not best to strive against so formidable an adversary as Great Britain. He had "rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." He did not object to the drafting of Jonathan, but the tears of the mother caused the boy to offer his plea of being a quaker.

The greatest fear and consternation filled the hearts of the people of this town throughout the Revolution. It was constantly reported and believed that the Indians of the north were being enticed into the English interest, and that they would shortly fall upon the almost defenceless settlements, and massacre the people without mercy. Not a night came without bringing these fears, and the poor settlers were thus in constant trepidation. A military company was organized, ammunition and arms were kept in constant readiness, and the people resolved to do the best they could, if attacked. Happily, however, their fears were groundless.

It was about this time that the project of incorporating the plantation into a town was started, and though the people were poor and few, a commendable zeal was manifested, until the object was accomplished.

* Mrs. Lyon.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE INCORPORATION TO THE SEPARATION OF GARDINER FROM PITTSTON.

THOUGH the troubles of the Revolution, prevented such growth and prosperity as would otherwise have been, yet the people commenced talking in reference to a town as early as 1776.

At this time there was scarcely a dissenting voice to the almost unanimous Republican feeling in Pittston. Justice North was the leading man of the town, and he was an ardent, uncompromising Whig, and the people generally joined him. William Barker was opposed to the revolution, at heart, though he did not often openly join the king's interest. Fitch, who built the mills and dam, was so violent that he was obliged to leave the country precipitately, and Pollard went with him. William Gardiner, who seems not always to have enjoyed an unclouded reason, though at first he was inclined to the Republican cause, imbibed the bitterness and inflexibility of his father.

The citizens erected a tall Liberty Pole, in front of the Great House,* and this was their rendezvous whenever they wished to assemble. When the tea was destroyed in Boston Harbor, the anti-tea feeling took possession of men, maids and matrons, and they were caused individually to approach the spot consecrated to Freedom, and placing the right hand on the tall staff, were made to swear solemnly that

* Abiathar Tibbetts.

they would not buy, sell, give, drink, eat, or taste any tea, and that they would be true to the American cause. So far as the tea was concerned, this oath was religiously kept, and no tea was ever used — in public.

William Gardiner would drink tea — would not swear allegiance to the Whig cause, but openly reprobated the rebels, and declared for the "good old cause." The indignation of the people was thus aroused, and preparations were made to tar and feather him. A large canvas was spread with tar, the feathers were collected, and all things were in readiness at nightfall, and in the night he was to be taken from his bed, and the act was to be perpetrated. He received news of the intentions of the people, however, and Capt. Nathaniel Berry, a good Whig, but a friend to Mr. Gardiner, came to him and paddled him up the Cabbassacontee, and piloted him to the pond, on the shores of which they staid one night, and then went to Topsham. There Mr. Gardiner was taken prisoner, and carried to Pownalboro', where he had his trial, and was sent to Boston and kept awhile in jail.*

March 15, 1778, Mr. Wm. Gardiner sent in a petition, praying that he might be relieved, and that his trial on the preceding September, at Pownalboro', might be pronounced illegal by the General Court. He sets forth that he has spent $725 within the last six months, that he has no money, is 188 miles from home, and that he must be relieved or his property at Kennebec will all be wasted. He charges Jonathan Bowman and Charles Cushing with interested motives in procuring his condemnation, and declares that Justice North was his judge and enemy. He dates his petition in Boston; in confinement.†

* *Abiathar* Tibbetts. † Mass. files of MSS.

He was shortly after discharged, and returned to Pittston. He was regarded as a harmless man, and was suffered for the most part to remain unmolested, except by petty annoyances.

John Jones, or "Black Jones," as he was familiarly called, was the most obnoxious tory on the Kennebec. He lived at Hallowell, where he kept a small shop. The Whigs broke up his store, and accused him of secreting tea. On one occasion they tied a long rope to him, and dragged him through the water until he was nearly drowned. He effected his escape and fled to James Winslow's. Here he lodged all night, and in the morning Mr. Winslow carried him down the river. He was a most malignant royalist, and was cordially hated by the republicans, though he returned and settled on the Kennebec after peace was declared.

Carpenter Winslow was a little inclined to Toryism, though he had the prudence to remain quiet. On one occasion, however, when Jonathan was about seventeen years of age, he said, "I wish George Washington was king," to which Carpenter replied, "I wish you was hanged."

In the course of the Revolution there were so many roving parties constantly passing and repassing, and the Winslows were so constantly liable to be disturbed, that they moved from the house they occupied, into another in the orchard back of the house, where they remained until more peaceful times.*

On one occasion in 1778-9, a British scouting party of six entered the house, and demanded food. Mrs. Winslow said she had none cooked. They then said "give us some bread and milk." She replied that she had no bread baked. They then said,

* Mrs. *Jonathan* Winslow. Mrs. Lyon, and Mr. Geo. Lyon.

"boil us hasty pudding, or we will shoot you." She obeyed the order, and soon the yankee dish was smoking on the board. Before they had quite finished their repast, the party was alarmed by an unwonted noise without, and decamped, leaving a silver spoon, which one had taken from his knapsack to eat with, and a huge iron-handled sword. The latter is now in the possession of Mrs. Lyon, the grand-daughter of James Winslow, and is a venerable relic of antiquity.

On the muster rolls in Boston, are recorded the following names of those who hailed then from Gardinerston, Cobbisse or Pittston. Thomas Berry, served three years; Nathaniel Berry, d. 1850, aged 95; Alexander McCausland enlisted in 1777, and deserted; Zedediah Norton, enlisted for three years, marked "missing;" Frederic O'Bluffskey, 3 years; David Berry, 3 years; Thomas Colburn enlisted and deserted; Joseph Davis enlisted and deserted; Ezra Davis served three years; James Door enlisted for three years and deserted; Jno. Door served three years; Henry McCausland, the maniac, served three years, d. Aug. 28, 1829, aged 70; John Smith served three years; Samuel Damon served three years, and died, 1780. Besides these are the following who hailed from other places, but who have since resided here: — Hugh Cox, d. Jan. 9, 1836, aged 75; Joshua Edwards, d. Aug. 17, 1836, aged 82; Thomas Jackson, (see Jackson genealogy,); Jno. Blake, d. Jan. 20, 1848, aged 90; Joseph Collins, d. Dec 6, 1848, aged 89; Jno. Lowell, d. Nov. 17, 1848; aged 89; David Mooers, d. Jan. 30, 1847, aged 89; Jedediah Robinson, d. Nov. 1848, aged 83; Levi Shepard, d. Feb. 1849, aged 86; James McCausland, d. March 14, 1826, aged 66; Samuel Berry, Theodore Tibbetts, —— Ward, —— Dickey, —— Couch.*

* Massachusetts Archives.

At length the people prayed for town privileges. The petition for an incorporation is without date, and was received in the Legislature, March 5, 1778. It reads thus: —

"To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

"The Petition of a Number of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Plantation now called Gardinerston, in the county of Lincoln, within the State aforesaid, humbly sheweth,

"That there is now more than fifty Families settled within the said Plantation called Gardinerston, who in their present situation Labour under many Difficulties, and are desirous of enjoying the Priviledges that will arise to them by being incorporated into a Town, ('by the name of,' *erased.*)

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that they may be incorporated into a Town. (Here follow the boundaries.) And whereas, a Tax has lately been laid upon the Inhabitants of said Plantation, which your Petitioners humbly concieve is more than their just Proportion, and which they are unable at present to pay; and have no proper officers in said Plantation to assess or collect the same; neither have they any authority to choose any; they therefore pray, that your Hon's would take the same into consideration, and abate such a part thereof, as to your Honors shall see meet, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

(Signed,)	Samuel Berry,	John Door,
Joseph North,	John Deni,	Oliver Colburn,
Beniar Door,	Eben Thomas,	Henry Smith,
Richard Thomas, Sr.,	Henry McCausland,	Joseph Burns,
William Usher,	Gideon Gardiner,	Thomas Agry,
Reuben Colburn,	Samuel Oakman,	Benj. Colburn,
Heman Raffens,	Dennis Jenkins,	Samuel Norcross,
Nathaniel Cole,	Samuel Norcross, Jr.,	Philip Norcross,
Thomas Philbrook,	James Stackpole,	Eleazar Tarbox,
Joseph Haley,	Nathaniel Berry,	Andrew Goodwin.
Enoch Moffat,	his Andrew + McCaslen, mark,	

Concerning John Deni, Richard and Eben Thomas, William Usher and Heman Raffens, I can obtain no information. It is probable that they remained here but a short time. Nathaniel Cole lived near the stores of Messrs. J. Tarbox, Jr., and Bradstreet. Andrew Goodwin worked in the mills, and then moved to Hallowell. Enoch Moffat lived about from place to place. Samuel Oakman became a wealthy and influential citizen, though in his old age

he was in reduced circumstances. He has no descendants here. The rest of the petitioners have been spoken of previously. The reader can thus learn who were the first settlers of what is now Gardiner and Pittston.

Among the Massachusetts Archives is a bill filed with the Act of Incorporation, which styles ancient Pittston – RANDOLPH. It passed through all necessary stages for becoming a law, except receiving the Governor's signature. The bill, so far as it goes, is like the Act of Incorporation, with the exception of having Randolph where Pittston now is. It passed its readings, and was delivered into the hands of Hon. John Pitt, Jan. 15, 1779. When it was brought forward a fortnight later, it was called Pittston, after his Honor, and was so incorporated.

Mr. Pitt, the namesake of the old township, was a distinguished gentleman of his time, and represented Boston in the Legislature. He afterwards became Justice in the Court of Common Pleas, for Middlesex County, and died in Dunstable, November 10, 1815, aged 78.*

The town was thus incorporated, according to the following act, being the fortieth town in the State of Maine.

"STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

"In ye year of Our LORD One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

"AN Act for incorporating the Plantation called Gardinerston, in the County of Lincoln into a town by the name Pittston, and for annexing certain lands in the said County to the town of Bowdoinham.

"WHEREAS a number of the Inhabitants of the Plantation called Gardinerston, in the County of Lincoln, have represented to this Court the difficulties and inconveniences they labour under in their present situation; and have requested that they may be incorporated into a Town —

"BE it therefore Enacted by the Council and House of Repre-

* Rev. Mr. Felt of Boston.

sentatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said plantation called Gardinerston, bounded as follows, viz: — beginning at the north line of the Town of Pownalborough at Kennebeck River, and to run an East South East Course on the said North line five miles from the said River; from thence to run Northerly about seven miles, more or less, to the south easterly corner of the town of Hallowell, from thence to run West North West on the south line of the said Hallowell to the said Kennebec River, and across said River, and running a West North West course on the south line of said Hallowell, five or six miles to Cobbisconte stream on the west side of the said Kennebeck River; from thence to run southerly down the said stream, and as the stream runs to the first Pond, and on said Pond or a stream to the north line of a large lot number ten granted by the Proprietors of Kennebeck purchase to the late William Bowdoin, Esq., deceased, from thence to run an East South East course on the said north line of the said lot, to the said Kennebeck River, and from thence southerly down the said River to the North line of Pownalborough aforesaid, be and hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Pittston and that the inhabitants thereof be and they hereby are invested with all the Powers, Privileges and Immunities which the Inhabitants of towns within this State do, or may by law enjoy.

"And be it further Enacted that James Howard, Esq., be, and he hereby is impowered and directed to issue his warrant to some principal Inhabitant of the said Town, requiring him to warn the Inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as shall therein be set forth to choose all such officers as towns are by law required and impowered to choose in the month of March, annually; at which said first meeting all the then present Inhabitants upward of twenty one years of age shall be admitted to vote. And Whereas, it is expedient that certain lots of land on the west side of the said Kennebeck River, which were understood to be within the said Plantation of Gardinerston, should, untill the further order of the General Court, be annexed to and incorporated with the Town of Bowdoinham in the County of Lincoln aforesaid.

"Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said lots of land lying between the north line of said Bowdoinham, and the North line of lot numbered ten aforesaid, being numbered five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, respectively, and each being about one mile wide, and running West North West five miles back from said Kennebeck River, shall be, and hereby are annexed to, and incorporated with the town of Bowdoinham, aforesaid, and made a part thereof; and the Inhabitants of the same, in conjunction with the other Inhabitants of the said Town are hereby vested with all Town Privileges whatsoever, agreeable to an act of the General Court, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, for incorporating the Town of Bowdoinham aforesaid.

"Provided nevertheless, and Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said lots shall be, and hereby are

subjected to pay their rateable and proportionable part of all Taxes, which have been hithertoo according too law laid on the said plantation of Gardinerston, and remaining unpaid; and also of any further TAX, which shall be laid on the said plantation, (including said lots) and assessed thereon before a new and general valuation of Estates, throughout this State shall take place; and before such valuation the said lots shall not be subject to pay any part of any Taxes on the Town of Bowdoinham aforesaid.

"And be it further ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that the Assessors of the Town of PITTSTON, aforesaid, which shall be chosen in pursuance of this Act, shall be and hereby are empowered to proportion and assess according to law the aforesaid Taxes, laid as aforesaid; and the said Assessors, before they proceed to execute their Office, shall be under Oath for the faithful discharge thereof, which Oath shall be administered to them by some Justice of the Peace, for the County of Lincoln.

"In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4, 1779.

"This Bill, having been read three several times passed to be Enacted. JOHN PICKERING, Speaker.

"In Council, Feb. 4, 1779.

"This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. JOHN AVERY, D'y Sec'y.

"Consented to by the major part of the COUNCIL."

The plantation was for a long time called Gardinerston, as has been noticed, but when it was incorporated the inhabitants refused to consent that the name should be continued. The reason assigned was, that Dr. Gardiner was a refugee from his country; and so full of the spirit of Republican Liberty were the people, at that time that "tried men's souls," that they would not consent that the name of one who had arrayed himself against his native country, and had fled from its precincts, should be honored by giving the town, though principally his own property, the name he bore.* It has been said that William Pitt, having shown by his conduct in England that he was a friend to the American colonies, had drawn the good will of the people of old Gardinerston so much, that they called the town Pittston. But, though this is a plausible hypothesis, it is not true. It was named for the Pitt family,

* George Williamson, Esq.

which had been instrumental in procuring the settlement of this neighborhood, one member of which, Hon. John Pitt, brought in the bill for incorporating the town.

The depreciation of the currency at this period can scarcely be realized. One dollar of specie was worth forty of the currency. Tea was $19 a pound; corn $35 a bushel; molasses $16 a gallon; W. I. Rum $26 per gallon; coffee $3 per pound; salt $45 per bushel; wheat $45 per bushel; hay $200 per ton, etc.

In May, 1779, there was a terrible tornado which swept the entire State. The darkness was terrific, and was relieved by such lightning as was never seen before.

About this time West Gardiner was settled by Tibbetts, James Dunlap and others.

James Dunlap,* whose father was an Irishman, was one of the first settlers there. He was famous for the blunderings peculiar to his nation. He was quite a hunter, and he went to Hallowell to procure the best gunpowder he could find. He bought a large tin pail full, and having been troubled with damp powder, he took the pail home, and raking out some live coals, he placed it on them, and began to stir the contents. Unfortunately there was a small hole in the bottom of the vessel, which had been stopped with dough. Directly the fire ignited the powder. Poor Mrs. Dunlap went under the bed; the house was blown to pieces, and Jemmy's face looked as though it had been roasted. He was accustomed to say, "If I had not *dodged*, it would have killed me!"

He lived latterly about a mile below Purgatory bridge in a logging camp built by Benjamin Shaw. On one occasion he had five or six children drowned

* Abiathar Tibbetts.

in the stream at once. They were sliding on a horse sled, and all perished together.

Seth Soper* owned 200 acres in Pittston as early as 1780. He came here in the year 1779. His land joined that of the Agry family.

SETH SOPER† m. Prudy White, 1792. Children, 1, Lydia, b. March 12, 1793; m. Peter Jones, 1809. 2, Joseph, b. Aug. 26, 1794. 3, Seth, b. Oct. 22, 1796. 4, John, b. Dec. 25, 1798, etc.

The winter of 1779–80, was intensely cold. Gen. Sewall says: — "the river was frozen as far down as Judge Hill's in Phippsburg, and the ice was sufficiently strong to bear teams. That winter a mast was hauled from Potter's Mills, through Fiddler's Reach to Bath. The snow was over four feet deep, and did not disappear until the latter part of April. Casco Bay was frozen as far as the White Bull.

A variety of causes served to produce seasons of great scarcity. The men were frequently away from home, and the fear that the British would ascend the river, and injure the people, destroyed confidence, and thus palsied exertion. About this time, a number of the neighbors had planted potatoes, and so scarce was food, that they were obliged to dig out the seed, to eat, before it had sprouted.

In March, 1780, there was scarcely a day when snow thawed on the roofs. May 19, was the famous dark day. Common print could not be read, birds retired to roost, and all was dark as night.

In the year 1781, Jonathan Blanchard and his family removed to Pittston from Weymouth.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD,‡ b. 1741, m. Elizabeth ——; she b. 1741; he d. 1816; she d. 1835. Children,

I. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 12, 1768, m. Deborah Robbins. Children, 1, Martha, b. Dec. 26, 1795. 2, Rebecca, b. March 7, 1797.

* *Wis. Records.* † Town Records.

‡ *Capt. Jno.* Blanchard.

3, William, b. May 12, 1799. 4, Ruel, b. March 12, 1801. 5 & 6, George and Harriet, b. April 7, 1803. 7, Rufus, b. April 1, 1806.

II. Asa, b. Jan. 25, 1770; d. Nov. 1849.

III. Betsey, b. Jan. 31, 1772, d. May, 1791.

IV. Lydia, b. May, 1774, m. David Robbins, (of Augusta.)

V. Rebecca, b. Aug. 2, 1776, m. Joseph Graves, d. April 7, 1814.

VI. Mary, b. May 16, 1779, m. Jacob Daniels, now living in Madbury, N. H.

VII. Anna, b. Sept. 4, 1781.

VIII. John, b. Oct. 23, 1784, m. Hannah Atkins. Children, 1, John A. b. April 3, 1814, supposed d. 2, Levi N. b. March 11, 1818, d. Mobile, January, 1836. 3, James A. b. May 31, 1821. 4, E. Faustina, b. July 18, 1824; m. Geo. S. Clark. 5, Hannah E. b. Sept. 26, 1826, d. Jan. 9, 1835. 6, Harriet E. b. Oct. 8, 1830. 7, Sarah C. b. Feb. 26, 1833.

IX. Hannah, b. July 19, 1787; m. William Collins, he d.; she lives in Massachusetts.

The first transactions of the town cannot be learned, as there are several pages absent from the first part of the first volume of Records, including the years 1779–80–81, and part of 1782. Matters of interest connected with the Revolution, are thus lost; a fact much to be lamented. It may be interesting to find the first existing leaf preserved. It reads as follows: —

"Lincoln, ss. To Mr. Joseph Haley, constable of the Town of Pittston, in the County of Lincoln, Greeting: —

"In the Name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required forthwith to notify and warn the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of said Pittston, qualified to vote in Town affairs, to assemble and meet together at the Dwellinghouse of Cap'n Henry Smith, Inn-Holder in said Pittston, on Thursday the sixth of June, Instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles. *viz*: —

"1st. To Chuse a Moderator to regulate said Meeting.

"2d. To see what measures the Town will come into respecting the Execution issued by the State Treasurer, against Cap'n Henry Smith, Cap'n Nathaniel Berry and Lieut. Benjaman Colburn, select men, of the Town the year past, for said Town's deficiency of Four men out of Seven, Required of said Town, by a Resolve of the General Court of said Commonwealth of Decem. 1780, for the Contenental army.

"3d. To act upon such measures as may be adopted in Consequence of their Deliberations on the second article.

"4thly. To see if the Town will pay the Taxes now Due in Land.

"5th. If the Fourth Article shou'd pass in the Affirmative to make such regulations as may be judged necessary Concerning the same.

"6thly. To Act on all such other matters and things as shall come before said meeting.

"Hereof Fail not, and make Due returns of this Warrant with your doings herein, at or before the Time aforesaid.

"Dated at Pittston aforesaid, the first Day of June, Anno Domini, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two."

"Thos. Agry, } Select
Reuben Colborn," } men."

"By virtue of this Warrant I have Warned the Freeholders and other inhabitance to meet at the Time and place as above ordered.

"Pittston, June 6th, 1782. "Joseph Haley, Constable."

"At a meeting of the Town Inhabitance at Cap. Henry Smith's.

"Voted, Reuben Colburn Moderator.

"Voted, That we will chuse a Committy to send petition to the General Court to get our Taxes and men abeated.

"Voted, William Barker, Henry Smith, Thomas Agry, Reuben Colburn. } The above Committy.

"Voted, That this Committy hath it in their power to send a petition or withhold it at their own discression.

"Voted, To indemnify the Constable, And Assessors from any Execution or Executions that shall com against them from the State Treasurer respecting raising men or State Taxes.

"Marriage is intended betwix John Tagot and Sarah McLanel, both of this Town, Nov. 23d, 1782.

"Marriage is intended betwixt Benj'n Handy of Livermore Town, and Lucy Tower of this town, January 22d, 1783."

The foregoing extracts are verbatim; and it appears from them that the town furnished but three men in the year 1781, for the army of the Revolution, though there were several, constituting a large percentage of the population, engaged in the service.

Thomas Jackson* of Newton, went into the Revolutionary army, and remained two or three years, and came here in 1778–9, and remained a few weeks. He returned to the army and remained until 1782, when he came back to Pittston and settled.

THOMAS JACKSON, b. July 2, 1751; m. Rachel Colburn,

* Dea. Elijah Jackson.

1782; she b. Aug. 10, 1754; he d. Aug. 7, 1833; she d. Jan. 16, 1835. Children, 1, Thomas, b. March 26, 1785; m. Sarah Adams. 2, Elijah, b. June 3, 1788; m. Abigail Cutts.

Third Generation.

Children of Thomas, 7; he settled in Winthrop.

Children of Elijah, 1, Rachel, b. Sept. 9, 1811; m. William Cutts. 2, Alvina, b. July 3, 1815; m. Henry Adams. 3, Abigail Maria, b. Sept. 1817; m. Samuel O. Flitner. 4, Elijah, b. July 13, 1821; m. Elizabeth Lord. 5, Sophronia, b. June 9, 1823; m. Samuel C. Flitner. 6, Mary E. b. Feb. 2, 1825. 7, George F., b. Oct. 7, 1827.

Andrew Bradstreet came in 1780, and with his sons, JOSEPH and SIMON,* made the most humble beginnings. They worked for awhile in the mills, and at length were able to buy one ox of a yoke. Soon, with their earnings, they procured a few logs, and then went up the stream, and cut more. At length they had accumulated about two thousand five hundred logs, and then they hired the mill, and began to saw. They turned their lumber to good advantage, and commenced a small store at the New Mills. Thus they laid the foundation of a competency. They grew rich rapidly, and their descendants are most respectable.

ANDREW BRADSTREET,† b. 1722; m. Mary Hill, in Biddeford, Jan. 9, 1758; moved to Gardiner, 1780; d. May 1, 1804; Mary, d. June 30, 1771. Children,

I. MARY, b. Oct. 14, 1758; m. David Berry. (See Berry,)
II. ANDREW, b. Aug. 17, 1760; d. Feb. 3, 1775.
III. SUSANNA, b. April 19, 1763; m. Nathaniel Dingley.
IV. JOSEPH, b. January 21, 1765; m. Ruth Moor, 1792; d. April 23, 1835. Children, 1, William, b. June 13, 1793; m. Abigail J. Grant. 2, Mary H., b. February 12, 1795; m. Wm. B. Grant. (See Grant.) 3, Harriet, b. May 9, 1799; d. 4, Simon, b. Feb. 2, 1800; m. Abigail Clapp; d. 5, Emily, b. Sept. 20, 1804; m. George W. Bachelder. 6, Joseph, b. April 14, 1808; m. Laura Stevens. 7, Caroline A., b. Nov. 1, 1811; m. William Stevens. 8, Charles E., b. Oct. 15, 1812; m. Abby Smith. 9, Andrew, b. Dec. 4, 1817; d.

* Abiathar Tibbetts.

† *Joseph, William* and John A. Bradstreet, Esqrs.

V. Simon, b. May 29, 1768; m. Lydia Nicoll; d. Oct. 11, 1844. Children, 1, John A., b. Oct. 21, 1805. 2, Simon O., b. Oct. 21, 1807; d. Feb. 22, 1812. 3, Sarah Belcher Nicoll, b. March 29, 1809. 4, Mary Hill Wingate, b. Oct. 8, 1810. 5, Lydia Ann Jackson, b. April 27, 1812. 6, Simon Oscar, b. February 25, 1814; d. 1838. 7, Malvina, b. April 7, 1816; d. May 20, 1821. 8, Frances Olney, b. March 24, 1818; d. Jan, 4, 1823. 9, Harriet Louisa, b. Oct. 3, 1819; m. Geo. C. Codman. 10, Frances Malvina, b. Nov. 8, 1821; m. William S. Chadwell.

VI. Sarah, b. June 14, 1771; d. Oct. 29, 1775.

VII. Sally, b. March 11, 1775; drowned, Oct. 22, 1779.

VIII. Anna Hays, b. July 29, 1777; m. —— Elwell, and afterwards —— Pray.

IX. Rebecca Andrews, b. July 30, 1779; m. Jas. Purrington and afterwards Richard Clay. (See Clay.)

X. Olive, b. April 23, 1781; m. R. Clay. (See Clay.)

XI. Sally, b. Feb. 11, 1784; m. William Norton.

Fourth Generation.

Children of William and Abigail J. Bradstreet. 1, William W. m. Julia S. Tarbox. 2, Harriet E. 3, Peter G. 4, Ann G. (Samuel G., Catharine I. and Isabella I. d.)

Children of Simon and Abigail Bradstreet. 1, Henry B., m. Frances Mason. 2, Joseph H.

Children of George W. and Emily Bachelder. 1. Charles Eugene, b. Sept. 9, 1830. 2, Georgiana A. b. Dec. 31, 1831. 3, Lucy M. b. Feb. 23, 1836; d. Nov. 3, 1840. 4, George B. b. March 31, 1843; d. May 19, 1843. 5, & 6, G. T. & William H., b. April 24, 1847; G. T. d. Sept. 20, 1848.

Children of Joseph and Laura Bradstreet. 1, Caroline, d. 2, David Neal. 3, Joseph Stevens. 4, Frederic T. 5 & 6, Lucy and Frank, (twins.)

Child of Wm. and Caroline A. Stevens. 1, Henrietta.

Children of Charles E. and Abby Bradstreet. 1, Charles E. 2, George W. 3, Delia A. 4, Orlando W. 5, Caroline A. 6, Frederic G. 7, Marie Antionette G.

DAVID YOUNG,* came here in 1781; m. Elizabeth ——. Children,

I. David, b. July 24, 1779; m. Sally Colburn, 1802. Children, 1, William, b. September 8, 1803; m. 2, Joseph, b. June 14, 1805; m. 3, Martha, b. May 17, 1812; m. 4, Westley, d. April 5, 1821. 5, David, m. 6, Eliza, m. 7, Westley, 2d.

II. Betsey, b. March 18, 1781; m. Abiathar Kendall, 1800. Children, 11, 1, William, b. Oct. 5, 1800. 2, David, b. July 27, 1802.

III. Aaron, b. May 12, 1783; m. Polly Colburn. Children, 11.

* Town Rec. Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Young.

IV. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 30, 1785; m. James Johnson; Children, 10.

V. ELI, b. Feb. 26, 1787; m. Eleanor Blenn; d. Feb. 15, 1839; children, 7.

VI. JOSEPH, b. January 29, 1789; m. Eliza Hatch. Children, 1, Nancy, b. June 5, 1811. 2, Caroline, b. July 11, 1814.

VII. JOANNA, b. Feb. 5, 1791; m. Eliakim Scammon; children, 6.

VIII. JONATHAN, b. May 31, 1793; m. Polly Norris; children, 4.

IX. DUDLEY, b. April 26, 1795; m. Rebecca Reed. One child, Rebecca.

X. STEPHEN, b. March 21, 1797; m. Mary Smyth; 2d wife Betsey Jewett. One child, Stephen J., b. Nov. 7, 1839.

XI. JOHN, b. Aug. 22, 1799; m. Emma Freeman; children, 6.

XII. MARY, b. March 22, 1802; m. Zenas Hatch; children, 7.

The New Mills originated eight or ten years after the settlement of the town. Dr. Gardiner, through his son William, caused a mill to be erected there, and after a few years it had decayed so that it was taken down. Gen. Dearborn erected another, and Joseph Bradstreet hired it of him. This was called the "New Mill."

EDWARD FULLER,* b. 1745; came in 1781; m. Mary ——; d. July 9, 1831. Children,

I. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 26, 1773.

II. OLIVE, b. Jan. 6, 1778.

III. CATHARINE, b. July 16, 1780.

IV. EDWARD, b. June 17, 1783; m. Liberty Williams, 1808.

V. ALLEN, b. April 23, 1786.

VI. THOMAS, b. Feb. 29, 1789.

VII. SAMUEL, b. June 15, 1792.

VIII. FRANCIS, b. Feb. 1, 1793.

IX. CHARLES S., b. Feb. 2, 1796.

June 6, 1782, at a meeting convened at "the dwellinghouse of Henry Smith, Innholder," Reuben Colburn was chosen moderator, and William Barker, Henry Smith, Thomas Agry and Reuben Colburn were elected a committee to petition the General Court to abate the town taxes, and excuse them from furnishing four men to the Continental army, agree-

* Edward Fuller.

able to a resolve of the General Court passed in Dec. 1780. The selectmen for this year, who had been prosecuted by the State Treasurer for neglecting to comply with the State resolve, were Captain Henry Smith, Capt. Nathaniel Berry and Lieut. Benjamin Colburn. The committee had it placed within their discretion whether to petition or not.

The first list of Town Officers in the Records, which are somewhat dilapidated, is as follows:— William Barker, Town Clerk; Wm. Wilkins was clerk in 1782; Thomas Agry, Seth Soper, and Samuel Berry, Selectmen and Assessors; Henry Smith, Constable; Samuel Oakman, Town Treasurer; Nathaniel Bailey and Thomas Town, Tithingmen; Silas Clark, Reuben Colburn, Edward Fuller and Samuel Berry, Highway Surveyors; Joseph Haley and Oliver Colburn, Fence viewers and Field drivers; Israel Davis and Samuel Norcross, Hog reeves; David Young, Andrew Bradstreet, Samuel Berry, Eleazar Tarbox, Thomas Town, David Philbrook and David Lawrence, Surveyors; Seth Soper, Sealer of Leather. These are for the year 1783.

SAMUEL GRANT,* b. Berwick, April, 1740; d. Clinton, Aug. 13, 1805.

His son, PETER GRANT, b. Berwick, Feb. 1770; m. Nancy Barker, Sept. 1791; d. June 10, 1836. Children,

I. William B., b. May 3, 1792; m. Mary Bradstreet, Nov. 20, 1815. Children, 1, William B., Jr., b. Sept. 20, 1816; m. Catharine Babson, Oct. 21, 1841. 2, Mary D., b. Aug. 4, 1818; m. Barker A. Neal, April 8, 1851. 3, Elizabeth L., b. April 3, 1822; m. Henry Washburn, Feb. 14, 1843.

II. Samuel Clinton, b. March 25, 1797; m. Elizabeth Frances Vaughan, youngest daughter of Benjamin Vaughan, March 2, 1820. Children, 1, Ellen, b. Jan. 19, 1821; m. John Otis, Aug. 21, 1848. 2, Olivia Buckminster, b. March 2, 1823; m. George Bacon, Sept. 24, 1845. 3, William Sullivan, b. Feb. 18, 1825; m. Betsey L. Josselyn, Jan. 24, 1848; she d. March, 1849. 4, Horace, b. June 11, 1827; d. March 6, 1832. 5, Louisa

* *William B.*, Peter, William S. Grant, Mrs. Farnham, &c.

L., b. June 28, 1830; m. Alfred Gilmore, Nov. 19, 1850. 6, Franklin, b. June 11, 1833.

III. ELIZABETH, b. April 23, 1799; m. Arthur Berry, May 18, 1828; no children; d. April 16, 1832.

IV. ABBY J., b. Sept. 28, 1794; m. William Bradstreet, June 2, 1816. (See Bradstreet.)

V. ANN, b. March, 15, 1801; d. June 23, 1808.

VI. PETER, b. Feb. 26, 1806; m. Margaret Swan, June 3, 1835; m. 2d wife, Vesta Capen, June, 1844. Children, 1, Francis S., b. May 4, 1836; drowned, June 17, 1843. 2, Peter, Jr., b. Feb. 23, 1838. 3, Catharine, b. Dec. 2, 1839; d. July 18, 1850. 4, Margaret P., b. Feb. 26, 1842. 5, Isanna C., b. June 15, 1845. 6, William, b. April 8, 1847; d. Sept. 10, 1847. 7, George B., b. Dec. 21, 1849.

VII. CATHARINE ANN, b. April 22, 1808; m. Orrin Farnham, Nov. 10, 1836. Children, 1, Anna E., b. Sept. 19, 1837. 2, William G., b. Dec. 24, 1838; d. July 11, 1846.

VIII. ELLEN, b. Feb. 12, 1811; d. Dec. 8, 1812.

IX. THOMAS ALEXANDER, b. Feb. 25, 1814; d. Feb. 17, 1852.

Fifth Generation from Samuel.

Children of *William B. Jr.* and *Catharine Grant.* 1, George Hacket, b. Sept. 5, 1842; d. Sept. 5, 1847. 2, Thomas Barker, b. April 1, 1845. 3, Harriet B., b. March 10, 1851.

Children of *Henry* and *Harriet B. Washburn.* 1, Adelia Grant, b. Nov. 1, 1844. 2, Mary Francis, b. Dec. 13, 1847. 3, Fenwick Miraetta, b. Aug. 29, 1850; d. July 8, 1851.

Children of *John* and *Ellen Otis.* 1, Samuel Grant, b. May 23, 1849. 2, Mary, b. March 1, 1851.

Children of *George* and *Olivia B. Bacon.* 1, Horace G., b. July 1, 1846. 2, Olivia, b. Dec. 2, 1847. 3, Francis William, b. Oct. 2, 1849.

Children of *William S.* and *Betsey L. Grant.* 1, Samuel Clinton, b. Nov. 16, 1849.

Children of *Alfred* and *Louisa L. Gilmore.* Alfred, b. Nov. 4, 1851.

"Capt. Samuel Grant,* father of Peter Grant, lived at Berwick, Maine, previous to the Revolution, and entered the army of the United States as a Lieutenant, at the beginning of the war. He fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards promoted to be a Captain. At the close of the war, he came to Gardiner and afterwards removed to Vassalborough, and began the farm known as the Reding-

* Samuel C. Grant, Esq.

ton farm, and was a member of the Convention in Massachusetts, to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards removed to Clinton, and began the first lumbering on the Sabasticook river, and furnished the first masts for the frigate Constitution, then building in Boston.

Many of his old soldiers followed him, and kept up a strong attachment and intimacy until his death. He died at Clinton at the age of 65 years, and was buried in the church-yard at Gardiner. He worked in a saw-mill at Saco, with the late Gov. Sullivan, at the time he received an injury on his leg which induced him to study law."

ICHABOD PLAISTED, b. Oct. 2, 1763; came to Pittston in 1783; m. Charity Church in 1793; she was b. Aug. 7, 1770; 2d wife, Elizabeth Leighton; b. Feb. 2, 1787; he d. March 11, 1836; Charity d. Oct. 1804. Children,

I. WILLIAM, b. July 13, 1794; d. Oct. 1804.

II. ICHABOD, JR., b. March 31, 1796; m. Charlotte Lane, 1829; d. Jan. 21, 1831, a clergyman in Rochester, Mass. He graduated at Brunswick, 1821, the first grad. from Gardiner.

III. JOHN, b. Jan. 24, 1798; m. Nancy Clay, 1823. Children, 1, James Jerone, b. Dec. 15, 1824; d. Nov. 20, 1831. 2, Emeline Clay, b. Feb. 23, 1827. 3, Winslow Church, b. Aug. 19, 1829; d. Feb. 11, 1851. 4, James Jerone, b. Nov. 14, 1831. 5, Ichabod, b. Feb. 8, 1834. 6, John Macomber, b. July 28, 1836. 7, Charlotte L., b. Oct. 1, 1838. 8, Georgiana, b. March 5, 1841; d. 1842. 9, Richard Clay, b. Aug. 24, 1843. 10, Samuel Roger, b. June 25, 1850.

IV. JAMES, b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Aug. 1836.

V. SAMUEL, b. November 24, 1801; m. Mary Jane Appleton. Children, 1, Aaron Appleton. 2, James Hamilton. 3, Florence.

VI. EBEN, b. July 6, 1803; d. Aug. 27, 1817.

VII. CHARITY, b. March 31, 1807; m. John Moore. Children, 1, Juliett, d. 2, Elizabeth. 3, John. 4, James. 5, William. 6, George. 7, Gustavus. 8, Sarah F.

VIII. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 2, 1808; m. Ezra Sanborn.

IX. MARY, b. Sept. 25, 1810; m. William Jackins. Children, 1, Margaret. 2, William.

X. GEORGE, b. March 11, 1813; m. Fanny Jackins. Children, 1, George Ichabod, b. 1837. 2, Christopher, b. 1839. 3, Roscoe M. b. 1847.

XI. WILLIAM, b. April 17, 1815; m. Sarah Muzzey. Children, 1, William P. 2, Sarah Elizabeth. 3, Frances. 4, Mary.

XII. *EBEN*, b. Oct. 23, 1818; d. Sept. 14, 1845; m. Hannah F.

Farrington. Children, 1, Harriet Frances, b. 1844. 2, Emma Rosabel, b. 1846.

XIII. Francis A., b. Jan. 2, 1829; m. Thankful P. Ridley. One child.

Note. — Three brothers came to America from England, very early. Samuel settled in Salem, John in Portsmouth, and Ichabod in Berwick. John m. Olive Pickering, purchased a large tract of land in Berwick, and was great-grand-father of Ichabod who settled here. He had an only son, Elisha P., who married Hannah Wheelwright. The youngest son of Elisha, was William P., who married Jane Hight, 1752. Ichabod was his son.*

LEONARD COOPER,† b. 1757; came in 1783; d. Feb. 26, 1831; m. Elizabeth ———. Children, I. Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1784. II. Henry, b. Oct. 9, 1786. III. Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1787. IV. Leonard, b. June 22, 1789. V. Betsey, b. April 22, 1792. VI. & VII. Nancy & Peter, b. May 31, 1795. VIII. Susanna, b. March 24, 1797. IX. Hannah, b. Feb, 9, 1799. X. & XI. Caroline & Julia, b. Feb. 5, 1801.

JONATHAN JEWETT,‡ Jedediah's brother, came in 1783; m. Hannah ———; 2d wife, Elizabeth Breed, m. 1808. Children, I. John, b. Feb. 1, 1801. II. Elizabeth, b. March 8, 1803; and others.

BURNHAM CLARK,§ came in 1783; m. Mary Greely; he d. Aug. 16, 1830. Children, I. Burnham, b. March, 17, 1788; m. Mary Davis, 1808. II. Jonathan, b. May 2, 1791. III. Mary, b. Nov. 20, 1793. IV. Hannah, b. June 26, 1797. V. Pamela, b. Sept. 6, 1799. VI. Louisa, b. Feb. 12, 1804.

Benjamin Shaw‖ kept a public house in Roxbury, and in the time of the Revolution he became interested in some Salt-works in Brunswick. About that time he commenced running a vessel to the Kennebec, and at length he consented to a proposition from William Gardiner, that he should remove to Pittston and keep the Great House. He came in 1783. He removed to Augusta in 1788–9, and carried on a tannery about a year. He then returned and lived in the Great House. In 1790 he removed to the New Mills and carried on a saw-mill, and a store. He

* John and George Plaisted. † Town Records. ‡ Ibid.
§ Ibid. ‖ Benj. Shaw, Esq.

remained there six or seven years, and then located at the Great House. In 1799, he went into a store at the outlet of the Cabbassa pond. In 1803, the family removed to the latter place. There he was taken sick with the numb palsy, which lasted twelve years, when he died.

BENJAMIN SHAW,* b. Weymouth, March 2, 1752; m. Margaret Gregg; she b. May 2, 1754; d. March 27, 1813. Children,

I. CHRISTIANA, b. Dec. 31, 1780; d. May 10, 1828.

II. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 30, 1785; m. Jane Wilson, Aug. 30, 1807. Children, 1, Harriet, b. July 23, 1808; m. Edward Swan, (see Swan.) 2, Benjamin, Jr., b. March 10, 1810; m. Mary T. Perkins, 1st wife; 2d wife, Harriet Savels. 3, Margaret, b. Oct. 3, 1815; m. Thomas Swan; 2d hus. Albert Lovejoy. 3, Horace, b. Nov. 20, 1829.

III. SUSAN, b. June 9, 1788; m. Edward Swan, (see Swan.)

IV. ROBERT, b. July 31, 1791; went to sea, and never heard from.

V. GEORGE, b. March 27, 1793; m. Amelia Hyde; she b. Aug. 29, 1789; d. Oct. 2, 1844; 2d wife, Rebecca Gould. Children, 1st wife, 1, Robert Y., b. Jan. 24, 1817. 2, Anne Maria, b. March 18, 1819; m. Wm. H. Taylor of Bangor. 3, Susan Amelia, b. Feb. 1, 1821; d. August 4, 1840. 4, Mary Abby, b. Sept. 6, 1823; m. Cyrus K. Bodfish. 5, James Henry, b. Feb. 18, 1827; d. Nov. 9, 1832. 6, Frederic R., b. March 19, 1828. 7, Harriet Ellen, b. June 12, 1829.

Fourth Generation.

Children of Benjamin, Jr., and Mary L. Shaw. 1, Mary. 2, Joanna B.

Children of William H. Taylor and Anne Maria. 1, Anne Hammond. 2, Susan Shaw. 3, An Infant.

Children of Cyrus K. Bodfish. 1, Amelia Hyde. 2, Charles Edward.

ROGER and MARTHA LAPHAM,† he b. 1746; came in 1784; d. July 16, 1830. Children, 1, Mary, b. Aug. 3, 1779; m. David White, 1803. 2. Martha, b. Jan. 22, 1782. 3, Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1784. 4, James, b. June 4, 1786. 5, Isaac, b. January 17, 1789. 6, Judah W. b. Jan. 17, 1791. 7, Hannah, b. Nov. 12, 1793. 8, Roger, b. April 6, 1796.

March 24, 1784, an act was passed by Massachusetts, declaring that the act of 1778, passed to pre-

* *Benj. Shaw, Esq.* George Shaw. † Town Records.

vent the return of refugees, should be repealed, and that all who had fled to Great Britain, and who had not taken up arms or loaned money to Great Britain to carry on the war, might return. The notorious ones mentioned in 1779 must not. The others might return, if licensed by government, until the Legislature assembled, and granted naturalization.

All lands not confiscated were subject to their claim, provided they were not mentioned in the act of 1778, if they claimed it within three years. Any deed was valid in law, if made to any citizen of the United States.

Stephen Jewett* came in the year 1784, from Hopkinton, N. H., where he was born in the year 1763. He died in 1829.

The prices which prevailed in 1785, may be learned from the day-book kept by Maj. Seth Gay, and now in possession of his family. Then coffee was 25 cents per pound; honey, 20 cents; vinegar, 33 cents per gallon; candles, 20 cents per pound; rum, 25 cents per quart; tea, 75 cents per pound; tobacco, 17 cents per pound; chocolate, 28 cents; shingles, $1,33, per M.; salt, 83 cents per bushel; silk, 8 cents per skein; turnips, 33 cents per bushel; cinnamon, 23 cents per oz.; potatoes, 33 cents per bushel; writing paper, 25 cents per quire; corn, 67 cents per bushel; wool, 25 cents per pound; cider, 25 cents a gallon; pork, 12 cents per pound; beans, $1,33 per bushel; stockings, 90 cents per pair; butter, 17 cents per pound. In looking over the day-books of that early period, we cannot avoid seeing why so many farms were lost by the settlers. A large number of the charges against the most of them, are for rum, tobacco, cider and snuff.

In April, 1785, three feet of snow fell.

* *Mrs.* Charles Tarbell, his daughter.

General Dearborn removed to Pittston in 1784–5. Henry Dearborn, son of Simon, a physician of New Hampshire, was born in Hampton, N. H., Feb. 23, 1751, the youngest of twelve children. He received an excellent school education, and finished his medical education under Dr. Hall Jackson, of Portsmouth. He was settled at Nottingham Square, near Exeter, in 1772, and on the commencement of the Revolution he left his medical practice and his native place, and joined Stark's regiment as Captain, and he marched to the Battle of Bunker Hill.* He afterwards became Assistant Commissary General under Col. Pickering. As is elsewhere related, he was with Arnold's expedition from Cambridge to Quebec, and he underwent those trials which befell the daring men who engaged in that most brilliant undertaking of the Revolution. He served eight years in the Revolution, and suffered privations of every description. He received praises from Washington, Gates and Sullivan, and now stands as one of the most brilliant in that bright array that adorns the Golden Age of America. In 1785 he purchased a large tract of land in Monmouth, and selected that part of Pittston which is now Gardiner for his residence.† He was delighted with the situation when he passed it in 1775, and hastened to this place as soon as peace was declared. The house he occupied stood near the Gardiner Bank, and there were a few

* "Captain Dearborn's company being in front, he marched by the side of Col. Stark, who, moving with a very deliberate pace, Dearborn suggested to him the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from a galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes on Dearborn and observed with perfect composure, "Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones," and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner." — *Dearborn's Biog. by Charles Coffin.*

† *Gen. H. A. S.* Dearborn, MS. Com.

acres of land attached, which he purchased of William Gardiner, Esq., the holder of the area of the town. In 1790 he became Marshall, and in 1796, Maj. General. Here he resided until his appointment as Secretary of War in 1801, when he removed to Washington, D. C. In 1793, he was elected to Congress from the Kennebec district, and he held the office during two sessions. He was not elected a third time because he opposed Jay's treaty. On the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency he appointed General Dearborn Secretary of War, and he filled that office with as much honor as it ever was filled. He became collector of Boston, and in 1812 he accepted the command of the northern army. Under his discipline arose that brilliant constellation which has since shone so brightly from the lurid firmament of War,— Taylor, Scott, Ripley, Gaines, Wool and others. At the lakes he was attacked with the lake fever, and while he was sick, General Armstrong, Secretary of War, removed him, from political considerations. When Mr. Madison became aware of the reasons he appointed him commander-in-chief of the great army which was to have been composed of 30,000 men, and to have gone against Quebec. In the year 1822 he was appointed Minister to Portugal.

He died in Roxbury, June 6, 1829, aged seventy-nine years. He was essentially a military statesman, and a man of varied talents and attainments, a pure writer, one of the most honest and patriotic men of the Revolution, and one of the truly great men of America. Charles Coffin, his biographer, says of him: — "General Dearborn was stout and active, six feet full in height, strong, and in middle age not too much encumbered with flesh; in after life his flesh rather increased. He was exactly fitted for the toils, fatigues, and pomp of war. His countenance *and whole* person was dignified and com-

manding. His weight was considerably above 200. His mind was solid and comprehensive, which entitled him to the highest military stations. There was a loftiness in his character which forbade resort to intrigue and hypocrisy, in the accomplishment of his views, and he rejected the contemptible practice of disparaging others to exalt himself. He was beneficent to his friends, but reserved and cold towards those whose correctness in moral principles became doubtful in his mind." Besides his son, mentioned frequently in this volume, he left a step-daughter, Mrs. Dorcas Parker, a most worthy and intelligent woman, who furnished much aid in compiling this work.

Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn, was born in Exeter, N. H., March 3, 1783. He informed me that his father removed to Pittston when he was one year old, and that he, the son, continued to reside here until he left for school and college. He spent two years at Williams college, Massachusetts, and graduated at William and Mary's, Va. He studied law three years in one of the southern States, and one year with Judge Story in Salem. He applied for a foreign diplomatic office, on completing his legal studies, but was dissuaded from persevering in that course by Mr. Jefferson. He practised law in Salem and Portland, but relinquished the profession from great distaste. He afterwards superintended the erection of the forts in Portland harbor, and on the appointment of his father to the command of the northern army, he was made collector of the port of Boston.* In 1807, he married Hannah, daughter of

* "His father, on being appointed Collector of Boston, appointed his son his deputy. When President Madison urged Gen. Dearborn to assume the command of the army, he declined on account *of his age,* and pecuniary situation. — His whole life having been *devoted to the* public service, Mr. Madison as an inducement for

William R. Lee, of Salem, who survives him, with two sons and one daughter. He continued Collector of Boston, until 1829. In 1812, he commanded the troops in Boston Harbor. In 1821, he was member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1830, he was a representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts, from Roxbury, and in 1831, he was a member of the Executive Council. In 1832, he was Representative in Congress, and in 1835, he was appointed to the office of Adjutant General of Massachusetts, which office he held until 1843. In 1847, he became Mayor of Roxbury, which office he held when he died, in Portland, July 29th, 1851, while visiting his children, aged 68 years.

General Dearborn was deservedly one of the most popular men in New England. The offices which he held, afford proof of the great confidence reposed in him, but they do not proclaim his real worth. He was a man of most untiring industry, and one whose exertions were all for human welfare. He labored in all good enterprises with an industry and a warm-hearted zeal which were rarely equalled. He was one of the earliest and most active of the originators of the Bunker Hill Monument, and aided in setting forward every internal improvement. The great Hoosac Tunnel was started from his fruitful mind. In the language of Dr. Putnam, Mt. Auburn owes its beauty to him, next to God, while Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, was mainly arranged by his hand, which seemed acquainted with every tree

him to submit to the sacrifice, appointed his son to succeed him as Collector, which office he retained until he was thrust out by Gen. Jackson. — The office was rich in emoluments, and General Dearborn might have laid up an ample fortune; but he never worshipped Mammon; his house was the abode of hospitality, and every private and public enterprise received his patronage." — From *an Obituary notice.*

and plant. Says Dr. Putnam in his eloquent eulogy: —

"His thought stands expressed in the beauty, and abundance, and tastefulness, of innumerable fields, and groves, and gardens. There are traces of his spirit in the private nooks, and along the public roadsides of the country; and there are thousands, who may never speak his name, who, yet, unconsciously, follow his teachings and copy his ideas, in the flowers, and the trees,— that engage their leisure, and adorn their homes, and delight their eyes."

He published several works; The Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, 3 vols. 8vo; Letters on the Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West, 120 pp; Life of the Apostle Elliot; and a large number of able essays on a great variety of subjects, which he freely scattered in various periodicals. He left in Manuscript, a life of Christ, beautifully written; Life of Bainbridge; his father's Biography; Volumes on Architecture; Political Economy; etc., amounting in all to a hundred vols. These, together with the great improvements which he introduced in Agriculture, and Horticulture, and the quiet, useful life he passed, entitle him to the admiration and affectionate remembrance of posterity.* His labors have benefited mankind, and his actions, having been

"just,
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

From the settlement down as late as 1790, the civil affairs of the plantation and town were in a loose state. There seemed to be no restraining or

* "He, as much as any man, perhaps more than any one man, has put in train those agencies which have introduced to the knowledge and love of all classes of our people this greatly extended variety both of the useful and the ornamental products of *the ground*, to promote a taste for them, and to teach the method *of their culture*." — *Dr. Putnam*.

governing power exercised, and it was impossible to collect a debt, or obtain justice. The lawless frequently had it all their own way. On the removal of General Dearborn to this place, things assumed a new and better state. His superior will and acknowledged worth, and dignity of manners, as well as his commission as a justice of the peace, soon commanded the respect of all, and gradually he became the umpire, the tribunal, and disputes and troubles were settled by him. His decisions were respected and generally enforced. There stood a whipping-post* back of the Great House, near the spot now occupied by the Town House, over which many a sturdy and unruly varlet has been placed, against whom the old General had recorded sentence. Benj. Shaw was usually the arresting constable, and Col. John Nichols, the constable, was the one who laid on the lashes. The post was a "windlass gallows" used for slaughtering cattle. Mr. Shaw was a very strong man, and most of the culprits knew his strength. Whenever he wished to arrest, he only found it necessary to send a token of his desire, and this was usually a "jack-knife." Very few were they who failed to follow it back to its master, whenever it summoned them to appear.

To this rule must be excepted the rents which were owed the proprietor. Whether it was because lands were cheap elsewhere, and the settlers thought the rents exorbitant, or not, Wm. Gardiner could scarcely succeed in obtaining his dues, and it was not until the present proprietor came into possession, that the lessees and occupants of mills and lands were compelled to pay or leave.†

At this time there were but few people inhabiting what is now Gardiner and Pittston.

* *Benj. Shaw, Esq.* † *Ibid.* Abiathar Tibbetts. Rufus Gay, Esq.

The earliest Valuation List I have been able to find bears the date of 1785, and will present us with the legal voters and other persons holding property or residing in Pittston in that year. Copied verbatim.

	Polls.	Val. of hous. & barns.	Value of Mills.	Acres of improved land.	Acres of unimprov. land.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep & Swine.	Bushels of Corn & Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Stock in trade, &c.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Am't.
	No.	Amt £	Amt £	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Amt. £	Amt. £	Amt. £	Amt. £
William Gardiner, Esq.,		18,	150,	20	16000		2	2	0	0	20	50		978,	20,10	998,10
Henry Smith,	2	14,	10,	15	210	1	6	6	4	8	10	50	20,	42,	85,10	107,10
John Law,		4,		5	25		2	3	2	2				7,15	22,10	30, 5
Aaron Warren,		3,		0	100			1	0	0				3,	4,	7,
Gideon Gardiner,		6		40	100	2	2	3	1	3				31,	37,	68,
James Winslow,	2	4,10		10	90	2	2	5	4	16	10	100		14,	58,	72,
Jonathan Blanchard,		0		6	94			2	3	9	8	40		7,14	16, 1	23,15
Henry McCasslin, Junr.,		0		5	30			1		2	5	20		4,	6,	10,
Gardiner McCasslin,		0		5	30	2	2	0		2	5	20		4,	10,	14,
Sam'l Grant,		10	90,	8	30	8	6	4		3		50	30,	105,	73, 5	148, 5
Benaiah Door,		2		8	10			1		2		20		6,10	5,10	12,
Samuel Berry,	0	4		18	50			0		0				15,10		15,10
Elezer Tarbox,		4		10	10		2	1	1	3	12	40		9,10	16, 5	25,15
Joseph Burns,	1	3		1	9			1		1	5	20		3,19	5,15	9,14
Robt. Edgcom Nason,	1	3		1	4	1-2		1		2		30		3,14	10,	13,14
William Barker,	1	8		3	7			1		2		40	40,	9,17	46,10	56,07
Andrew Bradstreet,	2	8		5	5			3		2		20		10,15	13,10	24, 5
Benja. Shaw,	1	10		2	0		2	2		2	10	20	20,	11,	38,10	49,10
Henry Dearborn,	2	9		1	0	2	6	1		5		20	40,	9,10	86, 5	95,15

Sam'l Norcross,	2	0		10	50		4	3	2	3		30	40,	7,10	32, 5	39,15	
Seth Soper,	1	14		8	357		4	2	1	0	20	20	30,	35,17	58,	93,17	
Reuban Colborn,	2	14	10,	6	199	2	4	5	3	9	30	50	31,10	41,19	92, 5	134, 4	
Samuel Oakman,	1	16		12	75		2	5	2	4		50	280,	25,15	321,10	347, 5	
Oliver Colburn,	1	6		7	83		2	2	2	3	20	24	0	13,16	33,19	47,15	
Thomas Jackson,	1	3		3	72			1	0	2		0	6,	8, 2	10,10	18,12	
Benja. Colburn, (Maj.)	1	3	10,	4	115		2	2	3	3	20	20		20,15	22,15	43,10	
Roger Lapham,	2	3			174			2	2	10	10	20		12, 4	14,	26, 4	
David & Thomas Agrey,	2	0		0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	250,	250,	
Widow Annah Agrey,	0	14	18,	10	675	1	4	4	7	2		60		75,15	50,10	126, 5	
Hannah Baley,	0	0		0	100	1		1	0	0	20	0		5,	12,	17,	
Nathanel Baley,		5		6	64		2	2	2	0	15	20	6,	11, 4	27,	38, 4	
Abner Mason,	2	10		5	65		2	3	3	6		100		15,15	31,	46,15	
Samuel Dudley,		5	30,	8	132	1	2	1	0	0		0	6,	45,12	18,	63,12	
Silas Clark,		20	15,	6	220	1	4	4	2	3	30	40	6,	49,	53,15	102,15	
David Young,		5	10,	6	186	1	2	2		2	10	30		27, 6	27,	54, 6	
Sam'l Palmer,	2	0		6	294	1	4	2		2	30	30		17,14	31,10	49, 4	
Burnham Clark,		0			100	1	2	0		0				5,	16,	21,	
Moses Dudley,		0			0	1	2	2	2	2				0,	26,10	26,10	
Leonard Cooper,		0			150		4	2			20	20		7,10	27,	34,10	
John Baley,		0			150		2	2			20	20		7,10	19,	26,10	
David Philbrook.		2												2,		2,	

Other single Polls.

William Wilkins,
Ezekel Pollard,
Henry McCasslin, Sr.
Thomas Town,
John Pollard,
Dan. Kelley,
Allen Wing,
Nath'l B. Dingley,
—— Swet,
Isaac Clark,
—— Swet, Jr.,
Joseph Burns,
—— Nutter,
Jona. Jewett,
Stephen Jewett,
Ephraim Conner, 1 yoke oxen,
Allen Door, 1 horse, 1 yoke oxen,
John Webber, Sr., 1 cow,
Noah Nason, one-half horse, 1 eighth mill,
Gardiner Williams, 1 horse,
Thomas Haley,
Enoch Moffat, 1 yoke oxen,
Simeon Goodwin, 1 cow,
John Sylvester, house and land,
Sherebiah Town, mill,

Samuel Marssen,	Philip Roach,
David Berry,	Jona. Winslow,
Thomas Berry,	Joseph Galusha,
Peletiah Warren,	Carpenter Winslow,
John Webber, Jr.,	—— Foster,
Noah Webber,	James Flagg,
Ezekiel Webber,	John Elliot,
Richard Dolloff,	David Wetmore,
Jonah Brown,	James Boise,
William Lyford,	John Goodwin,
Elijah Robinson,	—— Boston,
Nathaniel Kimball,	John Gray,
Caleb Kimball,	Daniel Hilton,
Bartholomew Pollard,	Abraham Southard,
Elijah Pollard,	John Nason,
Ithiel Gordon,	Joseph Fall.
Charles Quincy,	

In the year 1785 the inhabitants spoken of in the above tax list lived as follows: — WILLIAM GARDINER was never married, and boarded generally when here, at the Great House. HENRY SMITH first occupied a small house in General Dearborn's garden, on land now occupied by the stores of Messrs. Grant, Dennis, etc., he then removed to the eastern side of the river, where he for many years kept a tavern. The McCAUSLANDS occupied the elegant sites now owned by Messrs. Evans, Kimball, Allen, etc. SAMUEL GRANT came from Vassalboro', and settled near where the Saw-mills are. BENAIAH DOOR lived on Plaisted Hill. SAMUEL BERRY, who was usually called Lieutenant, lived on the Plaisted Hill. ELEAZAR TARBOX lived where his descendants now dwell. JOSEPH BURNS settled a few rods from WILLIAM BRADSTREET'S. R. E. NASON was on Plaisted Hill; he was captain of the first military company, and was succeeded by Maj. Seth Gay. WILLIAM BARKER lived near where William B. Grant's house now is. ANDREW BRADSTREET was near the mouth of the Cabbassa stream. BENJAMIN SHAW was in the Great House and at New Mills. GENERAL DEARBORN lived in a house built by Messrs. Byram & *Dingley.* It stood near the Hayscales, and was

afterwards occupied by Hon. Parker Sheldon, and at length became a cooper's shop. It has now passed away. SAMUEL NORCROSS lived where Mr. R. H. GARDINER'S farm house now stands. EZEKIEL POLLARD lived a little below the steam mill. WM. WILKINS was the school teacher, and went all about, having his habitation with the parents of his pupils. JOHN SYLVESTER lived in what was called the "Scotch House," the cellar of which may be seen near the residence of Mr. JOHN DENNIS. SHEREBIAH TOWN was the miller. SIMEON GOODWIN lived at New Mills, and soon removed to Purgatory. ENOCH MOFFAT lived on the Gardiner side but a short time and removed. GARDINER WILLIAMS died in a year or two. NOAH NASON was a brother to R. E. and was concerned in the mills. ALLEN DOOR died in the American service. NATHANIEL B. DINGLEY, a house carpenter, soon removed to Winslow. The others did not settle permanently.

It is believed that the foregoing persons were the only heads of families then resident within the present limits of Gardiner.

Within the limits of what is now Pittston there were rather more people. *John Law* lived at Law's cove, near the lower meeting-house in Pittston. *Gideon Gardiner*, who was a cousin of Wm., kept a hotel on "the Neck" in Boston, through the Revolution. His house stood where now Mrs. (Smith,) Stevens resides. *James Winslow* dwelt very near the Hallowell line, where is now a two story brick house. *Jonathan Blanchard* dwelt about opposite Bowman's Point. *Seth Soper* was below the village in Coburntown. *Reuben Colburn*, *Benjamin Colburn*, *Samuel Oakman* and *Oliver Colburn*, were in near proximity, about two miles below the ferry. *Thomas Jackson* settled near Maj. Smith, as did *Roger Lapham*. The *Agreys lived on* Agrey Point, near Nahumkeag

stream. *Nathaniel Bailey* and *Abner Mason* lived near the Nahumkeag. *Samuel Dudley, Silas Clark, David Young, Samuel Palmer, Burnham Clark, Moses Dudley, Leonard Cooper, John Bailey* and *David Philbrook*, were at Eastern River Plantation, or East Pittston. *Jonathan Jewett* lived on Beech Hill.

Major Colburn was elected to attend the Falmouth Convention, which was holden in 1786, to determine whether the province of Maine should become a distinct State.

A Representative, (Major Colburn,) having been chosen to the General Court, in 1786, "Col. Dearborn, Capt. Oakman and Capt. Henry Smith," were chosen a committee to instruct him.

The following year, a singular vote was passed:— "That Capt. Henry Smith, William Wilkins and Silas Clark be to Orator (audit) the Selectmen's accounts." The road from Eastern river to the Kennebec, which had been laid out but a short time, was accepted this year.

In 1787 the Town raised the sum of £120, 10s., which ought to have been raised in the year 1782, and a committee was chosen to wait on Jonathan Bowman, Esq. in order to stay an execution in favor of the State, for the delinquency. At the same time Charles Dudley was chosen delegate to a Convention to be holden in Boston, January, 1788.

It is supposed that some one offered to present the town with a meeting-house frame, for March 4, 1789, it was voted "not to have the Meeting-house Fraim on gift." April 6, it was voted that "the Town-house now raised near Major Colburn's, shall be the property of this Town, and that the owners thereof after this day relinquisheth to said Town all their right and title therein, without fee or reward," and in 1790, £20 were voted to finish the building.

William and Moses Springer, brothers, and James,

their cousin, were of German descent, and came to Pittston from Franklin, Hancock county, in 1786. They settled in Pittston, on the eastern side, and engaged in ship-building in "Springer's ship-yard," near Agry's Point. In 1795, they removed to Bowman's Point.

WILLIAM SPRINGER, b. Nov. 29, 1754, m. Mary Norcross, b. 1762, d. 1808; and Betsey Jewett.

Children of first wife: —

I. MARY, b. Oct. 17, 1782; d. 1839; m. Levi Palmer, and Geo. Lilly. Children by 1st husband. 1, Arabella, d. young. 2, William, b. March 31, 1808; m. Ann M. Noyes. 3, Mary S. b. 1811; m. Winship Lilly. 4, Dr. Gideon S., b. June 14, 1814. 5, Franklin, died young.

II. WILLIAM, b. June 15, 1784, d. 1802, in Jamaica.

III. JOANNA, b. Feb. 7, 1786; m. Gideon Stinson, and Jno. Gilmore. Children, 1, Gideon Green, m. Martha Fullerton and Hannah Goodwin. By 2d hus. 1, Mary, d. 2, Pamela, m. William Potter. 3, John. 4, Hannah, m. Ephraim Fullerton. 5, Jane. 6, Sarah.

IV. SUSAN, b. July 26, 1787; d. 1835.

V. NANCY, b. March 13, 1791; d. 1851; m. John Goodwin. Children, 1, John A.; m. Sarah Kean. 2, Mary. 3, Oscar. 4, Greenleaf. 5 & 6, Hannah and Edwin. 7, William. 8 and 9, Charles and George. 10, Eugene A. 11, Thomas.

VI. HANNAH, b. July 10, 1797; d. 1819.

VII. PAMELA, b. Dec. 3, 1800; m. James Blenn, and Jesse Harriman. Children by 1st hus., 1, William, m. Sarah Crocker. 2, Edmund. 3, Mary.

Children of 2d wife: —

VIII. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 24, 1809; m. Geo. Snow. Children, 1, Geo. H. b. 1831. 2, Fred. W. b. 1833. 3, M. Ellen, b. 1838. 4, Albert, b. 1840. 5, Edwin H. b. 1850.

IX. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 17, 1811; m. Martha Carter. Children, 1, Louisa, b. 1838. 2, Julia, b. 1846.

X. ELLEN, b. April 27, 1813, m. Geo. Ellis. Children, 1, Warren, b. 1839. 2, Arabella T. b. 1840.

XI. HARRIET, b. July 17, 1816; m. William Perry. Children, 1, Anna E., b. 1834. 2, William, b. 1847.

Fourth Generation.

Children of William and Ann M. Palmer. 1, Charles F. b. July 23, 1842. 2, William Cass, b. Sept. 13, 1844. 3, Mary Lilly, b. Sept 28, 1846; d. Dec. 24, 1851. 4, Louisa Maria, b. March 13, 1849. 5, Mary, b. May 21, 1851.

Children of G. G Stinson. 1, Jane Ellen, by 1st wife.

Children of William and Pamela Potter. 1, Jane M. 2, Edwin. 3, William. 4, John G. 5, Ellen M.

Children of J. A. Goodwin. 1, Charles. 2, Anne S.

Children of Ephraim Fullerton and Hannah Gilmore. 1, George. 2, Mary.

Children of William Blenn and Sarah Crocker, 1, Mary E. 2, James W. 3, Almira.

MOSES SPRINGER, b. Oct. 17, 1767; m. Susan Norcross, June 10, 1793; d. Oct. 24, 1832. She b. May 10, 1769; d. Oct. 3, 1842. Their children,

I. JACOB, b. April 12, 1794; d. in Havanna, May 30, 1821.

II. MOSES, b. Jan. 24, 1796; m. Matilda Lawrence, Sept. 16, 1821. Matilda d. Dec. 6, 1839. 2d wife, Eliza Harden. Children, 1, Charles F. 2, Caroline Matilda. 3, Harriet L. 4, Ellen Maria. 5, Francis A.

III. & IV. ELIZA & SOPHIA, b. March 11, 1798. ELIZA m. Nathaniel Kenniston. Children, 1, Sophia, m. David Perry. 2, Louisa, m. Jason Collins. 3, Julia, m. Freeman Trott. 4, Jacob S., m. Rachel Bailey. 5, Susan S. 6, Caroline, d. 7, Mary. SOPHIA, m. Richard Eastman. Children, 1, Ann E. 2, Edwin. 3, Frances.

V. JULIA, b. Feb. 18, 1800, m. Harvey Gay, no issue.

VI. SUSAN. b. Dec. 4, 1801, m. Wm. S. Robinson, and d. Nov. 25, 1829. Children, 1, Mary Ann. 2, Abigail. 3, William S.

VII. SAMUEL. b. June 25, 1803; m. Sarah N. Clay. Children, 1, Olive. 2, George. 3, Henrietta.

VIII. MARY, b. Oct. 31, 1804; m. Ezekiel Waterhouse. Children, 1, Lucy Ann. 2, Albert S.; m. Lydia Mudget. 3, Ella. 4, George.

IX. WILLIAM N. b. Nov. 6, 1806; m. Climena Moore and Hannah Sturgess. Children, 1, Luella. 2, Frederic. 3, Julia. 4, Anna. 5, Another.

X. ALBERT, b. Aug. 19, 1808; d. March 25, 1826.

XI. ADDISON T. b. Nov. 1, 1810.

XII. JOHN, b. Oct. 22, 1812; d. Aug. 21, 1825.

XIII. GEORGE A. b. May 15, 1815; m. Anne E. Gray. 4 children.

Fourth Generation.

Children of David and Sophia Perry, 1, Francis D. 2. ———

Child of Jason and Louisa Collins, Anna Augusta.

Child of Freeman and Julia Trott, Charles Freeman.

Child of Jacob S. and Rachel Kenniston, Caroline.

JAMES SPRINGER, m. Mary Lemont. Children, 1, RACHEL, d. 2, JAMES, d. 3, BENJAMIN, m. Mary A. Ballard, and d.; 2 chil., 1, Mary F. 2, Laura A. B. 4, SARAH, d. 5, WILLIAM, d. 6, MARY, d. 7, HARRIET, d. 8, SAMUEL, d.

By the tax-list of 1787, it appears that the fol-

lowing persons, not previously mentioned, had entered the town between 1785 and that year, : —

Mark Whidden,	Joseph Blodgett,	James Dudley,
Joshua Reed,	Ebenezer Blodgett,	Scribner Moody,
David Bliss,	Elisha Prescott,	Jonathan Piper,
Wm. Peatt,	Eli Andrews,	Brackett Towle,
John Clarke,	Wm. Bachelder,	Jeremiah Moody.
Henry Quincy,	J. C. Gookin,	

March 13, 1787, there were five feet of snow in the woods.

"In* the year 1787–9," writes Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, "there was a small grist-mill at the end of the dam on the southern side of Cobbossee-contee stream, and above it was a house where Mr. Town the miller lived. Opposite the end of the present bridge was a one story building where a Mr. Piper lived. The next two houses were Mr. Gardiner's and my father's, and on the bank of the river south there was a house in which Major Seth Gay lived and kept a store. In the cove below, Mr. Barker had a house and store, and a half a mile south was a little hut, and below another in which a man named Pollard lived, and on the bank of the river, southerly, was Mr. Eleazar Tarbox's house, and there was but one other above Swan Island, which was at the Brown farm. Mr. Gardiner owned a farm house, where he died, on the hill, south-westerly from his residence on Water St., (where now Bernard Esmond lives.) At the dam, a mile above the mouth of Cobbossee stream, was a double saw-mill, and a small house, in which resided the families of two of the McCauslands; and one other hut. There were a few houses on Cobbossee-contee pond, but none between the dam and the pond, on the banks of the stream. North of Cobbossee stream was a saw-mill, and near it a house in which

* Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn's MS.

a Mr. Moor lived and died. Above was the house of Capt. Bradstreet. On the hill, over which the road to Monmouth passes, were two houses, the first occupied by a Mr. Door, and the second by Pelatiah Warren, and there was no other between it and Monmouth, but Barker's at the Rips, at the outlet of Winthrop pond. A Mr. Door lived in a hut near where Doctor Parker last resided, and above was Charles McCausland's house. A mile above was Church's house and farm, and but one other south of the "hook," now Vaughan's wharf, Hallowell, which was Capt. Smith's, below the cove on the bank of the river.

"On the east side of the river above the ferry landing, was a house in which Mr. Warren lived, near where Robert Hallowell, Esq. built a house, and passed many summers, (now occupied by Mrs. Stevens, daughter of Maj. Smith.)

"At Togus dam there was a mill and a house where David Philbrook lived. Law had a hut in the cove below the mouth of Togus Stream, and Capt. Henry Smith's house was half a mile lower on the river. Then Col. Colburn's and next Capt. Agry's, on the Point, at the mouth of Nahumkiek stream. Above the ferryway was one hut, in which a man lived called Governor Hatch.

"At the period to which I refer, there was a very imperfect and circuitous road from Gardiner to Hallowell, which passed over Plaisted Hill, in the rear of Church's house. The road on the bank of the river was later made, and a bridge built below the dam, but there was one before, across the stream at Bradstreet's house, above the mill pond. There was no road on the west side of the river, but a short distance below Mr. Tarbox's house, and no mode of reaching Brunswick by land, but by crossing the ferry at Gardiner, and going down on the east side

of the river, to the Narrows above Bath, where there was a ferry.

"Major Seth Gay built the first wharf, and Gen. Dearborn established the ferry in 1786. He was accustomed, as were others, to draw a seine around the mouth of Cobbossee, and incredible numbers of shad, herring, salmon and sturgeon, were taken every spring.

"The first farm ever cleared was on the east side of the river, on the road to the Meadows, on Warromontogus stream, by Ebenezer Byram and Major Seth Gay. Others on Beech Hill were made at about the same time.

"At that time there was plenty of white and red oak timber on both sides of the river, and large quantities were shipped to England. There was also very fine spruce, pine and ash, from which rafters, oars, &c., were made, and shipped to Boston. There was also plenty of cord wood, hemlock bark, shingles, clapboards, laths, heading, &c., all obtained in Pittston. All the shores of the ponds and streams west were well wooded, and mill logs, and timber in large quantities came down to the 'New Mill.'"

The first brick-kiln was in the rear of Gen. Dearborn's.

In 1787 the road was accepted, from Recoe's Meadow to Spring Meadow, striking the river a little south of Capt. Henry Smith's.

The snow came very early in the autumn of 1785, and continued to fall so that the ground did not freeze hard. Teams were able to pass in any direction until the last of April, 1786, and yet plowing commenced very early in May.

Ebenezer Byram was employed by General Dearborn to come from Bridgewater and build his house. Accordingly he came and entered into copartnership with N. B. Dingley, who came here before him.

EBENEZER BYRAM,* came in 1786; m. Margaret Gay, sister of Seth and Rufus; she b. May, 1764; d. Sept. 15, 1828; he b. Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 5, 1754; d. Nov. 27, 1832. Children,

I. HARRIET, b. Jan. 12, 1790; m. John Haseltine. Children, 1, Wm. B. b. 1816; m. Isabel E. Francis, June, 1848, she d. 1848. 2, Jno. H. b. 1818; m. Maria ———. 3, Harriet Jewett, b. 1820, d. 1836. 4, Charles E. b. 1823. 5, James E. b. 1825. 6, Margaret A. b. 1827.

II. CHARLES L. b. May 29, 1792; unm.

III. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Aug 29, 1794; d. July 12, 1800.

IV. EBENEZER GAY, b. May 6, 1796; m. Isanna Capen. Children, 1, Edward. 2, Isabella.

V. JAMES RUFUS, b. March 3, 1799; m. Mrs. Eunice (Lincoln,) Walton, no issue.

VI. WILLIAM HENRY, b. May 10, 1801; m. Susan Haselton. Children, 1, Eliza, b. 1841. 2, Harriet, b. 1844. 3, Harry H., b. 1847.

VII. MARY AUGUSTA, b. Feb. 19, 1803; unm.

VIII. SAMUEL HASKELL, b. May 27, 1805; d. 1812.

JOHN BARKER,‡ came in 1786; m. Lydia ———; d. May 17, 1814. Children,

I. JOHN, b. April 25, 1789. II. CLARK, b. January 27, 1792. III. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 17, 1794. IV. MARY, b. Sept. 2, 1797. V. ISAAC, b. November 1, 1800. VI. GIDEON, b. April 7, 1803. VII. OLIVER, b. June 25, 1805.

SETH GAY,§ son of William, b. Dedham, April 7, 1762; moved to Pittston, 1786; m. Elizabeth Hoogs; she b. April, 1768; d. July 10, 1849; he d. Jan. 30, 1851. Children,

I. BETSEY, b. Newton, April 26, 1785; d. Oct. 13, 1811.

II. THOMAS, b. Pittston, Jan. 2, 1787.

III. NANCY, b. Sept. 24, 1788; d. Dec. 14, 1811.

* Nicholas Byram† was the son of an English gentleman who removed to Ireland when his son was young. The father sent the son when he was 16, to visit his friends in England. The man who carried him, robbed him, and sent him to the West Indies, where he was sold to service, to pay his passage. When his time expired, he went to America, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. He m. Susanna D. Shaw, and had several children. In 1660, he bought land in Bridgewater, and d. in 1688. His son, Capt. Nicholas, m. Mary D. Edson, and they were the first members of the first church in E. Bridgewater. Both d. in 1727. Dr. Joseph was one of their sons, and he m. Martha D. Perkins. Their son Joseph, m. Mary D. Bowditch, and Ebenezer was one of their children.

† Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater. Wm. H. and Mary A. Byram.

‡ Town Records.

§ *Thomas*, Charles, George, William R., and James Gay.

IV. Myra, b. June 13, 1790; m. John Moore.
V. Sally, b. April 2, 1792.
VI. Seth, b. Feb. 1, 1794; m. Matilda Oakman, 1844; d. Sept. 8, 1844.
VII. Mary M., b. March 29, 1796.
VIII. William Rufus, b. March 14, 1798.
IX. George B., b. July 7, 1800; m. Sophronia Stevens. One child, George Lewis, b. March 21, 1830.
X. Charles, b. June 22, 1803; m. Almira Stevens. One child, Charles Martel, b. Jan. 30, 1839. 2d wife, Martha W. Perkins. Children, 1, William Perkins, b. Dec. 5, 1845. 2, John Bentley Fuller, b. Oct. 29, 1847. 3, Margaret Lewis, b. April 25, 1851.
XI. James, b. July 9, 1805; m. Jane M. Lemmon. Children, 1, James Frederic, b. July 10, 1831. 2, Sarah Jane, b. Dec. 17, 1833. 3, Georgianna, b. Feb. 20, 1836. 4, Josephine, b. Sept. 22, 1837. 5, Ellen Thorndike, b. Dec. 26, 1839; d. March 4, 1840. 6, Elizabeth Virginia, b. March 2, 1844.
XII. Margaret Lewis, b. August 16, 1808; m. Charles Branch.

RUFUS GAY,* son of William, b. Dedham, July 19, 1770; moved to Pittston in 1786; m. Mary Marble, Jan. 12, 1800; she b. Newburyport, Feb. 26, 1771; d. Sept. 30, 1839. Children,
I. Laura Matilda, b. Dec. 8, 1800; m. John Brazer Davis, Oct. 25, 1826; d. May 23, 1834. One child, John, b. August 25, 1832; d. Aug. 21, 1833.
II. Dorcas Parker, b. Oct. 16, 1802.
III. Olive, b. Dec. 30, 1804; m. Rev. Henry Aiken, Worcester, Aug. 26, 1836; he b. Sept. 25, 1802; d. May 24, 1841. Children, 1, Henry Parker, b. Oct. 15, 1839. 2, Mary Olivia, b. Oct. 17, 1841.
IV. Rufus Marble, b. Oct. 21, 1806.

REUBEN MOORE,† removed here in 1787, and d. May, 1804; his wife Elsie ———, b. 1762; d. Feb. 12, 1847, leaving 61 grandchildren, and 40 great-grandchildren.
I. Bathsheba, b. 'Vassalboro', Dec. 9, 1779. II. John, b. Vassalboro', July 2, 1781. III. Jerusha, b. Vassalboro', Aug. 27, 1785; m. Maltiah Lawrence. IV. Reuben, b. Vassalboro', June 2, 1787. V. Alice, b. Pittston, April 23, 1789. VI. Charles, b. May 29, 1791. VII. Robert Hallowell, b. Feb. 10, 1793. VIII. William, b. August 9, 1794. IX. James Parker, b. Oct. 28, 1795. X. George, b. Oct. 24, 1797. XI. Samuel, b. Dec. 5, 1798. XII. Henry, b. June 24, 1800. XIII Climena, b. Nov. 30, 1803.

* Thomas Gay. † Town Records.

JEDEDIAH JEWETT,* came in 1787; m. Naomi ———; he d. Jan. 23, 1823; she d. Feb. 26, 1805. Chil. I. Enoch. II. Moody. III. Charles, b. March 7, 1787. IV. Harriet, b. Sept. 1, 1791. V. William, d. March 4, 1799. VI. Sarah Farley, d. June 25, 1804.

DANIEL JEWETT,† b. 1765; came in 1787; m. Betsey Tarbox; he d. 1834. Children,

I. Martha, b. Dec. 28, 1791; m. George Williamson. Children, 1, Helen. 2, Emily. 3, Mary.

II. Betsey, b. July 22, 1793; m. Stephen Young. (See Young.)

III. George, b. July 17, 1795; m. Anne Eaton; she d. Jan. 10, 1830. 2d wife, Hannah Emery. Children, 1, Anne Virginia. 2, George F. 3, James E.

IV. John, b. April 17, 1798; m. Harriet Clark. Children, 1, Isabella, m. Warren Turner. 2, Sophronia. 3, John.

V. James, b. March 10, 1800; d. 1823.

VI. Albert G. b. Nov. 27, 1802; m. Hannah Wilson. Child, Isabella.

VII. Daniel T., m. Sarah Wilson. Child, Daniel.

DAVID MOORE,‡ came in 1787; m. Meribah ———. Chil. I. Tristam, b. December 12, 1781; m. Susanna Marson, 1805; II. Thomas, b. March 1, 1784; m. Mary Atkins, 1808. III. David, b. April 16, 1786; m. Dolly Jackins. IV. James, b. June 21, 1788; m. Olive Taylor, 1810. V. Anna, b. July 22, 1790; d. April 13, 1795. VI. Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1791; d. Jan. 4, 1795. VII. William, b. Dec. 12, 1793. VIII. Robert, b. Jan. 29, 1796. IX. Susanna, b. June 2, 1799. X. John, b. Aug. 3, 1801.

DOMINICUS WAKEFIELD,§ came in 1787; m. Martha Door; she b. 1768; d. 1847. Children, 1, James, b. Sept. 8, 1788. 2, Jeremiah, b. May 3, 1791. 3, Daniel Haselton, b. March 29, 1795. 4, Sarah, b. January 19, 1797. 5, Dominicus and 6, Eunice, b. April 18, 1799. 7, Henry, b. Sept. 18, 1801. 8, Annis, b. Dec. 24, 1803. 9, Betsey, b. March 29, 1805.

DAVID DUNHAM,‖ came in 1788; m. Hannah ———. Children, 1, David, b. Nov. 23, 1784. 2. Gershom, b. April 5, 1786; d. May 10, 1786. 3, Stephen, b. May 3, 1787. 4, Henry D., b. April 1, 1791. 5, Patty, b. Aug. 3, 1793; d. July 9, 1795. 6, Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1795. 7, Harriet, b. May 28, 1799.

* Town Records.
† Town Records. George and John Jewett, Esqrs.
‡ *Town Records.* § Ibid. ‖ Ibid.

The next Tax List is dated 1789, and presents the following additional names of persons who came of age, or removed to Pittston between 1787 and 1789, who have not been already mentioned.

Samuel Eastman,
Joseph Pulsifer,
——— Walker,
Barzillai Gannett,
James Mason,
David Locke,
James Judkins,
Samuel Lang,
Jeremiah Wakefield,*
——— Nichols,
Benoni Hunt,
John Nichols,
John Foster,
——— Mattocks,
Samuel Jones,
——— Stephens,
Jona. Oldham,
Richard Kimball,
Christopher Jackins,
George Stanley,
James Kinsman,
Alexander McAllister,
Francis Knight,
Ebenezer Pratt,
Thomas Owens,
Thomas Ward,
William Blodgett,
Levi Shephard.

In 1791 the road was accepted from Dudley's Mill to the river, and in 1794 the one from Leonard Cooper's to the "head of Tide-waters at Frankfort." The spring of 1791 was made memorable by the most remarkable freshet ever known. The banks of the river were almost entirely swept, and the country was left a wreck. It is well remembered that a canoe was paddled into the kitchen of the Great House, and that bread was taken from the oven into the canoe. A similar freshet now would raise the water about three feet on the sign post of the Gardiner Hotel.

There was a wild, insane creature who lived on the banks of the Cabbassa-contee, and also formerly, in the family of Jedediah Jewett, who called herself the Queen of Sheba, but whose name was Richardson. Rarely has the world seen a happier person. She fancied the whole world her own, and wherever her temporary abiding place was, she

* Born 1757, married Elizabeth Hanscom. Died April 6, 1851.

deemed herself "monarch of all she surveyed." On one occasion, when the Supreme Court held a session in Hallowell, in 1794, the Queen of Sheba entered,* "her head was uncovered, and her face haggard and bronzed by exposure. Her eyes were wild, but piercing, beaming with conscious majesty and high command. She advanced rapidly to the Judges' seat, and had actually got in among them. The presiding Judge, alarmed and amazed, called for the interference of the sheriff, while she, nothing daunted, insisted that she was only taking her proper place."

Those who came in between 1789 and 1791, were,

Ebenezer Thomas,
Abiel Pitts,
Joshua Little,
Jona. Moody,
Andrew Harlow,
Jona. Redman,
——— Leighton,
Hubbard Eastman,
Seth Fitch,
David Blair,
Daniel Evans,
Bolton Fish,
Samuel Little,
Peter Lord,
Asa Moore,
Robert Shirley,
Timothy Clark,
Isaac Hatch,
Jere. Dudley,
John North,
John Butler,
Allen Landers,
Charles Witherell,
Richard Davis,
Elijah Clarke,
Edward Palmer,
Thomas Palmer,
Anna Palmer,
James Pickard.

For those who permanently settled here, between 1791 and the date of the separation of Gardiner from Pittston, the reader is referred to the Tax lists of that date, published on subsequent pages.

A pound was wanted on the eastern side of the river, in 1790, and it was decided "to give Eli Andrews five pounds, fifteen shillings to build said pound, as large, as strong and as compleat in every respect, as the pound is at Cobacyconty, Iron Hinges and a good Lock and Kea." £10 were raised in

* Kennebec Journal.

1791, toward finishing the meeting-house. The town meetings which were held at the hotel of Henry Smith, up to the year 1791, were at the meeting-house thereafter. May 16, 1791, the question was taken, whether Maine should become a separate State, and there were 45 yeas and 5 nays, in Pittston. The same question was tried in 1792, and there were 23 yeas and one nay.

The same year the small pox prevailed badly, and Col. Norcross' house was the pest house. The people voted that it was not expedient to inoculate for the disease.

Much discussion arose in the year 1793, concerning the route for the road from Worromontogus to Hallowell, and Capt. Samuel Oakman having written and published an article in favor of the old route, it was voted to transmit the article to the Court of Sessions at Pownalboro' as the sense of the town. This year Reuben Colburn was sent as a delegate to Portland, to take into account the propriety of separating from Massachusetts.

The value then placed on fish may be gathered from the fact that in 1794 a bill was found against Gardiner, by the grand jury, for neglecting to provide a fish committee.

MALTIAH LAWRENCE,* came in the spring of 1792, from Falmouth. He m. Jerusha Moore, and commenced a blacksmith's shop where William Palmer's store now is. He was alone before Col. Stone came, and then was in partnership with him fifteen years. He followed his business here forty years. He was b. 1770. Children,

I. MATILDA, b. 1801; m. Moses Springer, Esq. Children, 1, Charles. 2, Caroline. 3, Louisa. 4, Ellen. 5, Francis Asbury.

II. JOHN, b. 1803; m. Jane Neal, sister to Dr. Neal. Children, 1, Emeline. 2, Maltiah. 3, Sarah J.

* Maltiah Lawrence.

III. Myra, b. 1805; d. Dec. 1851; m. James Macomber of Bangor. Children, 1, Frank. 2, Loring. 3, Frances.
IV. Reuben M., m. Mary Smith. Children, 1, Charles. 2, Mary E.
V. Sarah A., unm.
VI. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Seavey. Children, 1, William. 2, Margaret. 3, Harriet. 4, Ellen. 5, Frederic, d.
VII. Caroline, m. Charles Osgood, (deceased.)
VIII. Harriet, m. Albion P. Buffum.
IX. Sylvanus N., b. 1827.

The only mode of traveling at this time, was the primitive method of going on foot, or on horseback. The first wheel carriage was a venerable chaise, already outlawed by Fashion in Boston, brought here by Mr. Hallowell.* It was one of the first chaises invented, and was called by the owner the parish chaise, for the appropriate reason that the whole parish borrowed it. This was about 1789 or 90. When Gen. Dearborn returned from Congress the first time, he brought a Philadelphia wagon with him, which was the wonder of all the boys in town, though there was not more than a mile of road where it could run.† Then the mail was carried on horseback to Portland through Monmouth. The road to Monmouth was improved very much about this time. Mr. Shaw soon bought a carriage‡ of Joseph Lamson, which the latter brought from Exeter. The widow Anna Marshall removed to Bowman's Point in the spring of 1799, and she brought her family in a two wheeled covered carriage§ which she let and used for a long time. She kept a house of entertainment, with a ship for a sign board. Her children were Benjamin, William, Enoch and Betsey. In 1806, Mr. Rufus Gay‖ brought the first new chaise into the town, for which he paid $135.

* R. Gay, Esq. † Ibid. & B. Shaw, Esq. ‡ B. Shaw, Esq.
§ Enoch Marshall. ‖ R. Gay, Esq.

In 1794, Louis Philip, afterwards king of France, and Talleyrand, who were in exile, visited Pittston, and remained several days. Rufus Gay relates, that on returning from church, which was held in the Great House, that year, he found them at Gen. Dearborn's, and that his brother Seth shook hands with them, and that he saw them both repeatedly. Some have denied that the French king was ever here, but there can be no doubt of it. While they were at Mr. Vaughan's, at Hallowell, Talleyrand went out fishing one day in Vaughan's brook and fell in, where the water was deep and swift. A little boy was with him, and he reached him his fishing pole, and helped him out. The crafty old French statesman could usually work his way out of trouble.

There was a heavy frost about the middle of May, 1794, which nearly destroyed fruit, berries, nuts, &c. In October, 1793, a snow storm came, and covered the potatoes several inches deep. It remained for several days, and the weather was so cold as to freeze the river. The snow protected the potatoes, so that they were not injured. June 16, 1795, a great frost cut down all vegetation.

"William Swan,* Esq. settled in Groton, Mass., about the year 1774, was engaged in trade, which business he was subsequently compelled to relinquish by reason of the peculiar state of the currency of the country, its rapid decline in value having proved ruinous to many persons. In 1777, he was one of a company of volunteers which marched from Groton to Saratoga, to assist in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army; they arrived at Saratoga, about the time of the surrender, and did not have it in their power therefore to render any very signal service; it was however a tedious and laborious march,

* Com. by Maj. Edward Swan.

owing to the bad state of the roads, traveling on foot about 400 miles, the whole service occupying about six weeks, during which time there fell much rain and snow. At one time, as Assistant, he discharged the duties of Clerk of the Courts in Middlesex county, which situation he resigned, against the advice of his friends; he was an active magistrate in the County of Middlesex, from 1790 to the time of his removal into Maine, and afterwards, in the County of Kennebec for many years, having had cognizance in all of more than 3000 cases. He removed from Groton in Aug. 1794, first settled in Maine at Otisfield in the County of Cumberland, from whence he removed to this place, March, 1796. While residing here, he was several years one of the wardens of what is now Christ's Church, and selectman and assessor of the town. He removed to Winslow, in 1806, and was elected and served as a member of the convention which framed the (present) Constitution of Maine. He was always a firm supporter of the Constitution and laws of his country and of all religious, moral and educational institutions, which he deemed important for the well being of society. He was a man of great integrity and uniformity of character."

WILLIAM SWAN,* b. Boston, 1746; a descendant in the fourth generation from Dr. Thomas Swan, who was graduated at Harvard, 1689; m. 1776, in Groton, Mass. to Mercy Porter; d. Winslow, 1835; Mercy d. 1815. Children,

I. SARAH, b. Groton, 1777; m. 1796, Hon. Thomas Rice; d. 1840, no issue.

II. ELIZABETH, b. Groton, 1780; m. 1801, George Crosby, Esq., Augusta; d. 1809, no issue.

III. WILLIAM, b. Groton, 1782; m. 1827, Mary Codman of Portland.

IV. EDWARD, b. Groton, 1783; m. 1804, Susan Shaw of Gardiner; she d. 1847; m. 1849, Harriet Shaw. Children, 1,

* Maj. Edward Swan.

Edward B., b. 1805; m. Sarah A. E. Davis, 1840; d. 1847. 2, William, b. 1806; m. in Liverpool, Eng. 1836, to Elizabeth Wylde. 3, Catharine, b. 1808; m. 1832, Joseph Adams, Esq., of Gardiner. 4, Thomas, b. 1810; m. Margaret Shaw, 1835; d. 1839. 5, Margaret, b. 1812, m. Peter Grant, 1835; d. 1843, (see Grant.) 6, George, b. 1814; d. 1841. 7, Christiana, b. 1817. 8, Mercy P., b. 1821; m. 1844, Charles B. Clapp. 9, Emma J. G., b. 1825; m. 1849, Franklin Glazier, Jr., (see Tarbox.)

V. FRANCIS, b. 1785; settled in Winslow, 1809; m. Hannah Child, 1814; removed to Calais, 1834. Children, 1, Sarah Porter, b. Feb. 5, 1816; m. R. H. Manning, of N. Y. 1840; d. Santa Cruz, Dec. 21, 1841. 2, James Child, b. Aug. 4, 1817; m. Helen Trask, Sept. 9, 1845. 3, William Henry, b. Jan. 13, 1819; lives in N. Y. 4, Francis Keyes, b. Oct. 20, 1820; m. Sept. 16, 1843, Emily Bradbury. 5, Charles Edward, b. Sept. 5, 1822; m. Mary D. Downes, Sept. 26, 1849; she d. July 9, 1851. 6, Eugene, b. July 23, 1824.

VI. THOMAS, b. 1787; d. of Small Pox in W. I. 1805.

VII. SOPHIA, b, 1789, d. 1814.

VIII. MARY, b. 1792, d. 1838.

IX. LAVINIA, b. 1797, m. 1822, Rev. Thomas Adams; d. Gardiner, 1826. Child, Sarah Barnard, b. 1824.

X. CATHARINE, b. 1799, d. 1800.

Fourth Generation.

Children of *Edward B.*, and *Sarah A. E. Swan.* 1, Caroline D. b. 1841. 2, Sarah, b. 1844; d. 1851.

Children of *William* and *Elizabeth Swan.* 1, Mary Catherine, b. in Eng. 1838. 2, Edward W., b. in Eng., 1839. 3, Elizabeth, b. Gardiner, 1842.

Children of *Joseph* and *Catharine Adams.* 1, Susan S., b. 1833. 2, Edward S., b. 1836. 3, Joseph L., b. 1838. 4, George, b. 1840. 5, Elizabeth W., b. 1842. 6, Julia C., b. 1845. 7, Francis H., b. 1848.

Children of *Thomas* and *Margaret Swan.* 1, Thomas, b. 1836. 2, Benjamin, b. 1838.

Children of *Charles B.* and *Mercy P. Clap.* 1, Agnes H., b. 1846. 2, Charles P., b. 1848.

Child of *R. H.* and *Sarah P. Manning.* 1, Sarah Augusta, b. Aug. 1841.

Children of *James C.* and *Helen Swan.* 1, Helen Louisa, b. May 21, 1846. 2, Sarah Porter, b. April 25, 1848. 3, Annie Child, b. March 11, 1850.

Children of *Francis K.* and *Emily Swan.* 1, Henry Storer, b. Dec. 8, 1844. 2, Emily Manning, b. Oct. 24, 1846.

Child of *Charles E.* and *Mary D. Swan.* 1, Mary Downes, b. June 1, 1851.

Edward Swan, who came to Pittston in March, 1796, says: — "The only families residing from the Rolling dam brook, to what is now the southern

boundary of Hallowell, and extending two miles westward from the Kennebec river, were those of the following persons:" (stated from memory.)

Gen. Henry Dearborn,
Jedediah Jewett, Esq.,
Mr. William Barker,
Capt. Seth Gay,
Mr. Ebenezer Byram,
" Reuben Moore,
" Benjamin Shaw,
" Eleazer Tarbox,
" Joseph Bradstreet,
" Peter Grant,
" Andrew Bradstreet,
Capt. William Springer,
" Moses Springer,
" James Springer,
Mr. Ichabod Plaisted,
" Daniel Jewett,
" Samuel Lang,
" Thomas Towns,
" Joseph Eveleth,
" Nathaniel Berry,
" Thomas Berry,
Mr. Joshua Knox,
" Benniah Door,
" Allen Door,
" Daniel Door,
" Henry McCausland,
" Robert McCausland,
" Dominicus Wakefield,
" James Door,
" James P. Evans,
" Abraham Fitz,
" Jonathan Oldham,
" Ezekiel Pollard,
" Elijah Pollard,
" Ezekiel Webber,
" James McCurdy,
——— Hilton,
——— Davis,
" Richard Walker,
" Thomas Francis, colored.
" Matthias Lewis, "

Unmarried men considered permanent residents:—

Rev. Joseph Warren, } being the only Professional men
Dr. James Parker, } then residing in Pittston.
Mr. Rufus Gay,
" William G. Warren,
" Barzillai Gannet,
" Bartholomew Kimball,
" Nathaniel Hall,
" Jonathan Redman,
" Jeremiah Wakefield,
" Augustus Ballard,
Mr. James Lowell,
" Joseph Glidden,
" Hugh Cox,
" Cyrus Ballard,
" Samuel Elwell,
" Maltiah Lawrence,
" John Stone,
" Samuel Hodgdon.

A brief sketch may here be given, of the Bowman's Point tract, as it was about this time that it was settled.

It was the next lot north of the Cabbassa tract, and was granted to Thomas Hancock, who bequeathed it to his nephew William Bowman, in 1763. It soon obtained the name of Bowman's Point. It commenced 180 rods north of the mouth of Cabbassa-contee, and extended north one half mile, and *west five* miles. It was bounded north by land

owned by James Pitts, and south by Dr. Gardiner's 1600 acre lot.*

In the year 1796,† the Bowman Point tract was purchased of Jonathan Bowman of Dresden, by Peter Grant, trader, James Parker, physician, and James Springer, Moses Springer, Joseph Glidden, Jr, and Hugh Cox, shipwrights, for $4000,00. This land was then a part of Hallowell, and contained 1680 acres. The southern boundary was a half mile and twenty rods north of the Cabbassa-contee, in the gully north of the residence of Hon. Parker Sheldon, and the northern boundary was the 3200 acre lot of James Pitts, and Robert Pierpont's lot. It was 176 rods wide on the river, and 226 rods on the back end, and four miles long. When divided others purchased, and Samuel Hodgdon, Augustus Ballard, William Springer, Jeremiah Wakefield and Daniel Norcross became proprietors. Each received a small lot on the river for a homestead, and other portions in different parts of the tract. There were seventeen lots. The southern was the first. Moses Springer took No. 1 and 6; James Springer received 2, 5, and 17; Daniel Norcross, 3; Jeremiah Wakefield, 4; William Springer, 7 and 8; Peter Grant, 9 and 10; Joseph Glidden, 11; Hugh Cox, 12; Augustus Ballard, 13; Samuel Hodgdon, 14; Doct. Parker, 15 and 16. The land was surveyed by William Barker, and was a part of the original lot No. 20.

Mr. Grant, who was the originator of this project, was driven to this course. He had hired a mill for some time, and wished to buy, but he could not, for the most of the property in West Pittston was owned by a minor, and his guardians were not empowered to sell. He was able to buy at the Point, and at

* Wiscasset Records. Hancock's Will. † Peter Grant, Esq.

reasonable prices, and he removed to that place immediately, and commenced shipbuilding.

In the year 1800,* the following additional persons resided at the Point in Gardiner, then Hallowell. Wm. G. Warren, Nath'l Kimball, James McCurdy, Wm. Griffin, Anna Marshall, Samuel Davis, and Benj. Fitch. The population at this time was 117. In 1796, the road from Caleb Stevens' to the river, and the Cabbassa road, were accepted.

The "Gold Hunters," have made Pittston one of the places where they have "sought, but never found." At the commencement of the present century, Daniel Lambert, who lived in Canaan, suddenly announced, that through the medium of witch-hazel rods, he had discovered wealth untold, concealed in different places. To prove what he related, he exhibited several old pieces of brass, battered, but highly polished, and was frequently found digging on the farms of his neighbors, and at length in other towns. Gradually he inoculated the entire population of the Kennebec valley with a treasure-seeking mania, and people in all conditions of life, were found digging, from Anson to Seguin, and all along the coast, even to Rhode Island. The Pebble Hills, in Pittston, was a famous place, and excavations were there made eighty feet deep. The curious may now see large pits as evidence of the folly of former days.

Lambert at length gave out that he had found huge quantities of gold, and succeeded in deceiving the people so that they sold their farms and stock, and gave all their property to him, and hundreds thus beggared themselves. He announced that a large amount had been sent to Philadelphia to be coined, and that he should make a general distribu-

* Mass. Census of that year.

tion on the first of September, but with the arrival of the day he disappeared. He was not heard from for several years, but when the excitement had subsided, he was known to have settled on the upper Penobscot. "Lambert's Day," was for a long time observed with much hilarity, and the transaction is still remembered as one of those foolish infatuations which sometimes degrade communities.

Deriving no wisdom from experience, about a dozen years after, it began to be whispered about that a negro boy named "Mike" had a rare faculty bestowed on him. He could place a perforated stone which he had in his possession, in his hat, and immediately he could reveal the hiding places of buried treasure. This "*medium*" declared, without the aid of "*spiritual communication*," that money had been deposited among the pebbles in Pittston, and that it was very deep, for, though originally it was near the surface, the water had rolled the stones over it, and now, he said, he could see it down very deep. So his dupes digged eighty feet, and found nothing. The conclusion left on the minds of posterity is this, that the excavations were *deeper* than the people who made them.

And notwithstanding all this, there has hardly been a single summer which has not found men, wasting their time, and presenting a spectacle of folly, as they have sifted and examined the locality for gold. As late as last year, 1851, there were several who were thus at work.

JOHN STONE,* b. Kennebunk, January 3, 1772; came to

* Benjamin F., John, and Capt. William Stone. Dr. Theobald. Capt. Kimball.

Pittston in 1796; m. Sarah Butler; d. March 14, 1848; she b. Dec. 22, 1782.* Children,

I. JULIA, b. May 12, 1800; m. Capt. Nathaniel Kimball. Children, 1, Julia A., b. Jan. 22, 1824; m. F. P. Theobald, M. D. 2, Frederic Nathaniel, b. April 23, 1826; m. Susan Barker. 3, John Franklin, b. Aug. 8, 1832; d. California, June 9, 1850. 4, George S., b. 1833. 5, William H., b. Aug. 20, 1836. 6, Parker James, b. Feb 21, 1838. 7, Charles Edward, b. May 17, 1840.

II. MARY, b. March 6, 1802; m. John P. Hunter. Children, 1, Mary Augusta. 2, Ellen Dorcas. 3, John Lothrop. 4, Edward G., d. 5, Edward. 6, Georgiana. 7, Isabella.

III. BENJAMIN F., b. Sept. 26, 1804; m. Caroline G. Kenney.

IV. JOHN, b. Dec. 20, 1806; m. Caroline Avery; she b. March 25, 1808; m. Nov. 25, 1829. Children, 1, Frances C., b. Feb. 8, 1831. 2, Sarah J., b. March 25, 1839. 3, Emma R., b. May 28, 1841; d. Jan. 19, 1844. 4, Charles A., b. June 8, 1843. 5, Emma R., b. April 27, 1845. 6, Harry J., b. Jan. 8, 1849.

V. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 31, 1809; m. Harriet B. Marston, b. 1818. Children, 1, Frederic William, b. 1839. 2, William N., b. 1846. 3, Mary M., b. 1848.

VI. GEORGE E., b. March 21, 1814; m. Elizabeth Fields; children.

VII. SARAH J., b. April 28, 1816; d. 1838.

Fourth Generation.

Son of *F. P.* and *Julia A. Theobald.* Philip E., b. August 22, 1849.

RICHARD CLAY,† b. Buxton, York Co., August 17, 1779; came to Pittston, 1799; m. Olive Bradstreet, May 17, 1803; he d. Sept. 29, 1848; she d. 1818; 2d wife, Rebecca Purrington, widow of James, m. 1819. Children,

I. NANCY E., b. 1806; m. John Plaisted. (See Plaisted.)

II. EMELINE M., b. 1808; m. Charles Gardiner, of Boston. Children, 1, Olive L. 2, Henry R.

III. OLIVE, b. 1810; m. Loring Macomber, who d. 1837; since m. N. B. Norton; no children.

IV. SARAH, b. 1812; m. Samuel Springer. Children, 1, George. 2, Olive L. 3, Henrietta.

V. JAMES A., b. 1814; m. Emily S. Stevens of Hallowell. Children, 1, James, b. Nov. 15, 1836. 2, Clarintine, b. Oct. 11, 1838.

VI. HENRY T., b. 1817; m. Susan M. Sprague; moved to Boston, 1847. Children, 1, Marcellus L. 2, Sarah E. 3, Josephine A. 4, Ella E. 5, Richard F.

* Mrs. Mary Butler, mother of Mrs. Sarah Stone, whose maiden name was Lawrence, is now living at the residence of the late Col. *John Stone*, at the advanced age of 95 years.

† *James A.* and Henry T. Clay.

In 1796, the Cabbassa and Eastern river districts relinquished their part of the town or meeting-house, to the other part of the town, on condition of being exonerated from all expense for the future. In 1797, the vote for separation stood 76 to 19. In 1798 the propriety of dividing the county of Lincoln, a question which had been agitated for some time, was deeply considered, and the Hon. Henry Dearborn was chosen delegate to a convention held in Hallowell, in October of that year, and a portion of Lincoln county was erected into Kennebec county, Feb. 20, 1799, and Barzillai Gannet was Clerk of the Sessions.

The Togus road over Beech Hill was accepted in 1799. At this time the population was about 1400, of whom 650 were in Gardiner, 150 at Bowman's Point, and 600 in Pittston.

"About this time," writes Gen. Dearborn, "I went down to the mouth of the river with my father and there were not over twenty houses to be seen from Gardiner to Stage Island, at the mouth of the river, on both banks."

Robert Hallowell, son-in-law of Dr. Gardiner, and father of R. H. Gardiner, Esq., who began to be here considerably, about the time that the town was incorporated, was born in Boston, in July, 1739. He was proscribed and banished in 1778. "He appeared as an addresser of Gage, in 1775. He accompanied the British troops to Halifax on the evacuation of Boston, and in July, 1776, was waiting at the former place to embark for England in the ship Princess Royal. His sister Sarah, wife of Samuel Vaughan, Esquire, of London, died in England, in 1809; and his sister Anne, widow of General Gould, died in Bristol, England, in 1812."* He died

* Sabine's Loyalists.

in Gardiner, in April, 1818. His grave-stone, under a corner of Christ Church, declares that he was a "man of firm integrity, distinguished courtesy, and strong affections."

That many of those who joined the British, against their country, were conscientious, cannot be doubted. They supposed the American efforts destined to failure, and their sympathies were all English. Sabine in his "Loyalists" declares, that "nearly all the Loyalists of Maine were Episcopalians, and that few of other communions in that State adhered to the King." Educated in the English Church, and with English political principles instilled from birth, it is no cause of wonder that they should adhere to the crown.

Robert Hallowell Gardiner, the present owner and occupant of Oakland farm, is a son of the foregoing, and was born in England, during the absence of his parents and grandfather, about 1781–2.* Dr. Gardiner was displeased at the Unitarian and Republican principles of his son John, and William was not an efficient man, and he settled nearly all his property on his grandson, Robert Hallowell, then about five years of age, on condition that he should assume the name of Gardiner, which he did.

A petition† dated, Boston, Nov. 6, 1801, and signed Robert Hallowell, Junior, "humbly shews, that Robert Hallowell, the younger, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Gentleman, is the devisee of a large and valuable estate, upon condition that he shall change his name to that of Gardiner, which he is desirous of doing, he therefore prays, that the Legislature will be pleased to pass an act to change the name of your petitioner to that of Robert Hallo-

* Daniel Nutting, Esq. Moses Springer, Esq.
† Mass. Archives.

well Gardiner, and that by the latter name he may to every legal intent be known and called."

March 11, 1802, a special act was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, enacting "that *Robert Hallowell*, the younger, of *Boston*, in the county of *Suffolk*, gentleman, shall be allowed to take the name of *Robert Hallowell Gardiner*."

The road from King's mill to the Kennebec, coming out at Warromontogus, was accepted in the year 1802.

At the time Mr. Gardiner came into possession, there were about 650 people within the limits of Gardiner, of whom some sixty were squatters. By a variety of measures these latter were persuaded to sell their improvements or to purchase a legal title. The proprietor firmly but liberally compromised all differences with those who were on his lands when he came of age in 1803, so that those painful scenes of bloodshed elsewhere witnessed when settling land difficulties were never known here. The area of Gardiner was from this time rapidly peopled, and as will be seen by the next chapter, an act of separation was called for and obtained.

CHAPTER V.

SKETCH OF PITTSTON FROM THE SEPARATION.

THE events since the separation of Gardiner from Pittston have not been of a remarkable character in either town. Pittston has been steadily growing, and those arts and pursuits that are the elements of prosperity, have been largely possessed. The first inhabitants and owners of property after the separation, may be known by the following list of tax-payers, for the year 1803. Copied verbatim.

NAMES.	TOTAL TAX. d. c. m.	NAMES.	TOTAL TAX. d. c. m.
Widow Hannah Agry,	7,40,3	Samuel Cutts and William Stevens,	7,17,6
Capt. David Agry,	39,44,3	Lenard Cooper,	12,84,1
Widow Hannah Bailey,	1,82,9	Joseph Colman,	2,87,0
Nathaniel Bailey,	8,17,3	Richard Cookson,	2,34,0
Nath'l Bailey, Jr.,	4,29,3	Isaac Clark,	9,05,5
David Bailey,	4,11,7	Burnham Clark,	5,13,5
Henry Bodge,	3,43,5	Eldred & Crowell,	24,68,9
John Barker,	4,99,6	Reuben Colborn,	4,65,7
Jona. Blanchard,	5,97,6	Jacob Daniels,	2,68,0
William Blanchard,	4,02,2	Ezra Davis,	5,14,1
John Bailey,	8,86,2	Samuel Davis,	3,02,6
Nathan Bailey, Jr,	2,27,7	James Dudley,	2,39,7
Peter Benner,	2,77,7	Alvan Dimmick,	5,39,2
Joseph Blodget,	2,68,4	Hobert Eastman,	3,08,4
Benj. Colborn,	4,96,5	Judah Eldred,	8,30,4
Joseph Colborn,	3,03,4	Micah Eldred,	2,85,0
William Church,	3,62,6	Francis Flitner,	3,63,1
Samuel Clark,	3,22,3	Joseph Flitner,	4,18,1
Richard Calvert,	4,35,5	Benj. Flitner,	4,60,8
Wid'w Margaret Colborn,	4,99,3	Benj. Follensbie,	6,93,1
Capt. Oliver Colborn,	3,59.9	Edward Fuller,	5,11,3
Thomas Coss,	4,93,2		

NAMES.	TOTAL TAX. d. c. m.
Thomas Freeman,	2,77,2
Dennis Gould,	5,13,8
Charles Glidden,	3,97,4
Arnold Glidden,	2,70,5
Joseph Green,	4,22,2
Freeborn Groves,	5,92,0
Susannah Hunt,	2,74,0
Betsy Hailey,	6,33,0
Martin Hailey,	4,44,8
Nathaniel Hailey,	4,99,3
Nathaniel Hall,	2,79,1
William Hanover,	4,97,6
William Hanover, Jr.,	2,89,3
Silas Hunt,	3,26,0
Ephraim Hatch,	6,91,6
Jedediah Jewet,	15,06,9
Jonathan Jewet,	4,50,5
Daniel Jewet,	9,13,4
Enoch Jewet,	6,15,5
Samuel Jones,	2,25,8
Thomas Jackson,	5,46,6
Benj. Jackson,	3,43,0
Christopher Jackins,	4,68,0
Christopher Jackins, Jr.,	3,72,4
James Jakinn,	3,65,8
Andrew Johnson,	3,47,2
James Johnson,	3,93,6
Levi Johnson,	2,79,0
Abiathar Kendall,	8,17,8
John Law,	0,31,4
Jacob Loud,	11,03,8
Peleg Loud,	3,58,1
Elihu Loud,	2,73,5
Rodger Lapham,	7,85,3
James Laplane,	2,99,1
Samuel Little,	3,73,1
Trustam Mores,	2,79,2
Abner Marson,	0,62,1
Abner Marson, Jr.,	5,91,4
Stephen Marson,	4,20,9
George Marson,	4,79,8
David Moore,	4,88,1
William Moody,	2,61,8
Scribner Moody,	0,81,0
Samuel Marson,	2,94,3
Samuel Marson, Jr.	3,22,9
Robert McNight,	3,20,9
Samuel Oakman, Esq.,	52,40,1
Samuel Oakman, Jr.	6,15,5
Charles Osgood,	4,44,1
Edward Palmer,	7,33,3
Samuel Palmer,	3,78,3
Jeremiah Pickard,	0,33,7
James Pickard,	3,69,3
Benj. Pulsifer,	3,25,7
Joseph Pulsifer, Jr.,	2,97,1
Joseph Rawlings,	5,04,5
James Rawlings,	6,75,2
David Rawlings,	4,50,7
Stephen Rowe,	2,67,3
Obadiah Read,	18,99,6
Isaac Read,	17,37,1
Henry Smith,	2,05,0
George Standly,	5,84,8
John Stephens,	5,03,9
Levi Shepherd,	4,74,7
Henry Smith, Jr.,	5,64,0
John Smith,	4,39,2
Jeremiah Smith,	6,62,5
James Smith,	3,87,1
The heirs of Seth Soper,	4,25,7
Caleb Stephens,	3,34,2
Caleb Stephens, Jr.,	8,72,9
Daniel Scot,	8,58,2
Alexander Troop,	6,07,6
John Taggard,	3,95,8
Robert Taggard,	5,94,2
Samuel Thomas,	4,69,1
Simeon Town,	4,46,2
Benj. Trask,	3,91,8
Jonathan Winslow,	4,21,0
David Young,	21,65,4
David Young, Jr.,	4,17,3
NON-RESIDENTS.	
Robert Hallowell, Esq.,	37,25,3
Oliver Whipple, Esq.,	11,44,8
Wm. Howard and heirs of Samuel Howard,	7,29,9
James Dumerisque,	2,09,0
Isaac Pillsbury,	2,34,5
Hanson Hight,	0,60,7
Edward Lawrence,	0,33,6
William Gardiner,	1,41,4
Burrell Lot, so called,	0,59,8
Ebenezer Church,	3,51,5
Dr. James Parker,	0,64,9
Heirs of John Winthrop, Esq., deceased,	2,24,3
Joseph Atwood,	0,70,2

NAMES.	TOTAL TAX. d. c. m.	NAMES.	TOTAL TAX. d. c. m.
Edmund Bridge, Esq.,	0,48,0	Peter Bryson,	1,66,6
Edmund Bridge, Jr.,	1,41,2	Henry Dearborn, Esq,	2,75,7
James N. Lithgow,	0,74,7	Seth Gay, Esq.,	1,69,2
James Marr,	1,17,5	Ebenezer Byram,	1,72,0
David Murry,	1,68,2	Sam'l Davis of Hallowell,	0,28,3
Joseph Pribble,	0,93,5	David Blinn,	0,50,0
—— Blair,	0,84,2	Francis Blinn,	0,31,2
Andrew Goodwin,	0,90,0	Joseph North, Esq.,	1,64,5

SINGLE POLLS, taxed $2,23 each.

Henry Adams,	Daniel Follensbie,	Benj. Marson,
Ebenezer Blodget,	Jedediah Cowin,	David Philbrooks,
Bisbee Boulton,	Simeon Cunningham,	Samuel Tarbox,
Rufus Cushman,	John C. Gookin,	Joseph Trask,
Daniel Davis,	William Hatch,	David White,
Samuel Dudley,	Seth Hunt,	John White,
Oliver Foster,	Paul Horne,	John Robertson,
John Follensbie,	Thomas Mead,	—— Nowal.
Samuel Follensbie,		

The road from Beech Hill to Eastern River, that from Samuel Marson's to the County road, and that from Reed's saw-mill to the road from Pittston to Millford, were accepted in 1804.*

The town landing (on Eastern River, below the mills, commonly called the board landing,) was laid out in 1804. The town remonstrated with the State Legislature in 1806, through a committee consisting of Samuel Bishop, Samuel Oakman and Reuben Colburn, against the erection of a bridge at Swan Island. The representative to Boston was instructed to vote against the project. In the year 1807, the people of Pittston were opposed to erecting the State of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The vote stood, for, 24; against, 64. In 1808 the town refused to petition the President to take off the embargo; but passed several resolutions professing a determination to support Government and the Executive.

Pittston was divided into two parishes in the year

* Town Records.

1810. The line was run by Carr Barker, a quaker, on "the 8th day of the 11th month, 1810."

November 23, 1811, it was "voted that the town should petition to the Legislature of this Commonwealth to grant them some relief on Worromatogus bridge, so called, by a lottery or some other means." The State listened to the request, and granted the town a township of land. The bridge was repaired at an expense of $1800.

In the year 1812, there was a great zeal in behalf of the country. The town voted "to raise a sum of money to make the detached militia now drafted up ten dollars per month for six months after they are called for into actual service, and assist after they return, provided they return in six months after they are called for into actual service, providing the Government do not allow it. Voted, that the above additional sum shall be paid to the family of those detached militia, if they stand in need in their absence."

During the year 1814 a very mortal sickness, called the cold fever, prevailed. Pittston lost some of its best people thereby. Benjamin Colburn, Sen., d. April 18; Benjamin Colburn, Jr., d. May 1; Hannah Colburn, d. April 29; Judah Eldred, d. April 27; John Gardiner, d. April 20; Levi Shorey, d. March 25; John Clark, d. March 28; Jno. Barker, d. May 17; Samuel Barker, d. April 17; Mrs. Asa Parker, d. May 18; Widow Hobart, d. May 19; Widow Dunham, d. Jan. 6; Thomas Dow, d. March 3; Widow Bailey, d. March 20; James Clark, d. March 24; Widow Clark, d. March 25; John Goodwin, d. March 19.

David Neal was chosen in 1816 to attend a Convention held in Brunswick in reference to a separation from Massachusetts. The question of separation was taken in town meeting, and resulted, *yeas, 52; nays, 34.* In 1819, the vote was 64 yeas,

and 18 nays, and Eli Young was chosen a delegate to the Convention which met in Portland, in October of that year, for the purpose of framing a Constitution. When the constitution was presented to the people, the vote was 20 for, and 8 against.

At the time Maine became a distinct State the statistics of Pittston were taken, and the following productions were reported for the year 1820: — 446 acres of tillage; 1747 acres of upland mowing; 28 acres of fresh mowing; 1613 acres of pasture; 176 barns; 116 horses; 278 oxen; 478 cows; 251 swine; 2061 bushels of Indian corn; 870 bushels of wheat; 25 bushels of rye; 222 bushels of oats; 101 bushels of barley; 86 bushels of peas and beans; 1511 tons of upland hay; and 23 tons of fresh hay; 633 tons of shipping; $4,400 of stock in trade. The average wealth to each individual in the State being called $100, the average in Pittston was $101, showing that the people were better off than the average.

Sept. 9, 1833, it was "voted, that no license be granted by the selectmen for the retailing of spirituous liquors. Voted, that the town instruct the Town Agent to complain of all persons who shall sell Spirituous Liquors. Also voted that special agents be chosen to see that the laws are not violated, and to prosecute all persons who sell spirituous liquors in this town." Samuel Clark, George Williamson, and Leonard Blanchard, were chosen for that purpose, and in the year following it was resolved by the town that "no licenses be granted by the proper officers for the retailing of spirituous liquors to be drank in stores or shops. Samuel Clark, Leonard Blanchard, Benjamin Follansbee, Jr., Charles Loud and Dudley Young, were constituted a committee to complain of all persons who should *sell spirituous* liquors in the town.

The lines were perambulated and finally adjusted

between Pittston, Dresden and Alna, October 21, 1844; and this year the town sold the old meeting-house and built a Town House. A strip of land fifty rods long on the river was taken from Hallowell, (now Chelsea,) that winter and added to Pittston. This included land belonging to Rufus White, John Dow, and George Lyon.

The annexed tables of votes, taxes, officers, etc., of Pittston, will inform the reader of various matters of interest which have transpired in the town.

A RECORD OF THE VOTES IN PITTSTON FROM 1786 TO 1851 INCLUSIVE.

1786. Nathaniel Thwing had 25 votes for Register of Deeds.

	Governor.		Lieut. Gov.		Total.
1787.	John Hancock,	34	Thomas Cushing,	36	
			Governor.		
1788.	John Hancock,	12	Elbridge Gerry,	14	26
1789.	John Hancock,	34	James Bowdoin,	4	39
			Benj. Lincoln,	1	
1790.	John Hancock,	30	James Bowdoin,	10	40
1791.	John Hancock,	44			44
1792.	John Hancock,	34			34
1793.	John Hancock,	35	Elbridge Gerry,	7	42
1794.	Samuel Adams,	56			56
1795.	Samuel Adams,	47			47
1796.	Samuel Adams,	52	Increase Sumner,	3	55
1797.	James Sullivan,	71	Increase Sumner,	4	75
1798.			Increase Sumner,	60	60
1799.	William Heath,	63	Increase Sumner,	37	100
1800.	Caleb Strong,	12	Elbridge Gerry,	44	56
1801.	" "	28	" "	75	103
1802.	" "	21	" "	51	72
	After the separation.				
1803.	Caleb Strong,	48	Elbridge Gerry,	9	57
1804.	" "	20	James Sullivan,	24	44
1805.	" "	26	" "	58	84
1806.	" "	35	" "	61	97
			Heath,	1	
1807.	" "	47	James Sullivan,	69	116
1808.	Christopher Gore,	41	" "	72	114
1809.	" "	60	Levi Lincoln,	62	122
1810.	" "	54	Elbridge Gerry,	81	135
1811.	Christopher Gore,	55	Elbridge Gerry,	82	137
1812.	Caleb Strong,	59	" "	31	90
1813.	" "	72	Joseph B. Varnum,	68	140

	VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.			TOTAL.
1814.	Caleb Strong,	52	Samuel Dexter,	58 110
1815.	" "	52	" "	48 100
1816.	John Brooks,	42	" " 72 Thomas Eldred, 1	115
1817.	" "	37	Henry Dearborn,	61 98
1818.	" "	30	B. W. Crowninshield,	63 93
1819.	" "	40	" "	51 91
1820.	William King,	59	Rufus Gay,	4 63
1821.	Wingate, &c.,	28	Albion K. Parris,	47 75
1822.	" "	29	" "	83 112
1823.			" "	36 36
1824.	Thomas Coss,	2	" "	99 101
1825.			" "	48 48
1826.	Charles Currier,	1	Enoch Lincoln,	32 33
1827.			" "	79 79
1828.	Ezekiel Whitman,	33	" " 16 Peleg Sprague, 1	50
1829.	J. G. Huntoon,	160	Samuel E. Smith,	44 204
1830.	" "	198	" "	74 272
1831.	Dan'l Goodenow,	111	" "	47 158
1832.	" "	197	" "	71 268
1833.	" "	120	" " 11 R. P. Dunlap, 50	181
1834.	Peleg Sprague,	231	Robert P. Dunlap,	97 328
1835.	Wm. King,	72	" " 45 Scat'g, 9	126
1836.	Edward Kent,	105	Robert P. Dunlap,	60 165
1837.	" "	237	Gorham Parks,	68 305
1838.	Edward Kent,	270	John Fairfield,	139 409
1839.	" "	228	" "	87 315
1840.	" "	303	" "	135 438
1841.	" "	206	" " 120 Jere'h Curtis, 5	331
1842.	E. Robinson,	162	John Fairfield, 116 Scat'g, 27	305
1843.	" "	140	Anderson & Kavanagh, 93 Jas. Appleton, 29	262
1844.	" "	240	Hugh J. Anderson, 138 Jas. Appleton, 35	413
1845.	F. H. Morse,	88	Hugh J. Anderson, 62 Sam'l Fessenden, 22	172
1846.	David Bronson,	178	John W. Dana, 68 Aboli. & Scat. 47	293
1847	" "	72	John W. Dana, 49 S. Fessenden, 44	165
1848	Elijah L. Hamlin,	174	John W Dana, 125 S. Fessenden, 71	370
1849	" " "	120	John Hubbard, 98 Geo. F. Talbot, 40	258
1850	*Wm. G. Crosby,*	99	John Hubbard, 75 Geo. F. Talbot, 28	200

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES AS FAR AS RECORDED.

1792.	18	Washington,					Total, 18
1804.	15	C. C. Pinkney,	47	Jefferson,			62
1812.	72	Madison,	60	DeWitt Clinton,			132
1820.	32	Munroe,					32
1824.	26	Adams,					26
1828.	52	"	28	Jackson,			80
1832.	172	Clay,	84	"			256
1836.	47	Harrison,	33	Van Buren,			80
1840.	298	"	120	"	2	Abolition,	420
1844.	187	Clay,	119	Polk,	31	"	337
1848.	227	Taylor,	108	Cass,	63	"	398

TOWN OFFICERS.

MODERATORS.

[Before the separation these officers were taken from either side of the river.]

Reuben Colburn, 1782, 4, 5.
Samuel Oakman, 1784, 6, 92, 3, 4, 5, 7, 1800, 3, 9.
Henry Dearborn, 1785, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 7, 8, 9.
Jedediah Jewett, 1791, 3, 5, 6, 8, 1804, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Jeremiah Dudley, 1792, 4.
Thomas Agry, 1794.
B. Gannett, 1797, 8, 9, 1800, 1, 2.

After the separation.

David Crowell, 1803.
David Agry, 1806.
Thomas Eldred, 1807, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 1, 2, 3.
Thomas Coss, 1809, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 32.
Abiath'r Kendall, 1812, 13, 15, 16.
David Young, 1813, 14.
Eli Young, 1814, 17, 29, 31, 3, 5.
Caleb Stevens, 1817.
Jacob Loud, 1818, 19.
George Williamson, 1820, 5, 30, 1, 2, 3, 5.
Samuel Clark, 1823, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 30, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 44, 5, 7, 8, 50.
Jonathan Young, 1825.
Rufus Gay, 1826.
John Stevens, 1829.
George Jewett, 1831, 46, 9, 50.
Eliakim Scammon, 1832, 4.
Henry Dearborn, 1836.
Gideon Barker, 1836.
Dudley Young, 1837, 9, 40, 1.
Joel Johnson, 1842, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Cyrus Rundlet, 1843.
Abiel V. Goodwin, 1844.
James M. Carpenter, 1851, 2.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph North, 1774–5, in Provincial Congress.
1785, voted not to send.
Reuben Colburn, 1786, 96.
William Barker, 1789.
Jedediah Jewett, 1792, 5, 1801, 5, 6.
Barzillai Gannett, 1797.
Gen. Henry Dearborn, 1798, 9.
Samuel Oakman, 1800, 3, 4.
Thomas Eldred, 1807.
David Young, 1809, 11, 13, 15.
Oliver Colburn, 1812, 14.
Thomas Coss, 1819, 20, 2, 4.*

* Signifies majority, † Plurality.

William Hilton, 1821.
Joseph Merrill, 1823.*
Eliakim Scammon, 1825,* 7,* 9, 30, 4, 5, 46.
Charles Currier, 1826,* 8.*
Henry Dearborn, 1831, 8.
John Stevens, 1832, 3.
Hiram Stevens, 1836, 7.
John Blanchard, 1839, 40.
Samuel G. Bailey, 1841.
George Williamson, 1842.
William Troop, 1843, 4.
John Coss, 1847.
Samuel Clark, 1848.†
Benjamin Flitner, 1849.†
Classed with Vienna, 1850–1.

NOTE. The above may not all have been elected, in consequence of the vote being canceled by the town with which Pittston was classed.

SELECTMEN.

Nathaniel Berry, 1781.
Henry Smith, 1781.
Benjamin Colburn, 1781.
Thomas Agry, 1783.
Seth Soper, 1783–4.
Samuel Berry, 1783.
David Lawrence, 1784.
Henry Dearborn, 1785, 7, 8, 9.
Samuel Oakman, 1784, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1808.
Silas Clark, 1785, 6, 9.
William Barker, 1786, 7.
Samuel Dudley, 1788, 93, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Jedediah Jewett, 1790, 1, 2, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.
David Young, 1790, 1, 2.
Barzillai Gannett, 1793, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1801, 2.
Peter Grant, 1795.
Reuben Colburn, 1798.
John Agry, 1799, 1800.
Reuben Moor, 1799, 1800.
Isaac Clark, 1799, 1800.
Caleb Stevens, Jr., 1801, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Oliver Currier, 1801.
Abiathar Kendall, 1802, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17.
David Crowell, 1803, 4, 5.
David Agry, 1804, 5, 6.
Thomas Eldred, 1806, 7, 9, 16.
Thomas Coss, 1808, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Eli Young, 1812, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8.
Noah Loud, 1815, 16.
Joseph Blish, Jr., 1818, 19, 21, 2, 3, 4.
George Williamson, 1820, 5, 6, 35, 7, 8, 43, 6, 7, 9, 51, 2.
Henry Dearborn, 1825, 35, 48.
Samuel Clark, 1826.
William Stevens, 1827, 8.
John Blanchard, 1827, 8.
George Jewett, 1829, 30, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 42, 5, 50, 1.
Charles Loud, 1829, 30, 1, 2, 4, 5.
William Troop, 1832.
James Harris, 1832.
John A. Colburn, 1833.
Gideon Barker, 1836, 41, 50.
Benjamin Flitner, 1836, 9, 40, 1, 2, 3, 8.
George W. Mansur, 1836, 41.
Dudley Young, 1839, 40.
Moses B. Bliss, 1839, 40.
Moses Harris, 1842.
Cyrus Rundlett, 1843, 4, 6, 7, 9.
John Y. Kendall, 1844.
Eliakim Scammon, 1844.
John E. Merrill, 1845.
Joel Johnson, 1845.
John Coss, 1846, 7, 9, 51, 2.
Benj. F. Fuller, 1848.
Augustus L. Call, 1850.
Jona. Clark, 1852.

TOWN CLERKS.

William Wilkins, 1782.
William Barker, 1783, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 90.
Thomas Philbrook, 1788.
Jedediah Jewett, 1788.
Seth Gay, 1791, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1800, 1, 2.
Barzillai Gannett, 1794.

After the separation.

Nathaniel Hall, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Benjamin Jackson, 1809, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Noah Loud, 1814, 15, 16.
Eli Young, 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4.
Henry Dearborn, 1825, 6, 7, 8.
Daniel Sewall, 1829, 30, 1, 2.
Hiram Stevens, 1833, 4, 5, 6, 7.
John Dow, 1838, 9, 40, 1, 2.
Lorenzo S. Clark, 1843, 4, 5.
Alphonso H. Clark, 1846, 7, 8, 9, 50, 1, 2.

TREASURERS.

Samuel Oakman, 1783, 4, 6, 7, 1803, 7, 8.
Henry Smith, 1788.
William Barker, 1789, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Jedediah Jewett, 1797.
Seth Gay, 1798, 9, 1800, 1.
Rufus Gay, 1802, 22, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
David Agry, 1804.
David Crowell, 1805.*
David Agry, 1805, 6.
Daniel Jewett, 1809, 10, 11.
Abiathar Kendall, 1812, 13.
Eli Young, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1.
Henry Dearborn, 1830, 1, 4.
Stephen Young, 1832, 3.
Gideon Barker, 1835.
Wm. Stevens, 2d, 1836, 7, 8, 9.
Alphonso H. Clark, 1840, 1, 2, 3.
Eliakim Scammon, 1844, 5, 6.
Benjamin S. Jones, 1847, 8, 9, 50, 1, 2.

TAXES.

YEAR.	SCHOOL.	PREACHING.	HIGHWAY.	TOWN, &c.	TOTAL.
1779					£627
1783			£100	£100	200
1784			150	60	210
1785	£15	£15	150	80	260
1786	30		150	60	240
1787	30		75	60	165
1788	50		150	60	260
1789			150	40	190
1790	60	15	150	50	275
1791	80		75	140	295
1792	100	20	100	40	260
1793	100	50	100	40	290
1794	150	60	200	30	440
1795	100	60	200	50	410
1796	$500	$200	$1300	$200	$2200
1797	850	200	1000	200	2250
1798	700	200	1000	200	2100
1799	600		750	500	1850
1800	850	300	750	470	2370
1801	550		900	360	1810
1802	1000	300	1500	400	3200
		AFTER THE SEPARATION.			
1803	400		500	200	1100
1804	600		600	200	1400
1805	600	400	1000	150	2150

* David Crowell removed from the town in 1805—6.

YEAR.	SCHOOL.	HIGHWAY.	TOWN, &c.	TOTAL.
1806	600	1200	200	2000
1807	600	2200	1000	3800
1808	600	1000	600	2200
1809	600	1000	700	2300
1810	600	1000	700	2300
1811	700	1500	950	3150
1812	700	1000	525	2225
1813	300	1100	650	2050
1814	400	2500	915	3815
1815	500	1870	1045	3415
1816	600	1400	400	2400
1817	400	1000	1000	2400
1818	600	1200	530	2330
1819	600	1000	625	2225
1820	600	1000	775	2375
1821	600	1050	300	1950
1822	600	1200	250	2050
1823	600	1600	400	2600
1824	600	1610	600	2810
1825	600	1000	900	2500
1826	600	1200	900	2700
1827	600	1600	120	2320
1828	600	1700	500	2800
1829	600	1500	600	2700
1830	600	1500	600	2700
1831	600	1600	800	3000
1832	720	1720	450	2890
1833	700	1500	500	2700
1834	720	1700	700	3120
1835	720	1500	1800	4020
1836	720	2400	819	3939
1837	720	3500	750	4970
1838	720	2800	1200	4720
1839	720	1600	1020	3340
1840	720	1850	1750	4320
1841	1000	2100	1700	4800
1842	1000	1650	1300	4150
1843	1000	1550	1162	3712
1844	1000	1600	2450	5050
1845	1200	2250	1500	4950
1846	1000	1700	1550	4250
1847	1200	2025	1100	4325
1848	1200	2000	1050	4250
1849	1200	2500	1000	4700
1850	1200	2200	1250	4650
1851	1500	2200	1950	5650
1852	1500	1875	1900	5275

The town of Pittston, County of Kennebec, State of Maine, as it now exists, lies on the eastern side of the Kennebec river, about 78 miles south-west from Bangor 53 miles north-east from Portland, and six miles south from Augusta. It is bounded north *by Chelsea,* east by Whitefield, south by Alna and *Dresden, and* west by the Kennebec which separates

it from Gardiner and Bowdoinham. It is in 44 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, and 7 degrees 30 minutes east longitude from Washington. It contains an area of about 21,300 acres, of which 20,962 are land, and 330 are water. There are 365 acres, or 52¾ miles of roads. It is about seven miles long, from north to south, and five miles wide from east to west. The soil is much diversified, with hills and valleys, and ponds and streams, and is generally very excellent, especially on the Eastern River and the Kennebec. There is much clayey loam, which is found to be very fertile. When the town was first settled, much of the wood was white oak. The most remarkable geological localities are said to be the Pebble Hills, situated in the south-western part of the town, on the original Haley lot. These hills consist almost entirely of small sized pebbles, drifted into slight eminences, and so correctly are they named that although excavations have been made to the depth of eighty feet, almost nothing else can be found. In digging six or eight feet, the pebbles are entirely free from dirt. This place has long been famous for being the resort of Gold diggers,—or rather those who have desired to be Gold diggers, for it hardly need be added, that gold cannot be found in this locality, without the alchemy of some branch of productive industry. The idea that hidden treasures are concealed among those pebbles had its origin in the Lambert fraud, at the commencement of the present century, and in the Eldred discovery, in 1814.

The Kennebec River runs seven miles and forty rods, or, on the whole western boundary of Pittston, and has an average width of about fifty rods. Nahumkeag island, containing three or four acres, lies between Pittston and Gardiner. Eastern River rises in Whitefield, and enters East Pittston near John Kaley's farm, and runs a southerly course and empties

into the Kennebec at Dresden. Where the stream enters Dresden it is twenty-three rods wide, and the tide flows up about three miles into Pittston. Above this, at and near the village of East Pittston, are several mills.

The Worromontogus has one branch, — Meadow Brook, — which rises in Chelsea Meadow, and has a very considerable fall and mill privilege at the outlet, and after running about a half mile, empties into the main river. The main branch rises in Togus Pond, in Augusta, and runs entirely through Chelsea, and about two miles in Pittston and empties into the Kennebec, being about seven miles long. The water power here is excellent.

It is related that alewives were so plenty there at the time the country was settled, that bears, and later, swine, fed on them in the water. They were crowded ashore by thousands. Mrs. David Philbrook, who was a McCausland, was very much in want of a spinning wheel. One day she took a dip net, and caught seven barrels of alewives in the Togus, and took two barrels in a canoe, and paddled them down to Mr. Winslow's, and exchanged them for a wheel.* The medicinal qualities of the Togus Springs are well known, and their healing powers have been experienced by many. The proportions of the different ingredients have never been ascertained, but the water contains, according to an analysis made by Professor Cleveland for Dr. Page, Carbonic Acid, Sulphur, Hydrogen, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, and a small quantity of Iron.†

Nahumkeag stream rises in the pond bearing the same name, and runs to Agry's Point, where it joins the Kennebec. It is a fine stream and has

* George Lyon. † Simon Page, Esq.

some water power. Naumkeag was the original name of the land now occupied by the city of Salem, and also that of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. It signified in the dialect of the Massachusetts Indians: "A good place to catch fish." It is frequently spelt Nahumkee, or Negumkike, and is doubtless the same word. Nahumkeag brook empties near Nahumkeag Island, and has become noted in Eastern history for being the place which a portion of the opponents of the Plymouth Grant attempted to make its southern boundary. Besides these, are Eastman's, Bailey's, Follansbee's, Blair's and some other brooks. Bailey's brook carries a shingle machine. Nahumkeag Pond is a fine sheet of water of about 175 acres, lying 420 rods east of the Kennebec, and Joy's Pond, which touches Whitefield, is a pleasant body of water.

The town of Pittston possesses a rural population, which, from its fruitful soil, obtains an abundant supply to the wants of life. The village is located very prettily on the bank of the Kennebec, and the town is known for the thrift and energy of the people, and especially for the great number of sailors and masters of vessels who have gone forth from its limits. Perhaps no town in America has sent out so many and so distinguished sea captains, in proportion to its whole population, as Pittston. Agricultural pursuits and ship-building and following the seas, are the principal employments of the people. When the United States Arsenal was about being built, the Topographical Engineers located the buildings just above the village, where Mr. William Stevens now lives; but the adroit management of politicians deprived Pittston of the advantage which the Arsenal would doubtless have conferred.

The present condition of Pittston may be learned by consulting the —

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

Population, 2823; deaths, 44; farms, 239; productive establishments, 8; houses, 484; paupers, 44, costing the town $744; books in libraries, 1300 vols.; valuation of the town, $647,474; horses, 160; cows, 700; oxen, 320; other cattle, 484; sheep, 1200; swine, 117; bushels wheat raised, 284; corn, 6795; oats, 3746; rye, 200; honey and beeswax, 2540 lbs.; hay, 4500 tons; cheese, 2600 lbs.; butter, 45000 lbs.; apples, etc. $1500; barley, 600 bushels; potatoes, 4500 bushels; wool, peas, beans, etc.; 2,400,000 ft. lumber; 400,000 shingles; 1450 prs. boots and shoes; 100 ploughs, worth $800, etc. These products are much understated, as where the products of a farm or workshop are under a certain amount, they are not recorded.

The following list of the payers of taxes for the year 1851, will show future generations who the inhabitants of the town were, after it had been settled ninety-two years, and also what taxes they paid, if not what property they possessed.

TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1851.

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Hiram Averill,	$15,77	Samuel G. Bailey,	$21,45
Samuel S. Ayer,	13,21	Ezra "	7,68
Samuel Ayer,	7,20	Joel "	4,47
Oliver O. Austin,	8,75	Joel P. "	8,23
Pardon Allen,	1,78	Charles "	1,93
Wm. Abbott,	10,71	Theodore F. Brown,	1,00
James G. Ames,	5,29	Andrew "	6,86
Joseph Brookings,	14,70	Andrew J. "	1,00
James M. "	20,02	Sanford "	4,00
Daniel "	44,76	Joseph "	3,02
James Y. Bailey,	9,27	William L. "	1,00
Joseph C. "	13,17	Jon. Burr,	4,88
Jacob "	9,15	William P. Basford,	9,07
David P. "	19,95	Gideon Barker,	15,42
Nath'l " Jr.,	7,26	John Brann,	1,00
James "	23,94	Burnham Benner,	8,34
James " Jr.,	1,00	Wesley Benner,	8,61
Henry "	6,17	Nath'l "	7,91

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
William Benner,	$14,13	James S. Cate,	$6,43
Henry "	9,84	Samuel Chisam,	2,09
Eleazar Baker,	2,84	John Covil,	8,62
James Barber,	15,53	Hiram "	4,09
James " Jr.,	1,00	Wm. Cowell,	9,27
Gideon F. Bowden,	1,00	John Coss,	8,69
David H. Bodge,	8,32	Thomas Coss,	6,76
Moses Boynton,	13,95	Heirs of Thomas Coss,	1,04
John "	5,71	Robert B. Caston,	9,80
David Butland,	5,58	William S.	21,33
Nathan Blanchard,	3,42	Henry L. Crowell,	4,73
John "	68,59	James H. "	9,78
Leonard Blanchard's estate,	7,08	Alvin "	1,25
Same & D. Moulton,	14,66	Michael Costellow,	1,00
Charles E. Bradstreet,	65,39	Hartley & Sam'l Cutts, Jr.	21,38
John Bragdon,	3,95	Washington Cutts,	16,84
Geo. Brannan,	1,00	William "	49,00
John C. Blair,	18,80	Amos W. "	6,86
Laban "	20,77	Smith C. Cox,	35,05
Gilmore "	4,92	Gershom L. Cox,	17,66
Franklin "	6,17	Luther Cole,	1,00
Henry M. Bullen,	10,30	James N. Cooper's est., Wm. Cooper, executor,	484,63
Moses B. Bliss,	22,21		
Edmund W. Bliss,	11,75	" "	77,88
David Blen,	3,33	Alex'r Cooper's heirs,	52,21
John Blodget,	3,74	Leonard "	14,50
Jasper "	6,61	Patrick McCue,	4,80
Nath'l "	11,77	Alex'r McCollom,	5,72
Nath'l " & E. J. White,	1,47	Michael O'Connor,	6,38
Daniel "	3,24	Jesse Connor,	1,55
Washburn Benjamin,	1,00	Samuel Clark's estate,	15,51
John Colburn's estate,	27,73	Hiram F. Clark,	1,00
Franklin Colburn,	10,74	Alphonso H. "	9,22
Hiram "	7,88	Hiram & Alphonso Clark,	18,52
Charles "	4,10	Lorenzo S. "	10,45
Gustavus A. "	9,43	Albert M. "	1,00
Reuben "	16,42	Thomas "	2,32
George "	2,95	Thomas " Jr.,	15,62
Geo. & Joseph Colburn,	3,02	Benjamin "	5,04
John C. Colburn,	,58	Robert M. "	8,03
Sam'l S. "	1,00	David R. "	4,25
Henry S. "	2,55	George "	1,00
Joseph "	1,00	Burnham "	1,00
Joseph " 2d,	1,16	Harrison "	12,12
Edwin A. "	1,62	Jon. & Elbridge "	9,75
Geo. W. "	1,00	Richard F. Call,	1,00
George " Jr.,	1,00	Richard "	10,08
Robert Cleaves,	1,00	Freeman "	8,16
Eliphalet Crocker,	5,48	Augustus L. "	13,72
Samuel "	4,69	Elnathan "	10,20
Isaac "	1,00	James " Jr.,	1,32

NAMES.	Total.
James Cunningham's heirs,	$3,91
Charles "	2,55
James H. "	5,60
David M. "	2,93
James M. Carpenter,	13,67
Nath'l M. Currier,	14,17
Asa C. Cross,	3,58
Charles Carlton,	2,04
Robert Day,	1,00
Thomas "	7,62
Ebenezer "	1,57
William "	2,02
Isaac "	1,00
Warren "	7,46
Henry Dearborn,	20,25
Geo. A. "	10,09
Henry Dearborn & Eli A. Young,	1,19
William F. Davis,	2,25
John Doyle,	9,15
Thomas Doyle, 1st,	8,87
" " 2d,	5,74
Peter "	6,00
Silas Duell,	9,16
John Dow,	9,43
John R. Dow,	4,09
Henry "	26,22
Thos. H. "	1,00
Martin Durgin,	9,54
Patrick "	1,00
Charles G. Delano,	1,00
Aaron Dudley,	1,40
Aaron C. Dudley,	26
Samuel "	1,16
Samuel L. "	1,00
Jacob Dockendorf,	4,69
Philip "	7,25
John McDonald,	1,32
Gideon Derry,	2,55
David Dodge,	1,42
Edward Emerson, Jr.,	10,07
James "	5,09
David Erskine,	1,00
Christopher	1,00
William Eldred,	7,21
Henry Eaton,	4,22
William Folsom,	1,90
Trustam "	8,77
Benj. F, Fuller,	13,25
Simeon Fish,	3,20
Benj. Follensbe,	16,45

NAMES.	Total.
Joseph Follensbe,	$5,68
Augustus "	7,98
Levi H. Follet,	2,92
Franklin Fifield,	6,03
Henry T. Franklin,	6,84
Francis Flitner's estate,	8,94
William "	3,66
Wm. L. "	8,75
Samuel O. "	15,89
Benjamin "	21,02
Eli "	3,43
Samuel C. "	7,20
Joseph "	11,08
Zacharias "	10,31
Thomas Folley,	1,16
Francis "	1,00
Thomas Farrell,	7,57
Isaiah Felker,	4,88
Darius Fowle,	1,00
Geo. E. Getchell,	1,00
Daniel Glidden,	6,12
Albert M. "	1,26
Abiel "	10,55
Albert M. Glidden & Eli Flitner,	8,78
John McGugin,	9,12
John Given's children,	1,29
Freeborn Groves,	1,55
Dennis Gilfoil,	7,18
Patrick Gillshannon,	6,27
Michael "	1,00
Ichabod Gray,	1,16
Samuel "	2,94
A. Goodspeed,	13,09
Weston "	12,17
Theodore "	1,00
Abiel V. Goodwin,	15,21
Randolph "	4,75
Moses "	1,16
Jordan Goodwin,	1,00
John "	1,42
John Green,	3,22
William "	7,36
Isaac "	1,00
Joseph "	2,97
George "	6,12
Pierce Grant,	1,00
Charles "	1,16
Jacob "	2,33
Thomas "	6,55
John "	3,95

NAMES.	Total.
Franklin Grant,	$1,00
Charles B. Garland,	7,98
Jonathan Gilman,	7,22
William "	1,00
Plummer "	3,27
Dennis Gould,	13,43
James "	8,39
Jesse "	5,48
William "	1,72
Oscar R. "	5,37
Reuben Haselton,	10,63
Sumner Hopkins,	1,16
William Huntington,	12,29
Nehemiah "	1,00
Kingsbury Hunt,	6,01
Louis "	6,63
Moses "	9,83
Abraham "	8,75
Ephraim "	9,23
Elisha "	7,46
William "	13,20
Winslow "	10,58
James "	7,89
Apollos "	1,00
Betsey Hatch,	4,96
Benjamin "	14,87
Ephraim "	11,39
Phineas Higgins,	1,00
Michael Hanley,	12,59
Robert "	1,64
Bridget "	6,99
Francis "	1,00
Moses Harris,	23,02
Francis Hall,	9,32
Francis " Jr.,	1,00
John "	1,00
Thomas Haley,	7,00
Woodbridge Haley,	6,68
Silas Hutchins,	1,00
Ebenezer Hinds,	1,16
William F. Hanover,	4,98
Elijah Jackson,	13,25
Elijah " Jr.,	3,54
Wm. W. "	8,90
George "	1,00
Samuel Jewett,	5,62
Samuel H. "	18,83
Moses "	10,66
George "	22,06
John "	68,59
Benjamin S. Jones,	10,85

NAMES.	Total.
Samuel James,	$5,34
M. "	1,16
Washington "	1,00
Josephus "	1,00
Saml. & Steph. Y. Johnson,	6,89
James F. "	2,71
Samuel "	9,34
Stephen Y. "	5,56
Morton Johnston,	20,62
Theodore Knight,	1,00
William "	3,35
Ezekiel Keniston,	5,24
John Y. Kendall,	11,85
Joseph Kidder,	9,97
B. "	5,41
Parker Kielly,	2,11
Moses King,	15,88
William King,	4,88
Freeman H. Kincaid,	4,46
Franklin Kinsman,	4,77
Alexander T. Keaton,	8,52
George Kimball,	8,36
Charles S. Loud,	1,00
Same, executor on Sarah Reed's estate,	5,17
Charles Loud's heirs,	9,30
Abraham Lord,	1,00
Ephraim Lovett,	10,36
Edwin "	15,39
Robert H. "	13,95
Thomas "	1,00
Daniel Little,	2,34
Eli "	10,67
William "	6,53
John "	6,33
Elihu Loud,	1,00
Alexander Little,	1,00
Edward Long,	2,04
James "	3,66
Joseph Laplain,	10,91
George W. Lyon,	14,92
Lorenzo Linscott,	5,26
Warren R. Lewis,	6,43
Ward L. "	6,64
James Lapham,	13,79
Eliphalet H. Lapham,	14.57
Isaac "	23,15
" " Jr.,	5,70
Samuel R. "	4,42
Rogers "	13,11
Andrew Leonard,	15,88

NAMES.	Total.
Jerome Leonard,	$1,00
Edward "	1,00
Daniel Lawrence,	20,16
Edward " heirs,	7,75
David "	5,17
Franklin "	7,20
Washington Lawrence,	11,59
Geo. W. Mansur,	5,46
" " " Jr.,	6,84
Job "	3,22
Charles "	1,53
Henry P. Mansur,	4,31
Christopher Morton,	1,00
Samuel Morang,	1,00
Emulus Marson,	10,30
Jacob "	15,93
John "	9,94
Isaac "	7,56
Samuel "	10,67
Stephen " Jr.,	20,63
Hiram "	11,56
Lorenzo "	15,45
James "	25,71
Benj. "	2,88
Noah "	1,47
Joseph "	2,24
Samuel " 2d,	1,11
Charles Milliken,	8,70
Francis J. Matthews,	6,46
Lewis Mayers,	11,47
Samuel H. Moulton,	8,55
Oliver "	8,83
Jabez N. Mitchell,	5,58
Enos "	15,70
Enos " Jr.,	1,00
Abraham "	3,15
Thomas A. "	12,73
Michael Murphy,	3,98
Martin "	6,89
Thomas Meady,	3,58
William Moody.	8,78
Lewis "	3,41
Smith "	13,57
John "	6,32
John " Jr.,	5,47
Nath'l "	6,33
Lee "	12,35
Royal "	6,53
Daniel "	8,73
Levi "	14,26
Charles "	4,44

NAMES.	Total.
Jonathan Moody,	$1,00
Matthew, "	4,05
Wilson "	1,00
Paschal P. Morrill,	5,29
Robert H. Moore,	19,00
Charles R. Mooers,	8,13
David N. "	1,00
Tristam "	8,28
Francis F. "	3,65
William "	1,52
William H. "	7,67
Rodney "	5,69
Samuel Marina,	2,06
Albert Moore,	1,00
Amos Merrill,	5,43
James M. "	11,88
Alfred B. "	1,67
Gideon Meservey,	4,87
Frederic "	8,96
Stephen Neal,	4,04
Lemuel "	3,23
Wm. R. "	1,00
John Nash,	8,48
Henry "	7,41
Freeman Nash,	16,77
Francis "	9,89
Peter " Jr.,	1,00
Joseph Northey,	8,91
Joshua Nickerson,	15,98
Alexander Nichols,	20,33
George "	10,30
Samuel " estate,	25,92
Sarah "	15,50
John Nelson,	1,00
Daniel Nash,	1,00
Robert McKnight, Jr.,	1,62
Hiram "	1,00
Ebenezer Parker,	4,09
Geo. W. "	1,00
President "	1,00
John Peaslee,	11,85
Dummer B. Peaslee,	5,39
Hartley "	1,78
Isaac "	6,58
Wm. & Jacob, "	5,82
Joel Pulsifer,	11,75
William "	11,65
Alfred "	9,83
Benj. H. "	2,10
Ebenezer Pulsifer,	12,30
John Patterson,	8,03

NAMES.	Total.
John P. Patterson,	$1,00
David Pottle,	8,07
Alfred "	6,99
William "	7,75
Abraham "	2,86
Moses "	1,08
John Porter,	1,85
Hiram Peatt,	1,00
Wm. H. Parcher,	20,17
James W Potter,	4,15
Levi G. Philbrick,	1,16
Jacob Peach,	3,84
Seth Palmer,	13,62
Amos "	6,03
Parsons "	11,46
Lewis "	8,77
Washington Palmer,	3,68
Valentine "	2,31
Miles "	10,02
Isaac "	1,00
James Roberts,	1,00
Hiram Rollins,	1,00
Ebenezer Rollins' heirs,	3,67
Lemuel N. "	12,40
Geo. W. "	15,33
John "	4,78
Eliphalet "	1,16
William " 2d,	28,00
Joseph & William Rollins,	18,92
Amos P. "	4,05
Heirs of James "	2,79
Carlastan "	1,00
Jonathan Reed,	19,67
William "	13,45
John Richardson,	4,45
Franklin "	1,00
Ebenezer "	4,10
David Ramsdell,	2,40
Isaac Russell,	4,18
Sam'l B. "	5,45
David S. Rairdan,	15,48
Levi "	5,81
Samuel S. "	1,67
Joseph Reeves,	1,00
Reuben Ricker,	9,66
Hannah Stevens,	3,99
John "	1,16
Sanford "	18,50
William "	34,98
Estate of Reuben Stevens,	9,30
Wm. & estate of Reuben Stevens,	$19,38
Sarah H. Stevens,	4,96
Estate of Caleb Stevens,	69,18
William Stevens, 2d,	27,87
Wm. & estate of Hiram Stevens,	30,82
Caleb Stevens,	1,93
John O. P. "	1,00
Same, & Franklin Stevens,	4,75
Franklin "	1,78
F. Stevens & Co.,	20,66
Franklin & estate of Hiram Stevens,	1,29
J. O. P. Stevens & Joseph Bradstreet,	3,10
Isaac D. Seyburn,	1,00
Harrison Small,	15,72
John G. Savage,	3,10
George Stanley,	11,49
John Still,	4,56
John Scott,	21,07
" " Jr.,	1,00
Daniel "	25,62
John Smith,	3,78
" " Jr.,	10,11
George W. Smith,	4,48
James "	15,22
James P. "	8,08
" " " Jr.,	3,33
Samuel B. "	1,26
Isaac Sawyer,	7,91
Joseph Soper,	8,21
Seth "	29,08
John "	14,28
Florence Sullivan,	5,63
Alfred Stilfin,	18,62
Converse	4,54
Edmund Stow's estate,	5,43
Alfred Smart,	5,39
Jonathan Snow,	10,00
Eliakim Scammon,	4,50
Charles "	1,00
Fuller G. Shaman,	3,74
Samuel Thomas,	9,01
Luther "	1,00
Warren D. Turner,	7,15
Daniel Thompson,	8,61
Benj. "	15,54
" "	1,32

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Joel Thompson,	$8,74	James P. Wheeler,	$5,58
" " Jr.,	4,00	Joshua D. Warren,	20,34
Hubbard "	7,19	Caleb Waterhouse,	1,16
James "	12,85	Franklin "	1,00
John Thompson's estate,	6,31	Nelson "	1,00
James " 2d,	1,16	Wm. Walton,	1,00
Benj. O. Tarr,	3,02	Aaron P. Wade,	1,62
William Troop,	20,50	Isaac Ware,	5,00
Alex'r "	18,94	James " Jr.	3,66
Jesse "	1,16	Moses "	1,00
Joseph Tyler,	——	William Ware,	6,32
John Trask,	7,50	Hiram "	3,10
Abiel Tyler,	1,00	James Welman,	1,16
Joseph Varney,	80,14	Charles M. Webber,	5,13
Geo. Williamson,	101,17	Dudley Young,	3,72
Patrick Williams,	10,49	Same, & Asbury Young,	36,78
George White,	7,36	Wesley "	7,86
Rufus "	15,50	William "	11,43
David A. "	14,85	Stephen "	163,00
Isaac L. "	11,55	Eli A. "	9,54
Spencer F. Wadsworth,	6,90	George F. "	1,21
Wm. B. Winslow,	6,59	Charles Yeaton,	12,43
Hiram Waitt,	11,54	Cyrus "	5,03
Wm. Woodward,	1,00		

This tax was assessed on $531,555, and was one cent and one-third of a mill, per dollar.

CHAPTER VI.

SKETCH OF GARDINER FROM THE INCORPORATION TO THE YEAR 1852.

In the year 1803 Pittston was divided, and the land on the west side of the Kennebec was erected into a distinct town. GARDINER was the one hundred and fortieth town incorporated in Maine. The original name, Cabbassa-contee, — the place where sturgeons abound, — was changed to the present name out of respect to the Gardiner family, the first whites who possessed the soil, and especially to compliment R. H. Gardiner, Esq., who came of age about the time it was incorporated.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS."

"IN the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Three.

"AN ACT to divide the Town of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, and to incorporate the west part thereof into a Town by the name of Gardiner.

"*Section* 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and the authority of the same, that the Town of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, be, and the same hereby is, divided into separate Towns, by Kennebec River; and that the western part of said Town as described within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on Kennebec River, aforesaid, at the northeasterly corner of the town of Bowdoinham, thence running up said River, in the middle thereof, to the south line of the Town of Hallowell, thence west north-west, on the aforesaid south line, to Cobbossee-contee stream, thence southerly, by *the easterly* margin of said stream to the north-west

corner of Bowdoinham, aforesaid, which is on the southerly side of, and near the outlet of First, or Pleasant Pond, thence east south-east, on the north line of said Bowdoinham, to the first mentioned bounds with the inhabitants therein, be, and the same hereby are, incorporated into a distinct Town, by the name of Gardiner.

"*Sect.* 2. And be it further enacted, that in all State Taxes which shall be required of said Towns, until a new general valuation shall be taken, the sum of one dollar and fifty-three cents, on one thousand dollars, with which the Town of Pittston, is now charged, shall be divided equally between said Towns of Pittston and Gardiner.

"*Sect.* 3. And be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of said Town of Gardiner, and the non-resident proprietors of real or other estate therein, shall pay all arrears of taxes, which have been legally assessed upon them, by the Town of Pittston prior to the passing of this Act; and in like manner shall they pay an equal proportion of all debts now due and owing from the said Town of Pittston, and shall also be entitled to receive an equal dividend of all debts or moneys, now due to said Pittston, from collectors or other persons.

"*Sect.* 4. And be it further enacted, that the Town Magazine of Military stores shall be estimated and equally divided between said towns of Pittston and Gardiner; and in case there are any balances of money which have been raised by the Town of Pittston, and apportioned to the School districts, for the education of children, now due to either of said districts in the Town of Gardiner; the same shall be paid over by the Treasurer of said Pittston to the Treasurer of said Gardiner.

"*Sect.* 5. And be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of said Towns of Pittston and Gardiner, shall be chargeable in equal proportions with the expense of supporting the poor, who at the time of passing this Act, are the proper charge of the Town of Pittston; and if any person or persons heretofore belonging to the Town of Pittston aforesaid, and having removed thence, shall be returned thither again, and become a public charge, the same shall be paid equally by the said towns of Pittston and Gardiner.

"Whereas there is a Religious Society, incorporated by the name of the Episcopalian Society in Pittston consisting of members from various parts of said Town, and the house of public worship being on the west side of Kennebec River, and whereas, doubts and disputes may arise in regard to the operation of this act on said society, Therefore,

"*Sect.* 6. Be it further enacted, that this Act shall not extend, nor be construed to extend to the infringement or annulling in any manner or degree whatsoever, an act entitled "An Act to incorporate a number of the inhabitants of the Town of Pittston, in the County of Lincoln, into a parish by the name of the Episcopalian Society in Pittston."

"*Sect.* 7. And be it further enacted, that Jedediah Jewett, *Esq., be, and* he hereby is empowered and required to issue his

warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant of said Town of Gardiner, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble at such time and place in said town, as shall be expressed in said warrant, to choose all such officers as other towns within this Commonwealth are by Law authorized or required to choose, in the month of March or April, annually, and to transact such other matters and things, as may be necessary and lawful at said meeting; and the officers chosen as aforesaid, shall be qualified as other town officers are.

"In the House of Representatives, Feb. 15, 1803.

"This Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"JOHN C. JONES, Sp'k'r.

"In Senate, Feb. 17, 1803.

"This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

"DAVID COBB, Presid't.

"February 17, 1803.

"By the Governor, Approved.

"CALEB STRONG."

On the separation of Gardiner from Pittston, the following persons were residents of Gardiner, and paid the amount of taxes annexed to their names.

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Jona. Babb,	$2,32	Thomas Edgecomb,	$2,46
William Barker,	20,06	Samuel Elwell,	13,81
Abial Beedle,	2,85	Joshua Fall,	2,88
Young Booker,	2,78	Andrew Fitch,	2,30
Joseph Bradstreet,	28,56	Abraham Fitts,	3,42
Simon "	23,86	Thomas Francis,	4,90
Nehemiah Brown,	2,65	Jeremiah Fifield,	2,92
Nathan Bridge,	6,91	Barzillai Gannett,	6,49
John Butler,	2,33	John Gardiner,	8,50
Ebenezer Byram,	8,80	Ephraim Goodwin, Jr.,	3,23
Benj. Chamberlain,	3,10	John Berry,	2,66
John Clark,	3,39	Seth Gay,	18,75
Abram Cleaves,	5,03	Rufus "	14,56
Ebenezer Colby,	4,21	Isaac Goldsmith,	3,82
Richard Clay,	2,70	" " Jr.,	3,25
Ebenezer Crowell,	2,34	Zacheus Goodwin,	2,38
John Dammon,	4,22	Benj. Grover,	3,03
I. Davis & B. Davenport,	6,41	James "	2,46
John Dennico,	2,61	John Hanscom,	6,18
Daniel Door,	4,09	" " Jr.,	2,46
Andrew Douglass,	2,45	Harlow Harden,	3,95
James Dunlap,	3,28	Solomon Hatch,	3,08
Samuel *Eastman*,	5,26	Joseph Hill,	3,54

NAMES.	Total.
Dudley B. Hobart,	17,20
Reverus Hooker,	2,46
John Huntington,	2,44
Stephen Jewett,	10,83
Jesse "	2,83
Samuel "	4,26
Osgood Johnson,	2,82
Jona. Kean,	2,78
James Kenney,	3,22
Joshua Knox,	5,01
David Lawrence,	9,34
Edward "	13,20
Maltiah "	8,22
Geo. Leighton,	7,64
Matthias Lewis,	2,78
Joshua Lord,	14,22
James "	3,40
James Marstin,	3,16
James McCausland,	5,43
Robert "	4,87
Gardiner "	2,78
Reuben Moore,	11,86
Julius Morton,	3,17
John Murray,	2,99
Simon "	2,34
William Nash,	2,64
Joseph Neal,	3,55
" " 2d,	2,31
Caleb Niles,	2,57
John "	2,56
William Norton,	5,68

NAMES.	Total.
Simon Nudd,	7,64
Edward Peacock,	6,97
Jon. Perkins,	2,73
Andrew Phelps,	2,94
Ichabod Plaisted,	11,76
Henry Quincy,	4,72
Benj. Randall,	2,93
Ezekiel Robinson,	2,38
Benj. Shaw,	12,13
William Swan,	6,16
John Stone,	7,39
Eleazar Tarbox,	11,64
Samuel Tibbetts,	3,05
Thomas Town,	2,72
Israel "	2,72
Dominicus Wakefield,	3,14
Jeremiah "	9,68
Lemuel Walker,	5,84
James Webber,	2,44
Nathaniel Wells,	5,61
Ichabod Wentworth,	4,93
Nathaniel Woodbury,	5,54
Joseph "	3,41
Samuel "	2,42
Daniel Woodward,	2,70
NON-RESIDENTS.	
R. H. Gardiner,	175,00
Robert Hallowell,	6,56
Samuel Spears,	2,73
Richard & Sally Perkins,	4,92

PERSONS WHO PAID A POLL TAX ONLY.

Silas Alden,
Abraham Bachelder,
Thomas Berry,
Nath'l "
John Bigelow,
Stephen Brown,
Moses Bracket,
David Burr,
John Cram,
Ebenezer Crosby,
James Davis,
James Douglass, Jr.,
Thomas Dearborn,
Henry Doe,
N. B. "
Simon "
James Door,
Allen "
David "

Robert Douglass,
Thomas W. Doyle,
James P. Evans,
Henry Farr,
Henry Fitch,
Newcome Glidden,
Ephraim Goodwin,
Samuel Grant,
Paul Hildreth,
Daniel Heard,
James Hustin,
Richard Knox,
Levi "
Joseph Longley,
Ebenezer Moore,
Joseph Nelson,
Daniel "
John "
Samuel Noyes,

Jon. Orr,
Edward Partridge,
Joseph Plummer,
William Pollard,
Andrew Potter,
Frederic Porter,
James Purrington,
Wm. Richardson,
David Ross,
Rice Rowell,
Annis Spears,
John Sprague,
John Taylor,
Daniel Tibbetts,
—— Wills,
Nath'l Woodbury,
Michael Woodward,
Asa Spears,
Ithiel "

Nath'l Marstin,	Francis Douglass, Jr.,	Edward Welch,
Thaddeus Hildreth,	Scipio Moody,	Andrew Warren,
Francis Douglass,	Johnson Lunt,	John Hinkley.

The poll-tax was $1,59; the total amount of taxes, $875,62. The town meetings were held in the "Church House," as it was called, or the old Episcopal Meeting-house. The only buildings which were then and are now in existence, are the old Post Office, the Plaisted House, the Jewett House, at the foot of Vine street, and the cottage occupied by S. L. Plummer, Esq. The old Post Office originally faced the river, and had windows and doors quite different from those it now possesses. It was, when built, a very superior edifice. It was commenced by James Flagg, but finished by Dr. Gardiner.

At the time Gardiner was incorporated there were but one or two houses on Church hill, which was covered with a dense growth of pines. There was only a store or two on Water street, and the valley of the Cabbassa was a dense forest, as was most of the land beyond Dr. Parker's, at the Point, and all the country back of the river, with the exception of an occasional farm.

After the act of incorporation was obtained, the proper warrant was issued to Dudley B. Hobart, "one of the principal inhabitants of the town of Gardiner," and the people came together in their first town meeting, March 21st, 1803, at the "Church house." The following is a list of the first Town officers: — Dudley B. Hobart, Moderator. Seth Gay, Town Clerk, Barzillai Gannett, Dudley B. Hobart, and William Barker, Selectmen and Assessors. Rufus Gay, Treasurer. Barzillai Gannett, Joseph Bradstreet, Samuel Eastman, Isaac Goldsmith, John Stone and Joseph H. Hill, Surveyors of Highways. Ebenezer Byram, Reuben Moor, Seth Gay, Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Berry, Samuel Elwell, Joshua Knox, John Gardiner, Dudley B. Hobart, William Swan, John Sprague,

Stephen Jewett, Eleazar Tarbox, Harlow Harding, Jeremiah Wakefield, John Stone, Samuel Eastman, Lemuel Walker, Osgood Johnson, Barzillai Gannett, Joshua Lord, William Norton, Andrew Bradstreet, Surveyors of Lumber, and Cullers of Staves. Samuel Eastman, William Swan, Ichabod Plaisted, Lemuel Walker, John Cram, and Abraham Cleaves, Tythingmen. Jesse Jewett, Sealer of Leather. John Gardiner, Wm. Norton, Joshua Lord, Zacheus Goldsmith, Francis Douglass, Abraham Fitz, Abraham Cleaves, Ephraim Goodwin, Jr., Dominicus Wakefield, Hogreeves. Reuben Moor, Daniel Door, Eleazer Tarbox, Nathaniel Wells, Samuel Tibbetts, Joseph Neal, Fence-viewers and Field-drivers. Samuel Eastman, William Swan, Isaac Goldsmith, James Lord, Barzillai Gannett, School Committee. Daniel Woodward, Pound-keeper. Joshua Lord, Jesse Jewett, Ebenezer Byram, Harlow Harding, Samuel Eastman, Fish Committee. William Swan, Stephen Jewett, Nathan Jewett, Auditors of Accounts. Barzillai Gannett, Town Agent. Stephen Jewett, Collector and Constable.

"Voted that one dollar be allowed per day for a man, and the same for a yoke of oxen, calculating 10 hours of faithful labor for a days work."

The money raised for the support of the Gospel was, by a vote of the town, appropriated to the support of the Episcopal mode of worship, but those who attended public worship at the Methodist or Baptist meetings, were allowed to direct their proportion of the amount raised. Ichabod Plaisted was chosen to lay out the proportion claimed by the Methodists, and James Lord and Abraham Cleaves, that claimed by the Baptists.

Efforts having been made by Elisha Getchell and others, to erect a bridge across the Kennebec, at Swan Island, Barzillai Gannett, Sanford Kingsberry, *and Joshua Lord*, were chosen a committee to protest

against the movement, as one calculated to injure the coasting trade, and to destroy that inland navigation which nature had made, and produce "one of the greatest evils which could befall this part of a new and flourishing country." This was before the invention of modern draws.

Maj. Barzillai Gannett whose name we have mentioned, was one of our most popular and useful men, and he had succeeded in securing the confidence of people, as much as any one who ever resided in this town. He was a pillar of the Episcopal Church, and a man of the best education and talents. He had filled Town, State, Federal and Ecclesiastical offices, and given great satisfaction. He was a Senator in 1807. In an unguarded moment, he committed a slight breach of trust, which he might very easily have compromised, but so great was his pride that he could not hold his head up among his former friends, and he suddenly disappeared. Nothing was heard from him for years, except that, occasionally his wife would receive a line from him, now dated here, now there; and it was only known to his family and friends that he was living. At length a clergyman, a son of Bishop Chase of Ohio, was here on a visit, and Mrs. Gannett related her story to him. In the course of her recital she described her husband's appearance. He was a man of very commanding presence, and the description was so wonderfully that of a gentleman who was a member of Bishop Chase's congregation, and President of a bank in Zanesville, that Mr. Chase could not avoid mentioning the fact. But there was a difficulty. The gentleman to whom he referred was married, and had two children in Ohio, and his name was Benjamin Gardiner. He however wrote a letter to his father, detailing the facts in the case, and so great an impression was made on the mind of the Bishop,

that he sent for Mr. Gardiner, and read him the letter. It was Mr. Gannett. He acknowledged his guilt, and immediately fled. His wife was a woman of the most respectable connections in Ohio, and Mr. Gannett occupied a fine position in the community.* It has since been rumored that Mr. Gannett was subsequently employed in teaching in Virginia. His story well illustrates how easily the best talents and acquirements are rendered useless when once they are prostituted to the service of sin. Perhaps he is yet living in unhonored obscurity, when he might be enjoying the respect of a large circle of friends and fellow-citizens.

The road from Church's old mill to the east side of the county road, was accepted in 1805; and that from Church's to Gardiner's mill, in 1809.

In order that our readers may see the state of the temperance question and what sort of physicians we had in old times, we copy the following curious extract from Kendall.† "Five miles below the mouth of the Cabbassaguntiquoke, is a ferry by which I crossed the river to Pittstown on my way to Wiscasset, a distance of about twenty-five miles. At a short distance from the river, I passed the house of *Doctor Jewell*, whose name was conspicuous on a signboard of azure blue, swinging in the wind. But what was the sign? A golden pestle and mortar? No; but a punch-bowl and ladle! The doctor keeps a public house, or, as the term is, a *tavern*. It is pleasant to see a physician in his bar mixing *toddy* instead of juleps, and giving a cordial to those that ask his assistance, without a vile label, — *Take two table spoonfulls*, &c." There were no anti-liquor laws in those days. This will be

* Daniel Nutting, Esq. † Travels in Maine in 1808-9.

further seen in the following bill of expenses for digging a well, as they used to dig in former times.

1808.	Oct. 12,	To 3-4 lb. powder,	,42
		To 3 lb. do. at ,75	2,25
		To 1 barrel,	50
		To 1 lb. powder,	50
		To 1 Day by William on well,	1,00
	24,	To 1-2 lb. Powder,	25
		To 8 1-2 Days work, drilling in the well at $1,25.	10,62
		To 1 Gall. Rum,	1,34
		To 16 1-2 Days work by Noah Loud, at 84,	13,86
		To 13 1-4 lb. Rope for fall,	2,21
		To paid Cutt & Stevens for drill,	37
		To 4 lb. Drills,	80
		To 1 Drill, ,50, facing hammer, 1,00,	1,50
		To paid for sharping Drills, &c.,	2,09
			$37,71

The condition of Gardiner at this time is thus described by the traveler Kendall, who passed through in 1808.

"On the river Cobbisseconti, or Cobbeseconte, near its entrance into the Kennebec, is a cataract of some magnitude, at the present moment enveloped in forest. On the banks above are the remains of the church set on fire by the maniac mentioned as confined in the gaol at Augusta. The mouth of the Cobbeseconte is in Gardiner, at five miles below Hallowell Hook, where there is a small village, with saw-mills, flower and fulling mills, and dyeing works the property of Mr. Hallowell Gardiner, son of Mr. Robert Hallowell of Boston; and on the opposite side of the river, is Mr. Gardiner's house. This family, along with the families of Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Charles Vaughan, and Mr. Merrick, has carried to the Kennebec the useful and politer arts."

In the year 1807, the attention of the town was directed to the question of effecting a separation of the district of Maine from the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, and the vote in Gardiner stood thirty-six for, and thirty-five against a separation.

It seems that the town fathers were resolved to engage in the war of 1812, if necessary, for we find that they voted, Nov. 2, to give those men who were attached to the service, ten dollars per month, if they were called into actual duty. It was also voted, Oct. 1, 1814, that Messrs. Nathan Bridge, Rufus Gay and Joshua Lord, be a committee of safety, to warn the people of approaching dangers. (See Military.) May 20, 1816, the subject of a separation from Massachusetts was again brought before the town, and the vote stood sixty-two for, and forty-one against. This decision being somewhat unsatisfactory, another meeting was held September 2, and the vote then stood sixty-nine for, and seventy-six against. Frederic Allen was chosen delegate to the Convention holden that winter. May 2, 1819, however, the town voted for a separation. On the 26th of July the vote was taken, and resulted in 215 for, and 41 against, and on the 20th inst., Sanford Kingsberry and Jacob Davis were chosen delegates to the convention.

In 1814 a strip of land on Bowman's point was severed from Gardiner and added to Hallowell. This land was thought to belong to Hon. R. H. Gardiner, but it was at length seen to belong to Bowman's Point. Mr. Wm. G. Warren was an occupant of this land, and went with it and became a citizen of Hallowell. He remained such until 1834, when Bowman's Point was joined to Gardiner.

Most of our citizens who are past middle life remember Jemmy, or as he was more familiarly known, Born-drunk Davis. It is reported that he saved a worthy citizen from drowning, in early life, and that out of gratitude he received a life-lease of a farm, which made him comfortable for the remain-

der of his days.* He was an inveterate drinker of ardent spirits. On one occasion, Moses Springer, father of Moses Springer, Jr., one of the most popular lecturers, as well as one of the most scientific astronomers in New England, asked him why it was that he was so fond of getting drunk. His reply was, "Ah! that 's my only failing; but there are two of us, and we don't agree. *Jemmy* don't want alcohol, but *Davis* will have all he can get. When I come to a tavern, *Davis* says, 'come, let's have a drink!' but *Jemmy* says 'no!' *Davis* however always proves stronger, and so he has his own way. *Jemmy* is a sober man and always was, but *Davis* was born drunk!" In this way he obtained the sobriquet of Born-drunk, which he carried through life. He was a worthy man with the exception of this besetting sin.

The growth of Gardiner may be learned by a view of the statistics for the year 1820.

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL AND PRODUCTS IN GARDINER IN 1820.

413 acres of tillage; 1479 acres of upland mowing; 4 acres of fresh mowing; 1270 acres of pasture; 162 houses; 195 barns; 86 horses; 315 oxen; 441 cows; 337 swine; 2576 bushels of Indian corn; 1056 bushels of wheat; 59 bushels of rye; 910 bushels of oats; 84 bushels of barley; 239 bushels of peas and beans; 1499 tons of upland hay, and 4 tons of fresh hay; 1532 tons of shipping; $21,750 of stock in trade. The average wealth of each person in the State being $100, each person in Gardiner was worth $160.

When the question came up on the adoption of the new Constitution, (Dec. 6, 1819,) the people were found unanimously in favor thereof.

* Moses Springer, Esq.

In the year 1820, attempts were made to procure a suitable building to be owned by the town, for the purpose of meetings, and it was voted that the old Church House be purchased, agreeably to the proposals of the wardens; namely: that the town pay four hundred dollars in one year, for the church, and a lease of the land twenty years. R. H. Gardiner, Esq., agreed to pay one half of the amount, and wait one year for his payment.

Nov. 6, 1820, Christians of all denominations were permitted to hold meetings for worship in the old Church or Town House whenever they wished.

The GARDINER LYCEUM was established by Mr. R. H. Gardiner, in the year 1822. It was designed to be in all respects a college, without the dead languages. It was kept in a fine stone building, and had an excellent cabinet and apparatus. Professor Hale was installed as principal, January 1, 1823. He gave a course of lectures on Chemistry, for which he charged $5, a price contrasting strongly with the prices of such entertainments at the present day. Mr. Hale left in 1827, and was soon succeeded by John K. Lothrop. The institution languished, and was at length organized as an academy, in 1848; Dr. G. S. Palmer, Principal. In 1851 a public High School was opened in the building.

April 21, 1823, the services of John Brann were procured, for $500, for the current year, to take care of the poor of the town.

The first movement in behalf of Temperance was April 7, 1828, when it was voted, "that the Selectmen, Treasurer and Town Clerk be requested not to license any persons as retailers, except those whom they may consider (fit) for that purpose, and who will sign a written promise not to retail liquors to be drank in their shops and stores, or the appurtenances *thereof*, and also not to (sell) liquor in any quantities

to any person, or any of their families, when they shall be forbidden, &c. And the Selectmen are requested to prosecute all who shall (sell) liquor at retail, without license, or in violation of any of the laws."

On the night of July 4, 1833, after a somewhat enthusiastic celebration of the anniversary of National Independence, the old Town House was ascertained to be on fire. It was entirely consumed, and was supposed to have been kindled in a frolic, by men full of something more ardent than patriotism. It was so dilapidated that the loss was felt to be very slight.

Aug. 24, 1833, Messrs. Frederic Allen, Benj. Shaw, Aaron Haskell, Daniel Nutting and A. S. Chadwick, were appointed a committee to select a suitable site, and make other provisions for a Town House.

There seems to have been a great degree of effort on the part of the friends of Temperance, in the year 1834, for we find five votes passed March 3d; First, that no one be licensed to sell ardent spirit to be drunk on the premises. Second, that no licences at all be granted. Third, to reconsider the second vote. Fourth, that the Selectmen withhold licenses where they legally can. Fifth, that Benj. H. Field, H. B. Hoskins, Wm. Bradstreet, Silas Holman, Arthur Berry, John P. Hunter, Isaac Lawrence be a committee to prosecute all illegal sales. Virtue must have been its own reward, for it was expressly stipulated that they have no reward for their services. In the year 1836 another committee was chosen for the same purpose, consisting of Ansyl Clark, Aaron Haskell, John P. Hunter, George Plaisted and John D. Gardiner.

Hon. George Evans, a citizen of Gardiner, was born in Hallowell, Jan. 12, 1797, and was educated for college at the academies in Monmouth and Hal-

lowell. Noted for "an apt and vigorous mind," he was able to enter Bowdoin College at the early age of fourteen, from which he was graduated in the year 1815. He immediately commenced the study of the law, and after three years of preparation, he began the practice of his profession in Gardiner, and rapidly rose to a commanding position.

In 1825 he was elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives, which office he held for four years, the last of which he was Speaker of the House. The duties of the latter difficult station were discharged with great ability.

In 1829 he was elected to Congress, receiving 597 votes in Gardiner against 5 for all others, and remained a member of the Lower House for twelve consecutive years, and, though elected for a seventh term, he was chosen United States Senator for a full term. His career as a Statesman has drawn great praise from his political friends, and his financial abilities have been pronounced by Mr. Webster equal to those of any man since Crawford and Gallatin, and not surpassed by either of those great men. In 1849 President Taylor appointed him Chairman of the board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims, the duties of which responsible office he discharged with great fidelity, and to the complete satisfaction of the Government. He has declined the offers of Chargeship to Nicaragua, and Commissioner on California lands. As a lawyer and Statesman, Mr. Evans occupies a high rank. His powerful defence of Dr. Coolidge, and his many forensic efforts at the bar, prove his legal attainments to be of the first order, while his speeches on the Tariff and other financial questions evince great knowledge of political economy, and a mind sufficiently comprehensive and powerful to grasp the preatest questions connected with the science of Government.

About one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river, in the pleasantest part of the city, the Common is situated. It occupies the summit of Church Hill, contains about five acres, and is enclosed by a neat fence. It is well ornamented with trees, which, as they are improved by future years will possess great beauty. The view is one which can never be destroyed, and stretches over a wide and pleasant country, as far as the northern part of Pittston, and on a clear day, the State House at Augusta. It forms the most beautiful place in the city.

This land was given to the town of Gardiner, in the year 1824, by R. H. Gardiner, Esq., on conditions that it should be properly fenced, ornamented with shrubbery, and kept as a public place. The terms were not fulfilled, and in 1843 the donor very properly threatened to retract the land, which had risen to a value of $16,000, and he was forced to take possession of his property; but, on witnessing a disposition to improve the spot, the generous giver gave it again, and since then several hundreds of dollars have been expended, and the spot is an ornament to the city, and a monument to the generosity of the donor. It was conveyed to the city in the name of Mrs. R. H. Gardiner, by Francis Richards, trustee.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of Gardiner, was the discovery of a singular cave near Rolling Dam brook. The following account of it is abridged from a very interesting description furnished for the Eastern Chronicle by H. B. Hoskins, Esq. Some one was walking near the spot in March, 1826, when he thought he discovered smoke issuing from the top of a hollow, blasted tree, about twenty feet from the ground. As he was observing it his foot broke through the surface of the ground, and he heard voices beneath his feet, and ran for assistance before venturing on

a search. When others came, about an hour afterward, the inmates had fled, but the following discovery was made. In a steep hill of stiff clay, about a third of a mile from the Kennebec, and some forty rods from any path, a small opening, about two feet in diameter, was discovered, facing the brook, artfully concealed by a lattice of twigs and moss and leaves. Only one person could enter the aperture at a time, and he by lying flat on the ground, and using much muscular exertion. About five feet from the entrance the cave commenced. It was about four by six feet, and was supported by pieces of split pine, and small poles. The fire place was opposite the entrance, and had become hard by the action of the fire. The smoke ascended through the blasted tree. All over the soil above trees were growing, and the excavation had been made in the clay by patient labor, and so artfully concealed that only accident could have found it. Within the cave were found tattered fragments of old garments, a mooseskin and sheepskins composing the bed, a tea kettle and broken spider, a hand gristmill like a paint mill, and proofs that it had been used in grinding wheat, an axe, a hoe, a sword cane, and a small book of birchen bark with five or six leaves covered with singular characters. Every thing looked like poverty, and from the fact that only petty thefts had been made in the neighborhood, it would seem that the occupants levied contributions for the single purpose of supporting life. They were probably a man and a woman, as the tracks of one of the fugitives were quite diminutive, and an article of female apparel was found, dropped in flight. The footsteps were traced until they entered a beaten path leading to the river, and then they were lost; and though much inquiry has been raised, the character and object of those who chose this singular retreat are wrapped in entire mystery. No clue has

ever been obtained, and the most romantic theories have been started to account for the singular discovery. The subject is still open.

A new era in traveling was opened, in the year 1826, when the Steamer Waterville began to run on the Kennebec. She was followed in 1827 by the Patent. It was not until 1836 that steamboat traveling between Boston and Kennebec commenced. That year the New England began her trips, and continued them until she was lost in 1838. In 1827 an hourly stage between Augusta and Gardiner was attempted, but it did not succeed. It was not until 1834 that the enterprise became permanent. At that time David Landers, the present veteran driver commenced his hourly. A steam ferry was chartered in 1829. The first telegraphic despatch came in on the wires, July 19, 1850, and the first train of cars entered Gardiner, Nov. 10, 1851.

In 1837 it was voted that the town receive the surplus revenue, and devote it to the support of common schools. In the following year, however, it was voted to divide it according to the census of 1837.

May 14, 1842, it was "voted, that the resolutions offered by E. F. Deane, be accepted; which are as follows: —

"Resolved, that the business of selling intoxicating drinks, is regarded by the inhabitants of this town as dangerous and injurious to the welfare and happiness of our citizens, dishonorable to the individuals engaged in it, and a violation of the moral sense of the community.

"Resolved, that the traffic in ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks, except for medicine, and mechanical and chemical uses, ought entirely to cease among us, and that the Town officers whose duty it is to attend to the subject, be instructed to *take immediate* measures for its suppression. Voted

that said resolves be published in the Gardiner Spectator."

The resolutions, substantially, were presented the following year by Dr. Silas Holman, and the Town voted to sustain all prosecutions brought by the licensing Board.

Nov. 30, 1846, Gen. G. W. Bachelder introduced some resolutions touching the license law, and a committee was raised to insist on its enforcement. January 4, 1847, it was voted to pay a night watch in each school district, with the money collected in said district, for violations of the license law. And in March, it was voted to take all such money to assist in supporting schools.

Oak Grove Cemetery was consecrated July 19th, 1848. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Staples; Reading of Scriptures by Rev. J. P. Weston; Address by Rev. George Burgess; Reading of Hymn and Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Soule, of Pittston. This is a lovely city of the dead, containing five acres of land, adorned with trees and shrubbery and enclosures, all evincing much taste. It is one of those places which are springing up throughout the world, the product of those Christian ideas of death which are taking possession of the hearts of men. Once the bleakest, loneliest, most barren spot in all the region round, was selected as a place of deposit for the departed. Usually it was a wild, sandy waste, on which no vegetation smiled. Perhaps a thorn or thistle nodded in the wind, or some dismal colored hearse house clapped and clattered in the fitful gust. Venomous reptiles crawled and hissed among the forsaken graves. Here how changed! The oak, and walnut, and beech, grow in shadowy beauty, and Morning and Evening silently come, and with their invisible fingers make holy melody among the sombre branches of the murmuring pines. When the pilgrim arrives at the end of Life's journey, he

enters this valley of peace, and makes his bed of rest amid the haunts of Nature. Above him rise the forest trees wrestling with the blasts of winter, bright with early spring, waving with the foliage of summer, or clothed in the rainbow hues of autumn. They cast their shadows across the little graves where the Early Called are resting, and they wave their eternal murmurs above those in the winter of life. The woodland streamlet makes sweet music among the mossy roots. Here Evening's tears of dew are seen, and here Morning kindles a rainbow in each transparent drop. Here the summer birds chant a constant requiem, and here the flowers, emblematic of undying affection, surround his grave. Year by year, Oak Grove will possess new attractions, and a grave there, will be seen to be what it really is, — the lowly portico of the Infinite temple above.

At the annual meeting in 1849, it was voted to petition the State Legislature, for a City charter. The petition was granted, and Nov. 26th, the charter was accepted by a vote of 336 to 284.

William Burns, a Gardiner boy, achieved remarkable distinction as an editor. He was born in Gardiner, May 2, 1819, and died June 21, 1850, aged 31 years. At the age of seven years, his father removed to Boston, where the youth received an American common school education. While yet quite young he was employed as principal or assistant editor of the Herald, Morning Star, News, in Boston; and the Aurora, Sunday Atlas, Evening Tattler, Sunday Times, Morning Chronicle, Brooklyn Daily Star, Sun, and Dispatch, in New York. When he died, he had charge of the Dispatch, which, though but five years old, had attained a circulation of 15000 copies, and three other papers were issued from the same office, all under the charge of Mr.

Burns. He was a rare instance of talent and enterprise.

In February, 1852, the citizens met to consider whether the city should not relinquish its corporation, and decided negatively. At about the same time a movement was made to separate the upper part of the city, and form another town with a part of Hallowell and West Gardiner. The southern bound was to be the northern line of Frederic Allen's estate. The same year as well as the year previous, great efforts were made to obtain a draw bridge across the Kennebec. Originally the city contained seven wards, but on the secession of West Gardiner, in 1850, there were but six left.

Gardiner is situated at the true head of summer navigation on the Kennebec river. A few light vessels, of small size pass up to Hallowell, and even to Augusta, in the summer, though the water is so shallow that travelers frequently see them aground. Navigation cannot be carried on to advantage above Gardiner. The location of the city in this respect, and its situation on the Cabbassa, qualify it to be the first city in the valley of the Kennebec.

The Cabbassa has 127 feet fall, in one mile and a third, and has opportunities for seven dams, six of which are built. Each dam is capable of running 5,000 spindles, or six paper mill engines, at low water; or 20,000 for six months of the year. Only a power of about 13,000 spindles, or 15 engines is now in use; but with the introduction of modern wheels in the place of the present, there could be at least three times the machinery run. There is no dam at one place, two have no machinery, and the other four are not improved as they might be. Doubtless the stream is capable of running 35,000 spindles, or 42 paper-mill engines, at low water, or 140,000 spindles, or more than 100 paper-mill engines for six months in the year.—*R. K. Littlefield.*

Had these opportunities been improved before railroads had brought other water powers into the market, the stream would support a population at least three times as large as that of Gardiner. As it is, it stands in the front rank of New England cities.

The soil is mostly a clayey loam; the rocks are granite, the general surface of land undulating, the water soft. The original growth was hemlock, pine, oak, rockmaple, birch and beech. There is now an area of 10,448 acres, within the limits of the city.

Dr. Jackson says, "In Gardiner there is a deposit of tertiary clay, filled with remains of marine shells. This deposit occurs near the house of Mr. Allen, forming a steep cliff, elevated 50 feet above the level of the river. Mrs. Allen has made a collection of the various fossils which occur buried here. During the last spring, while giving a short course of lectures in this town, I had occasion to examine this locality, and obtained a great number of perfect shells such as sanguinolaria, mya, venus, mactra, saxicava, astarte castanea, balani and nucula. All these shells are of marine origin, and were evidently the inhabitants of the clay when it was covered with the waters of the sea. The whole mass is now 60 or 70 feet above its level, and has doubtless been elevated by subterranean power to its present situation. This deposit belongs to two distinct epochs, called the pliocene and the newer pliocene. It is remarkable that the substance of these shells decomposes more rapidly than the animal matter, forming their epidermis, or outer skin; hence we find this matter remaining, with a most perfect impression of the shell, while the calcareous substance has disappeared, or is reduced to fine powder. The clay itself has the color of marsh mud, and traces of the decomposed seaweeds are easily detected, while the clay is black from the quantity of decomposed marine vegetable matter which it contains.

"This tertiary deposit is identical with that of Bangor and with that in Portland and Westbrook. It probably extends along the banks of the river from Augusta to Gardiner, and from thence to the mouth of the river, with interruptions here and there. It never attains an elevation of more than 100 feet above the sea level. The rocks in this place are principally gneiss, charged with so large a proportion of sulphuret of iron, as to decompose with great rapidity. On Iron Mine Hill the strata run N. E. and S. W., and dip N. W. 70 or 80°. The rocks there may be seen crumbling to powder with great rapidity, so that the surface of the earth is covered with their detritus. The soil is in consequence generally barren around, since sulphate of iron is destructive to vegetation. By treating this soil with lime, it may be improved so as to become extremely fertile, for not only will the sulphate of iron be decomposed, and rendered inert, but the lime combining with its sulphuric acid, will form an abundance of gypsum or plaster of Paris, a valuable manure."

Dr. Lyell in his tour in America, came to Gardiner, expressly to visit this locality, and he thinks that the remains here found, would prove the existence of a former ocean, if there were no other evidence elsewhere. The clay deposits are in some places — he says — 170 feet thick, and almost every little rivulet has hollowed out valleys some 70 feet deep. The conical hills, or mounds, were caused by denudation, when the continent was rising out of the sea. This clay is rich in remains for the inspection of geologists, as Mrs. Frederic Allen's collection will abundantly testify.

The valley of the Cabbassa-contiag must have presented a picturesque appearance before the hand of civilization had marred its natural beauty; and especially the deep gorge commencing near the New

Mills, and continuing almost to the mouth. The wild, shaggy glen, filled with a rich growth of forest, the ever sonorous waterfalls, and the general beauty of the stream are not often equaled. Even as lately as 1820 the young people of the town found beautiful places of resort among the tangled shrubbery that fringed its silver marge. The young ladies of Gardiner, as appears by a note lying before me, addressed by Mrs. L. M. Child to Mrs. Esther Nudd, had dedicated a bower to the genii of the spot, and were accustomed to take great delight in its pleasing shade. But the rude hands of Art and Industry have destroyed the sylvan beauty that rendered the region so delightful to the Red Men, and now, with the exception of here and there a fine residence or street, the city is quite utilitarian in its appearance, especially the business streets.

Cabbassa-contee river, rises in Winthrop Pond, and other ponds in Mt. Vernon and Wayne, and after nearly surrounding a large part of Gardiner, it empties into the Kennebec, being 35 miles long. It is fed by over twenty ponds. The water never fails for manufacturing purposes. It is so warm, as usually to thaw the ice in the Kennebec for a considerable distance before the ice leaves the river.*

The Indians used to say† that the Cabbassa was thus made: — A mighty manitou stood where the outlet now is, and with an axe hewed through the solid rock, and cut a channel.

The compiler designed to present a lithographic view of Gardiner, but the city is so unfortunately situated, that it cannot all be seen from any one place, unless one had an air balloon. In the absence

* Farmers for thirty-five miles around, were forced to resort to the gristmill on this stream in August 1825, in consequence of the low condition of other streams.

† Kendall.

of such a view, here follows a most excellent pen-and-ink sketch.

A writer in the Transcript of March 20, 1850, thus speaks of Gardiner: — "The physiognomy of Gardiner is decidedly striking. It is masculine in the extreme. There is nothing boyish or effeminate about it, — not but that there are boys and girls enough of all ages in the place, but we are speaking of the city, not citizens. It has a rough, day-laboring look, which makes you feel at once, on entering it, that here is the health, here are the bone and muscle, the vigor and the energy, to make business thrive, and the place go ahead, through thick and thin. It is none of your level, smooth-faced, quiet, genteel, tame-looking places, to which you can apply the word *handsome* in the sense that the ladies sometimes apply it to milk-and-molasses visaged men; on the contrary, the *visage* of the place, the general cast of its features is decidedly repulsive; but as with many individuals, their real beauties lie concealed beneath an ugly exterior, like honey in an old fashioned beehive, so there are many things in this unprepossessing city, which on a longer acquaintance, serve to awaken delight and attachment. The city lies upon the west bank of the Kennebec, and like a circle of Gipsy tents, faces the rising sun; that is to say, it lies upon an eastern slope of land, and nearly all its dwellinghouses, I may safely say nine-tenths of them, face eastward. To a visitor sailing up the river, and thus taking at first a facial view of the town, the first object that strikes his eye as he rounds the bluff called Barker's Point, and gets a glimpse of the village, are eight or ten large wharves with probably one or two vessels moored at each, and some of them covered with huge piles of lumber. Then the long row of stores extending towards the north-west, the distance of half a mile. These are mostly brick buildings, and being only

three stories in height, do not present a very imposing appearance. Unlike the dwellinghouses, these have their back ends to the river, and some of them present very uncomely posteriors, especially those, the upper stories of which are occupied by families. How different would be their appearance, if they fronted on a wide and handsome street, running along on the bank of the river, and up the southern shore of Cobbossee-contee bay. In point of taste, convenience and profit, a row of stores, in every place which is likely to attain a large size, should have, to use an Irish expression, the "front doors on the back side."

"The saw-mills are the next more notable objects which would be likely to draw the stranger's attention. Five or six of them extend across the bend of Cobbossee-contee bay, northerly at a right angle with Water street. All around them are huge piles of lumber, and about 30 feet below them lies the bay, a shallow body of water, about 8 acres in extent, and thickly paved with mill logs, upon which, at all times of the day, may be seen numbers of hardy lumbermen, with their long pick poles, selecting the logs by their marks, and moving them slowly up to the foot of the slip, up which they are drawn into the mills, by water power machinery. Beyond these mills to the west, is the deep gorge through which flows the Cobbossee-contee river, lined on either side with saw-mills, factories, tanneries and other water works of the city. Sloping from the Kennebec to the westward, and from the Cobbossee-contee to the north, south, and west, the land spotted with houses of every size and sort, rises gradually to the height of about 125 feet. On the summit of the northern slope stands the Methodist chapel; on that of the southern slope, rise conspicuous the spires of the Episcopal and Universalist churches."

One of the finest residences and country seats in New England, an ornament to the State, and an object of attraction to the traveler and the stranger, is Oakland Place, the estate belonging to and occupied by Hon. R. H. Gardiner. It extends about one mile along the river, and contains 310 acres of every variety of soil and landscape. The house, a splendid one, of the finest granite, is erected in the style of rural architecture which prevailed during the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, and was finished in 1836 at an expense of more than $32,000. Mr. Downing, in his Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, says, "In Maine the most remarkable seat, as respects landscape gardening and architecture, is that of Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner." It is surpassed by few if any residences in New England, and the estate itself is most elegantly situated, and adorned with great taste. Besides this are several residences of great beauty, occupying eligible sites. Such are the elegant houses on Main street, extending from Frederic Allen's to Hon. Parker Sheldon's inclusive; William S. Grant's, John Dennis', Francis Richards', William Bradstreet's, Seth G. Moore's, Dr. Whitmore's and many others.

Some idea of the place may be gathered from the following record of the

STATISTICS OF 1850.*

Population, including West Gardiner, 6,486; deaths, 78; farms, 195; productive establishments, 46; houses, 988; paupers, 46, costing the town, $2,600; books in libraries, 6000 vols; valuation, $2,098,000; 1 academy, 25 schools, 28 teachers, 1060 scholars; 10 places of public worship, worth $38,000,

* From the U. S. census, taken by Daniel Nutting, Esq.

Drawn & on stone by Bourne

and capable of holding 4000 persons; 300 horses; 600 cows; 326 oxen; other cattle, 381; sheep, 940; swine, 189; wheat, 124 bushels; corn, 7962 bush.; oats, 5,542 bush.; rye, 58 bush.; beef and pork, $5000; honey and beeswax, 2780 lbs.; hay, 3900 tons; cheese, 8340 lbs.; butter, 50,000 lbs.; apples, &c., $4000; barley, 700 bush.; potatoes, 8500 bush.; wool, pease, beans, &c., ——; lumber sawed, 15,000,000 ft.; shingles, 12,000,000; clapboards, 3,500,000; pill boxes, 576,000; flannel, 5000 yds.; cassimere, 20,000 yds; satinet, 8000 yds.; furniture, $10,000; sides leather, 45,600; splits, 93,000 lbs.; sheepskins, 50,000; machinery, $7,300; 20 tons wrought iron; 125 do. castings; stone ware, $6,500; boots and shoes, 10,500 pairs; flour, 12,000 barrels; middlings, 65,000 lbs.; 28,000 bushels feed; sleighs, 37; wagons, 15; paper, over 500 tons, worth $120,000; clothing, $11,500; stoves and tin ware, $10,000; doors and sashes, $11,000; bricks, 350,000; pumps and blocks, $2000; 430 tons vessels; sails, $8000; harnesses, $800; caps and hats, $4500; fur robes and coats, $1160; bread, $2560; &c. There are 6 allopathic, 1 homeopathic and 2 botanic physicians, 1 dentist, 10 attorneys, 2 printing offices, 2 bookstores, 2 banks, a Savings Institution, 1 bindery, 3 apothecaries, 3 hotels, 2 jewelers, 2 auctioneers, 2 hat, cap and fur stores, 6 livery stables, 4 stove and tin shops, 2 hard ware stores, 1 bakery, 2 barbers, 1 harness maker, 2 furniture manufactories, 1 sail loft, 2 crockery stores, 1 extensive pottery, 1 plaster mill, 1 woolen factory, 2 machine shops, 1 foundery, 1 tannery, 1 flour mill, 1 paper mill, 3 ship-yards, 5 tailors, 7 ready made clothing stores, 3 confectionary stores, 3 eating houses, 6 boot and shoe stores, 6 millinery stores; 2 carriage manufactories, 26 groceries, 5 dry goods stores, 2 express offices, 1 fish market, several house and sign painters and glaziers, 6 lath machines, 1 steam mill, 11

clapboard mills, 13 shingle machines, 15 up and down saws, 3 door, sash and blind makers, 1 last maker, 3 cabinet makers, 9 blacksmiths, 2 commission merchants.

Besides these sources of business, Gardiner is the depot of large commercial interests. During the season of navigation there are upwards of 1300 arrivals of steamboats each year, from Boston, Bath, Augusta and Waterville, and about 1000 of sailing vessels. In 1790, there were 212.* The articles taken away, are lumber and produce, and those brought are carried inland, through a wide country, of which Gardiner and Pittston are the centres. Vessels of 800 tons can float between Gardiner and Pittston. This makes Gardiner the busiest city on the Kennebec.

RECORD OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

1803.	Caleb Strong,	12	Elbridge Gerry,	21
1804.	" "	12	James Sullivan,	28
			John Chandler,	1
1805.	" "	15	James Sullivan,	31
1806.	" "	16	" "	51
			Levi Lincoln,	1
1807.	" "	18	James Sullivan,	59
			Levi Lincoln,	1
1808.	Christopher Gore,	29	James Sullivan,	74
1809.	" "	43	Levi Lincoln,	97
			Barzillai Gannett,	1
1810.	" "	40	Elbridge Gerry,	105
1811.	" "	34	" "	84
1812.	Caleb Strong,	51	" "	119
			William King,	1
1813.	" "	67	Joseph Varnum,	113
1814.	" "	62	Samuel Dexter,	95
			William Gray,	1
1815.	" "	62	Samuel Dexter,	102
			Scattering,	3
1816.	John Brooks,	64	Samuel Dexter,	132
1817.	" "	86	Henry Dearborn,	108
1818.	" "	61	B. W. Crowninshield,	90
1819.	" "	68	" "	91
1820.†	William King,	80	Scattering,	13

* Rufus Gay, Esq. † Governor of Maine.

1821.	Joshua Wingate,	36
1822.	" "	32
1823.	Thomas Gilpatrick,	1
1824.	Daniel Robinson,	3
1825.	Peter Adams,	1
1826.	Enoch Lincoln,	72
1827.	" "	189
1828.	" "	67
1829.	Jona. G. Hunton,	286
1830.	" " "	340
1831.	Daniel Goodenow,	223
1832.	" "	342
1833.	" "	216
1834.	Peleg Sprague,	386
1835.	William King,	261
1836.	Edward Kent,	311
1837.	" "	428
1838.	" "	532
1839.	" "	458
1840.	" "	609
1841.	" "	463
1842.	Edward Robinson,	291
1843.	" "	246
1844.	" "	557
1845.	Freeman H. Morse,	385
1846.	David Bronson,	524
1847.	" "	298
1848.	Elijah L. Hamlin,	533
1849.	" " "	392
1850.	Wm. G. Crosby,	380

Albion K. Parris,	60
Ezekiel Whitman,	43
Albion K. Parris,	126
Ezekiel Whitman,	36
Albion K. Parris,	121
" " "	124
" " "	135
Ezekiel Whitman,	64
Scattering,	4
Samuel E. Smith,	132
Scattering,	4
Samuel E. Smith,	191
Scattering,	1
Samuel E. Smith,	121
Samuel E. Smith,	196
Scattering,	24
Samuel E. Smith,	28
Scattering,	193
Robert P. Dunlap,	259
Scattering,	24
Robert P. Dunlap,	195
Scattering,	1
Robert P. Dunlap,	222
Gorham Parks,	233
Scattering,	5
John Fairfield,	288
" "	256
Scattering,	1
John Fairfield,	295
" "	313
Abolition,	33
John Fairfield,	225
Abolition,	84
Hugh J. Anderson,	162
Abolition,	91
Hugh J. Anderson,	390
Abolition,	78
Hugh J. Anderson,	251
Abolition,	100
John W. Dana,	218
Abolition,	111
John W. Dana,	166
S. Fessenden,	88
John W. Dana,	263
S. Fessenden,	150
John W. Dana,	247
G. F. Talbot,	121
John Hubbard,	187
G. F. Talbot.	103

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES AS FAR AS RECORDED.

1804	24	Jefferson,	5	Adams,			Total,	29
1812	65	DeWitt Clinton,	75	Madison,				140
1824	123	Adams,	5	Crawford,				128
1828	258	"	49	Jackson,				307
1832	370	Clay,	185	"	(Scat. 20)			575
1836	202	Harrison,	121	Van Buren,				323
1840	579	"	275	"	4	Abolition,		858
1844	538	Clay,	357	Polk,	40	"		935
1848	649	Taylor,	279	Cass,	162	"		1090

TAXES.

YEAR.	SCHOOL.	GOSPEL.	HIGHWAY.	INCIDENTAL.	TOTAL.
1803	$200	$200	$1000	$200	$1600
1804	400	200	800	450	1850
1805	500	200	800	500	2000
1806	500	200	1000	400	2100
1807	600	200	1000	400	2200
1808	500	200	1500	500	2700
1809	600	200	1400	350	2550
1810	600		1200	500	2300
1811	800	200	1500	350	2850
1812	600	200	1200	450	2450
1813	600		1350	600	2550
1814	800		2500	800	4100
1815	800		700	700	2200
1816	800		1000	700	2500
1817	1000		1500	700	3200
1818	800		1200	2000	4000
1819	1000		1500	1100	3600
1820	1000		2500	1600	5100
1821	1000		2100	2000	5100
1822	822		2800	1450	5072
1823	1000		2000	1450	4450
1824	1000		3000	1600	5600
1825	1500		3000	2000	6500
1826	1000		2000	1200	4200
1827	1100		2000	1800	4900
1828	1200		2300	1800	5300
1829	1400		3500	1800	6700
1830	1400		3000	1800	6200
1831	1600		3000	1800	6400
1832	1900		3000	2800	7700
1833	1520		3600	3900	9020
1834	1600		3000	2500	7100
1835	1600		3200	3600	8400
1836	1600		3500	4200	9300
1837	1483		2500	4500	8483
1838	1800		2500	7200	11500
1839	1800		2500	4000	8300
1840	1800		3000	4450	9250
1841	2017		3000	6500	11517
1842	2020		3000	5900	10920
1843	2020		3000	6400	11420
1844	2400		3900	6100	11500

YEAR.	SCHOOL.	HIGHWAY.	INCIDENTAL, &c.	TOTAL.
1845	2400	3000	6575	11975
1846	3000	3000	7500	13500
1847	4000	4000	6500	14500
1848	4000	6000	5900	15900
1849	4000	4000	6500	14500
1850	4000	4000	8335	16335
1851	3300	2050	5950	11300

The expenses of the city government in detail, are as follows: — Schools, $3300; Poor and almshouse, 2000; Fire department, 700; city watch, 375; interest on debt, furniture, printing, &c. 1750; Mayor, 200; city clerk, 65; clerk of common council, 35; street commissioner, 200; marshal, $75; chief engineer, 50; city physician, 30; city solicitor, 20; collector and treasurer, 250; assessors and overseers of poor, 225.

MODERATORS.

Dudley B. Hobart, 1803.
Barzillai Gannett, 1804, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11.
Stephen Jewett, 1807, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
Rufus Gay, 1812, 17, 18.
Wm. G. Warren, 1812, 13.
Robert H. Gardiner, 1813, 21, 41.
James Purrinton, 1814.
James Marston, 1815, 20, 1.
Sanford Kingsberry, 1819, 20, 1, 2, 30.
George Evans, 1823, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 35.
Thomas Gilpatrick, 1825.
Edward Swan, 1825.
Aaron Haskell, 1829, 30.
George W. Bachelder, 1830, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 42, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Stephen Webber, 1830, 9.
Arthur Plumer, 1831.
Silas Holman, 1832, 3, 5, 6, 46.
D. L. Milliken, 1832.
Parker Sheldon, 1833, 4, 9, 40, 1, 4.
Ansyl Clark, 1835, 6, 8, 44, 7, 8.
S. B. Tarbox, 1835.
E. F. Deane, 1837, 40, 6.
Cyrus Kendrick, 1837.
Ezekiel Waterhouse, 1838, 44.
Wm. Palmer, 1839, 47.
Lawson H. Green, 1839.
Michael Woodward, 1840.
A. S. Chadwick, 1840, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9.
Noah Woods, 1842.
Charles Danforth, 1845, 6.
Nathan O. Mitchell, 1846.
I. N. Tucker, 1849.

TOWN CLERKS.

Seth Gay, from 1803 until 1838, 36 years, and for 11 years previous in Pittston.
Ansyl Clark, 1839, 40.
Thomas Gay, 1841.
John Webb, 1842, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dudley B. Hobart, 1803.*
Samuel Elwell, 1804.
Barzillai Gannett, 1805, 6.
Samuel Jewett, 1807, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Rufus Gay, 1812, 17, 18.
James Purrinton, 1813, 14.
James Marston, 1815, 16.
Jacob Davis and Stephen Jewett, 1819.
Joshua Lord, 1820, 1,† 3, 30.
Robert H. Gardiner, 1821.
James Parker, 1822, 31.
Daniel Robinson, 1824.
George Evans, 1825, 6, 7, 8.
Peter Adams, 1829.
Alex'r S. Chadwick, 1832, 3, 4, 5.
Parker Sheldon, 1836, 7, 8.
Ebenezer F. Deane, 1839, 40.
Edward Swan and Philip C. Holmes, 1841.
Philip C. Holmes, 1842.
Mason Damon, 1843.
Dr. Silas Holman, 1844.
Noah Woods, 1845, 6.
Isaac N. Tucker, 1847, 8.
Charles Danforth, 1849.

SELECTMEN AND ASSESSORS.

Barzillai Gannett, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Dudley B. Hobart, 1803.
William Barker, 1803.
William Swan, 1804.
Reuben Moor, 1804.
Joshua Lord, 1805.
Samuel Elwell, 1805, 6.
Edward Wilson, 1806, 7, 8.
Stephen Jewett, 1807, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.
Simon Bradstreet, 1809, 10, 11.
Jesse Tucker, 1809, 10, 11, 19.
Wm. G. Warren, 1812, 13, 34.
Ichabod Plaisted, 1812, 13.
Aaron Haskell, 1812, 13, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Thomas Gilpatrick, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 2, 3, 4.
James Lord, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18.
James Marston, 1815, 16, 19, 20.
Rufus Gay, 1817, 18.
Sanford Kingsberry, 1819.
Paul Dyer, 1819.
Jacob Davis, 1820, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Peter Adams, 1825, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30.
Edward Peacock, 1829.
Wm. Partridge, 1830, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Arthur Plumer, 1831.
Benj. Shaw, 1832.
Daniel Merrill, 1833.
Benj. H. Field, 1833.
Ansyl Clark, 1835, 6, 7, 9, 40, 1, 2, 3, 4.
E. F. Deane, 1837, 40.
Cyrus Kendrick, 1837.
A. S. Chadwick, 1837, 41, 3‡, 5, 8.
Thomas N. Atkins, 1839.
Jordan Libby, 1840, 1.
Ebenezer White, 1842.
Elkanah McLellan, 1842.
Mason Damon, 1843, 4, 6, 7, 9.
Edward Swan, 1843.
Arthur Plumer, 1844.
Charles Danforth, 1845, 6, 7, 9.
James G. Donnell, 1845.
Phineas Pratt, 1846, 7.
Robert Thompson, 1848.
Michael Hildreth, 1848.
Isaac N. Tucker, 1849.

* Received five votes; the whole number cast.
† Mr. Lord resigned his seat.
‡ To fill a vacancy.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Rufus Gay, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 5, 6.
Edward Swan, 1819, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 1, 2, 3.
Thomas Gay, 1837.
E. F. Deane, 1838, 9, 41.
Michael Hildreth, 1840, 1,* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Jason Winnett, 1848.
Cyrus Kendrick, 1848,† 9.

CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORS. — R. H. Gardiner, 1850.
Parker Sheldon, 1851, 2.

Aldermen. — Peter Grant, 1850, 1. Myrick Hopkins, 1850, 1. Aaron Haskell, 1850. Charles P. Walton, 1850. Samuel Hooker, 1850, 1. Edward Swan, 1850, 1. Jordan Libbey, 1850. John Berry, jr., 1851. Samuel Newcomb, 1851. A. S. Chadwick, 1852. John Plaisted, 1852. Samuel B. Tarbox, 1852. J. B. Tozier, 1852. John Webb, 1852. Joseph C. Siphers, 1852.

Common Council. — Ezekiel Waterhouse, 1850. E. G. Pierce, 1850, 1, 2. John P. Hunter, 1850, 1, 2. P. C. Holmes, 1850. Simeon Cary, 1850. Ivory Wakefield, 1850. Aaron Bran, 1850. Cyrus Bran, 1850. Hiram Pope, 1850. Jesse B. Tozier, 1850, 1. Charles H. Houghton, 1850. Stephen Merrill, 1850. John Berry, jr., 1850. John Robinson, 1850, 1. Joseph N. Smith, 1850. Henry B. Hoskins, 1850, 1, 2. S. B. Tarbox, 1850, 1. Noah Woods, 1850. Sewall Libbey, 1850. G. W. Beedle, 1850. Wm. Neal, 1850. F. P. Theobald, 1851, 2. John Plaisted, 1851. James Steward, 1851, 2. Elbridge Berry, 1851, 2. S. L. Plumer, 1851. Thomas Briery, 1851, 2. Wm. Libbey, 1851, 2. P. Pratt, 1851, 2. Cyrus Wilson, 1851, 2. Charles Lawrence, 1851, 2. M. Hildreth, 1851. S. Weeks, 1851. Philip Winslow, 1852. Robert Thompson, 1852. Wm. R. Gay, 1852. John Woodcock, 1852. J. Nash, 1852. Jas. Capen, 1852. Joseph Williams, 1852.

City Clerks. — John Webb, 1850, 1. Charles P. Branch, 1852.

President of Common Council. — Noah Woods, 1850. P. Pratt, 1851, 2.

Clerk, Common Council. — Ansyl Clark, 1850, 1, 2.

City Treasurer. — Freeman Trott, 1850. Cyrus Kendrick, 1851, 2.

Assessors. — Daniel Fuller, 1850. William Palmer, 1850. Ezekiel Waterhouse, 1850. Noah Woods, 1851, 2. Myrick Hopkins, 1851. Ansyl Clark, 1851. Wm. Bradstreet, 1852. Nathaniel Kimball, 1852.

Overseers of Poor. — Charles Danforth, 1850. Phineas Pratt, 1850. I. N. Tucker, 1850. 1851, and 2, same as Assessors.

School Committee. — Noah Woods, 1850, 1, 2. Rev. J. P. Weston, 1850. Rev. W. L. Hyde, 1850, 1, 2. Rev. George Burgess, 1851, 2.

* Chosen to fill a vacancy. † Ibid.

Chief Engineer. — Franklin Foster, 1850. Charles A. Robbins, 1851, 2.

City Marshall. — Mason Damon, 1850. George S. Maynard, 1851, 2.

City Physician. — F. P. Theobald, 1851, 2.

City Solicitor. — Noah Woods, 1850, 1. Nathaniel M. Whitmore, 1852.

Street Commissioner. — S. Amee, 1852.

TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Valuation of Gardiner for the year 1851, $1,435,000; Poll tax, $1,26; No. of Polls, 1025; Tax, — 1 ct. 9–10 of a mill per dollar, — $16,933,71; Highway, 2050; Schools, 3300; Poor, 2000; City, 2950.

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Joseph Adams,	29,11	Augustus Ballard,	41,87
Frederic Allen,	160,83	Thomas S. Baker,	9,16
H. B. "	3,44	S. & C. Baker,	37,69
Robert Aliff,	5,84	John Barber,	4,26
Samuel Amee,	47,36	John C. Bartlett,	9,98
William "	9,98	Wm. C. Bates,	11,23
Silas Andrews,	32,59	Edwin Bailey,	23,06
Arthur "	25,07	Geo. W. Barker,	9,44
Baker "	11,83	Geo. A. Bachelder,	6,17
Cyrus Anne,	5,62	Geo. W. Beedle,	21,21
Jno. E. Atkins,	5,24	Samuel B. Beals,	5,62
Thompson Atwood,	5,62	Andrew Berry,	13,95
John Atkins,	3,71	Arthur Berry,	84,10
George "	3,44	" " 2d,	18,70
Joseph C. Atkins,	17,85	John Berry, Jr.,	25,24
Alexander "	6,27	" "	
Levi "	5,35	Elbridge "	38,48
Thomas N. "	19,39	Isaac Bickford,	2,90
George M. Atwood,	17,61	Joseph Booker,	13,03
Joseph C. Atkins, Jr.,	24,97	James "	15,73
John C. Ayers,	7,96	" " Jr.,	4,90
Mary L. Armstrong,	61,35	Sifamai Bowman,	30,80
Adlam & Hill,	16,35	Dorcas "	56,63
Bartlett & Johnson,	10,90	Martha C. A. "	38,42
Loring Ballard,	8,89	Andrew Bourk,	14,84
William Barnet,	12,16	N. J. Boynton, (estate,)	10,90
Charles G. Baxter,	6,71	Thomas Booker,	6,58
James Bates,	4,59	Timothy "	2,61
Samuel Bartlett,	1,81	William Blaisdell,	4,53
John B. Barker,	2,90	Frederic Blood,	1,97
Solomon W. Bates,	27,58	Samuel E. Bran,	6,54
Baptist Society,	3,27	Charles P. Branch,	18,16
Thos. J. Baker & Son,	58,70	Simon Bradstreet, (estate,)	53,96
Thomas M. Baker,	8,35	Joseph "	81,38
G. W. Bachelder,	78,43	Henry B. "	9,98

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
William Bradstreet,	409,99	Nath'l Clark,	2,78
Wm. W. "	54,69	Dorcas "	10,90
Joseph H. "	6,71	Ansyl "	12,32
Charles Bridge,	14,34	R. R. Clay,	5,08
Thomas Briery,	18,04	Daniel "	19,90
Henry Brookings,	25,56	William Clay,	14,61
Stephen Brown,	18,16	James A. "	260,90
James "	2,67	" " " & Co.,	20,44
Matthew "	6,77	" O. " "	17,44
John N. "	1,81	George E. "	18,16
Samuel "	2,35	Lorenzo "	29,75
John "	3,44	Rebecca "	25,23
John "	3,99	Paul R. Cleaves,	10,57
Nathaniel Bryant, (estate,)	6,54	Sumner Clough,	3,33
Uriah Briery,	5,62	Jason Collins,	13,93
Michael Burke,	12,98	Charles "	6,71
Deborah Burns,	4,36	James " 2d,	7,26
Wm. F. Burr,	10,03	Edward Costellow,	7,60
Rev. Geo. Burgess,	30,69	Oliver Colburn,	8,46
Albion K. P. Buffum,	6,71	Geo. H. Cooke,	11,89
Charles L. Byram,	4,53	James A. Cox,	14,34
Ebenezer " (estate,)	25,62	David Copp,	2,90
William H. "	21,97	George S. Cox,	7,80
James R. "	32,87	Oscar Crane,	10,03
Eben'r S. "	3,44	Alonzo D. Crawford,	5,62
George "	13,52	Allen Crowell,	7,96
Lucinda P. Bodfish,	14,72	Noah W. Cross,	6,17
F A. Butman, Jr. & Co.	38,15	Thomas L. Crocker,	3,99
Charles N Bodfish,	12,16	Walter Curtis,	12,32
Ebenezer G. Byram,	13,25	John Cusac,	4,53
James Capen,	18,42	Isaac Cowan,	8,07
Aaron Capen,	5,62	Cobbossee Paper Mill Co.,	65,40
John Cannard,	12,60	Thomas Cusac,	3,99
Abiathar Carleton,	7,58	Matilda Collins,	15,53
John Carter,	7,96	John Dalton,	7,80
David Call,	28,57	Stephen J. Davis,	3,99
Simeon Cary,	11,72	Jacob "	79,90
Joseph H. Card,	8,89	Elias "	9,81
Richard B. Caldwell,	16,52	Samuel "	14,50
Merrill Campbell,	4,48	Jacob E. "	12,16
Alexander S. Chadwick,	44,53	William "	4,69
Edmund A. Chadwick,	4,53	Mason Damon,	44,18
Nathaniel K. "	51,40	Thomas Dana,	6,98
Frances Chapman, (exempt,)		Elbridge Danforth,	5,78
Nathan Chase,	2,08	Ensign "	3,87
Andrew D. Chapman,	10,69	Danforth & Woods,	2,18
George W. Chaney,	6,17	William Day, Jr.,	34,51
Christ Church, (Epis.)	64,31	" "	22,24
Silas "	5,08	E. F. Deane, (estate,)	83,39
Luria Clark,	8,18	John Dennis,	146,18

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Owen Dealey,	$8,07	Thomas J. Foye,	$7,80
Orison Dill,	4,69	Henry "	20,60
Joseph C. Dill,	4,03	Ephraim Forsyth,	25,79
George W. "	3,44	Abel French,	1,47
Benjamin "	2,90	Henry R. French,	9,44
William C. "	2,90	John Frost,	9,44
Charles H. "	5,34	" " 2d,	7,26
Thomas Dixon,	4,53	Wm. "	5,76
Joseph Douglass, (estate,)	9,95	Leonard Fuller,	9,32
Annis "	15,43	Sewall "	2,35
Benjamin Dow,	21,97	Frost & Gray,	24,73
Elis. & Mary A. Dowden,	6,95	Fling, Drew & Co.,	32,70
Elbridge Drake,	6,17	David Finn,	19,79
Moses Dunton,	5,24	William W. Gardiner,	2,90
John "	8,89	Robert H. "	1157,17
John Dunphy,	2,36	Gardiner Bank,	16,35
Abel B. Dunlap,	2,35	John D. Gardiner,	60,94
William Dillingham,	2,90	Seth Gay, (estate,)	96,25
John Eastman, (estate,)	5,45	Rufus "	38,48
Reuben "	8,35	Thomas Gay,	11,23
Samuel "	8,67	George "	17,77
Franklin "	5,56	Wm. R. "	11,50
Isaac H. Edwards,	5,35	Charles "	16,14
Jas. H. R. "	3,60	Dorcas P. "	3,27
Gibbins Edgecomb,	7,64	Gardiner Steam Mill,	119,90
Oscar B. "	3,77	Isaac N. Gammon,	2,35
Benjamin Elwell,	14,46	John S. Givens,	5,62
William "	14,50	Arthur W. Giles,	3,44
James "	32,48	Cleveland B. Glidden,	15,57
Samuel "	1,42	Samuel "	8,02
Amasa P. "	3,71	N. & O. Goodwin,	5,45
Charles Elder,	8,10	John E. "	6,17
Joshua "	3,99	Levi "	4,53
Daniel "	4,26	John D. N. "	7,80
Richard Eldridge,	6,30	Barnard Goodrich,	4,53
Jane Esmond,	16,35	John C. Godding,	12,87
Bernard	39,02	Robert Gould, (heirs,)	20,17
Reuben Esty,	8,35	S. S. Goodrich,	7,96
George Evans,	27,73	B. Goodrich & Son,	4,25
Benjamin Emmons,	2,07	George Godding,	6,71
Geo. W Fall,	3,44	Langdon Gilmore,	11,07
David Farrar,	10,53	Joseph Grant, Jr.,	3,44
Benj. Farris,	5,62	Joshua Gray,	1,53
Benj. F. Field,	14,34	Thomas Grant,	56,41
Wm. Farnham,	5,62	Wm. B. "	185,31
Michael Flinn,	2,90	" " Jr.,	1,59
Elisha J. Ford,	42,02	" S. "	158,32
Nathan Foster,	2,29	Peter "	277,22
Joseph Foye,	7,31	Nancy "	148,13
James "	8,91	William Gray,	5,62
John L. "	17,54	Joseph Grover,	10,47

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Reuben Griffin,	$7,41	Charles Hooker,	$4,53
Albert "	25,40	Walton O. Hooker,	6,87
Lotan Griffith,	1,81	Myrick Hopkins,	53,31
Silas T. Gushee,	92,38	Simeon "	4,88
John Green,	1,81	Randall "	6,17
Jasiel Harriman,	2,90	Samuel Hopkinson,	9,28
Daniel Hartigan,	4,53	James Horn,	3,06
Michael Hayden,	2,90	Henry B. Hoskins,	32,87
Israel G. Harriman,	3,99	Thomas Houghton,	6,17
Wm. S. Hanscom,	6,71	Ellis "	2,35
Hiram Haines,	6,95	West Howard,	5,08
Phineas Hamilton,	2,57	William L. Hopkins,	4,10
Gorham "	5,19	Thomas Holbrook,	3,99
David Haines,	3,71	John P. Hunter,	77,81
Benj. Haynes,	4,53	William Hutchinson,	5,62
Chandler G. Hamlin,	5,62	Charles "	7,80
Asahel W. "	6,32	Herrick Huntington,	1,42
Pliny Harris,	4,96	Levi "	2,02
Harlow Harden, (estate,)	28.89	John P. Hunter & Co.,	41,42
Pelham "	80,01	Joseph Irish,	12,16
Spencer " "	38,06	Thomas B. Jackins,	4,43
Humphrey Harmon,	22,01	Edward Jarvis & Sons,	43,60
Robert "	13,37	Abner T. Jewell,	3,99
Geo. C. Hall,	5,62	William F. Jackson,	3,22
John Hazelton, (estate,)	32,86	Ebenezer "	31,47
Reuben " Jr.,	14,67	Abner "	23,06
Sylvanus Hathaway,	18,39	Edward Jarvis,	12,59
Stephen Hall,	1,42	Charles L. Jackins,	8,89
William Helah,	3,99	G. B. Jackman,	2,57
Andrew J. Harriman,	5,08	John Jaquith, Jr.,	3,44
Annis Hildreth, (estate,)	6,41	William E. Jarvis,	8,89
Michael "	19,96	Jacob Jewell,	4,53
Thaddeus "	11,11	Andrew Jeck,	2,23
Henry "	18,81	James Jewett,	8,89
Hiram "	12,71	Andrew Johnson,	23,16
Daniel "	15,25	Daniel "	22,85
Charles S. "	5,48	Joseph "	11,05
Nahum "	6,05	Benj. "	23,22
John Hilton,	5,74	Daniel S. "	27,42
Oliver Hinkley,	7,34	B. S. Jones & Co.,	5,45
David "	13,25	John C. "	6,44
Elisha S. Higgins,	3,71	John Judkins,	6,33
Samuel Hodgdon, 2d,	8,07	Nathaniel Kenniston,	12,23
John R. Hodgkins,	11,07	Thomas B. Keenan,	2,90
Silas Hodgman, (estate,)	24,64	Jacob Kenniston,	2,08
Holt & Parker,	16,35	Samuel Kendall,	12,16
Riverius Hooker,	8,23	Luther W. Kimball,	10,14
Elbridge G. "	11,23	Cyrus Kindrick,	26,88
Holmes and Robbins,	161,92	" " Jr.,	2,24
Samuel Hooker,	30,96	Nath'l Kimball,	230,49
Hooker, Libbey & Co.	58,10	Daniel Kinney,	3,44

NAMES.	Total.
Samuel Knox,	$3,23
Hannah Knox, (exempt,)	
James Kittredge, "	
John Kirk,	5,62
John S. Kilby,	1,64
Foliot T. Lally,	55,76
Elias H. Lawrence,	4,53
Jesse Lambert,	22,88
David Landers,	38,33
Isaac "	2,35
John Landerkin,	7,04
William Labaree, (exempt,)	
James "	1,85
Daniel "	2,51
John Lawrence,	28,35
James "	9,97
Isaac "	8,38
Charles "	36,55
Maltiah "	49,00
William "	15,92
Reuben "	9,44
Joseph R. "	6,40
William " 2d,	4,69
" A. "	11,23
Simon "	7,96
Benjamin "	1,42
Hiram Lawton, (exempt,)	
Thomas Lewis,	5,63
William B. "	2,63
Henry Leeman,	8,52
Leeman & Hamlin,	32,39
James Leard,	2,52
James W. Lemont,	12,82
Silas S. "	16,53
Isaac Leighton, (exempt,)	
James Leard, Jr.,	6,44
Zina H. Lewis,	4,42
Stillman Libbey,	6,08
Asa "	7,53
Jordan "	39,93
Elisha "	9,03
Sewall "	19,13
John "	10,30
Shirley "	13,03
Hiram "	13,83
William "	23,05
Reuben "	13,52
Daniel Lincoln,	59,69
Sewall Libbey,	6,71
R. K. Littlefield,	23,06
Geo. W. "	11,62

NAMES.	Total.
Charles G. Litchfield,	$13,98
Joseph & Eben Libbey,	23,13
Hiram A. Lord,	7,25
Moses H. "	9,44
Daniel Loring,	4,69
Elizabeth Lord,	93,74
James Lowell, (estate,)	16,85
" "	38,85
Harrison G. "	33,03
Franklin "	12,16
Benj. B. "	7,19
Erastus "	1,63
William Lunt,	6,38
Isaiah "	10,53
Andrew Leonard,	16,52
Mary Ann Marr, (exempt,)	
Marion F. Marble,	2,90
Richard Mace,	4,53
Thomas Magrath,	12,16
Patrick Maher,	19,52
Benj. Marston,	7,73
Enoch Marshall,	30,30
Smith Maxcy,	21,21
Josiah "	20,88
John Maxwell,	4,36
William "	5,62
John Magrath,	2,35
Joseph Mains,	4,53
Warren Marson,	4,53
Emerald McCurdy,	16,68
James "	8,89
George "	6,27
Elkanah McLellan,	34,04
Andrew B. McCausland,	6,71
William H. "	6,71
Charles W. "	9,76
Andrew "	8,13
John McManus,	4,25
John McCarty,	3,44
Henry Meader,	14,77
Joseph A. Merrill,	6,87
Charles "	12,71
Jeremiah B. "	2,90
Joseph "	12,71
John Meader,	5,35
George Merrifield,	13,59
Methodist Society,	4,91
Meserve, Robinson & Co.,	10,90
James L. Meserve,	6,87
Gideon Meader,	2,35
James E. "	2,35

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
John H. Meader,	$2,35	James J. Patterson,	$2,35
John E. Merrill,	2,35	Robert Patten,	1,53
Mitchell, Wilson & Co.,	43,60	S. J. Park & Co.,	4,36
Esther Mitchell,	34,33	Amiel Page,	2,35
Enoch Miller,	20,85	William Palmer,	38,48
Nathan O. Mitchell,	21,64	Gideon S. "	24,70
Joseph L. "	9,98	Daniel C. "	76,20
Joseph "	4,53	Wyman "	2,18
Sewall "	5,62	Dorcas Parker,	95,92
James Morrow,	2,35	Charles H. Partridge,	30,31
John Moore,	66,23	William "	28,52
James D. "	4,81	Freeman P. Patten,	36,31
Seth G. "	66,29	Eleazar Page,	2,90
Charles "	12,71	James Peacock, 2d,	14,62
John T. "	64,99	George "	9,56
George "	11,23	James "	1,96
James M. "	7,14	Alvin T. Perkins,	34,55
Thomas "	4,63	Gideon Perry,	6,87
Ebenezer "	13,74	Jane Perham, (exempt,)	
Bryant Morton,	2,19	Lincoln Perry,	29,60
Arch. Morrill,	19,74	Joseph "	33,30
Morrell & Heath,	10,90	Elbridge G. Pierce,	36,82
Willard M. Moore,	4,53	Hannah W. Pike,	2,73
Simon Morgan,	7,14	Lyman Pettigrew,	2,90
John H. "	5,08	N. R. Pike,	6,71
Silas P. Murray,	4,53	William P. Philips,	6,33
Amos Muzzy,	11,07	Isaac "	4,69
J. H. Nash,	7,80	Edmund "	3,17
Nash & Nudd,	16,35	Welcome Pincin,	12,98
James Nash,	12,16	Sedgwick L. Plumer,	29,42
William Neal,	22,39	Arthur "	126,29
Anson G. "	1,81	John Plaisted,	101,87
Samuel Newcomb,	29,19	George "	41,92
William Nickerson,	5,62	Betsey "	33,95
A. G. "	4,53	Hannah Potter,	2,18
Samuel Noble,	1,81	George "	6,98
Isaac "	1,54	Lucy "	2,18
Clark "	2,35	William "	5,44
Nathan B. Norton,	17,77	David "	6,87
William Noyes,	3,60	Albert "	9,44
Ivory Nudd,	12,16	Thomas R. "	3,22
Daniel Nutting,	26,88	Phineas Pratt,	20,88
Edward D. "	9,98	Eliphalet Pray,	41,86
Benj. Nelson,	1,75	Hiram Preble,	13,25
Samuel Noyes,	3,06	Franklin Pray, (exempt,)	
Osgood & Waterhouse,	2,18	Zacheus S. Purrington,	9,44
Stephen Osgood,	7,54	Wm. G. Percy,	4,53
Charles "	16,52	Samuel Plaisted,	5,35
Nancy Odiorne,	2,18	Otis M. Preble,	2,90
Mrs. Parkhurst,	1,09	Nathan C. Prescott,	2,18
Moody Palmer,	3,44	Ahira Plaisted,	2,35

NAMES.	Total.
Oliver P. Quincy,	$5,08
Ivory Quint,	2,51
Ann Rafter,	5,45
Daniel Randall,	8,35
William Raymond,	13,41
Daniel Robinson,	5,62
Warren Reed,	15,05
Thomas R. Reed,	8,89
James Reynolds,	15,57
Levi Rhodes,	6,87
" " Jr.,	1,42
John W. "	24,70
James "	2,90
George H. Richardson,	2,90
Sumner B. "	3,99
Robert "	12,16
Amos "	9,39
Francis Richards,	133,15
Richards & Hoskins,	343,35
Richards & Gardiner,	201,65
Joseph Ring, (estate,)	4,64
Benjamin F. Ring,	6,17
Amasa S. "	14,34
" " " & Co.,	3,68
William S. "	5,08
William F. Richards,	2,08
John Robinson,	8,89
James M. Robinson,	5,24
George H. "	5,62
Robinson & Rowell,	5,45
John Roberts,	9,98
William F. Rollins,	3,27
George Rogers,	17,54
Greenleaf S. Rogers,	11,07
Henry R. "	11,23
Wm. Royal,	6,17
James Roberts,	1,42
John Russel,	12,12
James R. Runnels,	5,62
John W. Russel,	1,59
William Sargent,	12,16
Ezekiel Sawyer,	34,77
Alvin "	8,21
Henry Sager,	13,25
R. H. Sawyer,	16,52
Rufus D. Seabury,	4,53
James Scott,	3,44
Charles A. Seiders,	2,90
Benjamin Shaw,	23,06
" " Jr.,	29,06
William B. "	3,05

NAMES.	Total.
Shaw & Donnel,	$55,05
Parker Sheldon,	63,55
Parker C. "	12,16
Joseph C. Siphers,	9,74
" "	3,44
Jesse W. Smith,	4,18
Amasa Smith,	7,04
Josiah T. Smart,	12,86
William Smith,	11,13
Cyrus "	5,27
David " (heirs,)	10,90
Samuel " Jr.,	4,74
Wellington "	4,53
George W. Snow,	15,54
Joel H. "	24,31
Josiah Sprague,	18,35
" W. "	10,14
Benjamin "	6,17
Marvel "	10,69
Seth "	14,50
Edmund Spear,	7,96
Alfred "	6,17
Ardra "	3,27
William Springer, 2d,	7,42
Moses "	16,25
John "	10,14
Andrew "	7,68
William "	11,89
Sprague & Lord,	21,42
Samuel Springer,	16,14
Jordan Stanford,	14,50
J. & B. "	23,70
Jordan " (trustee,)	18,10
Samuel Standish, (estate,)	14,66
S. Stanley,	2,08
Jabez Stevens, (exempt,)	
Jacob Stafford,	3,99
Samuel Stevens,	3,99
Nathaniel "	11,84
Robert Stinson,	5,63
Benjamin F. Stone,	36,69
John "	72,00
William L. "	43,51
George E. "	36,69
James " Jr.,	7,80
J. & J. T. "	82,84
Widow J. "	19,62
James Steward,	18,43
William "	7,96
Steward, Sargent & Co.,	19,62
Zilpha Stuart,	9,81

NAMES.	Total.
A. C. Stuart,	$51,62
Charles E. Stuart,	2,35
Joseph L. Sturdivant,	19,95
Samuel Stinson,	3,44
Edward Swan,	42,90
William "	38,87
Edward B. "	53,41
Nathan Sweetland,	6,33
Andrew J. Swift,	4,80
Job "	1,81
Charles "	33,97
John Symmes,	4,53
Andrew P. Stinson,	5,62
Joseph N. Smith, (exempt,)	
Matthew Sweetland,	1,53
Joel F. Tapley,	8,89
Charles Tarbell, (estate,)	21,80
Phebe Tarbox, (estate,)	10,90
Mary "	30,79
Stephen W. "	6,17
Nathaniel "	2,35
James "	27,60
" " Jr.	5,62
Samuel B. "	110,92
William "	6,71
Eleazar "	35,32
Silas Taber,	7,98
James Taylor,	11,62
Dudley "	2,35
Josiah Thwing,	7,80
Horatio N. Tedford,	9,76
Joshua Thwing,	17,61
Frederic P Theobald,	32,21
Mrs. Ray Thompson, (exempt,)	
Woodward "	20,34
Samuel " (exempt,)	
Amos A. "	3,44
Robert "	53,14
Freeman Tibbetts,	4,36
Stephen W. Townsend,	3,44
James "	3,44
True W. "	13,91
James D. Towns,	3,99
Thomas Tobey,	17,07
Joseph "	6,71
Wm. S. Towns,	5,78
Jesse B. Tozier,	19,68
Ira T. Trafton,	2,35
Othniel Tripp,	4,53
Freeman Trott,	44,38
Alexander Troup,	5,62

NAMES.	Total.
I. N. Tucker,	$13,25
Stephen V. Tucker,	2,90
I. N. " & Co.,	123,17
Thomas Tyler,	2,35
Samuel True,	13,65
John A. Towns,	6,71
Samuel Tower,	6,71
Charles Towle,	1,42
John Upham,	8,35
I. G. Vannah & Co.,	27,80
Peter Vigereux,	10,14
Joseph "	15,98
Elbridge "	9,44
Charles Waire,	6,44
Peter Waitt,	8,17
John W. Waitt,	12,16
Betsey "	9,20
Joseph "	10,80
George W. "	16,52
Wm. Wakefield,	17,95
D. H. "	5,70
Henry D. "	42,82
Elizabeth "	13,08
Henry "	5,62
Charles P. Walton,	18,70
Samuel Warren,	8,89
George "	6,87
Henry Washburn,	42,57
Ezekiel Waterhouse,	20,69
Waterhouse & Cunningham,	17,17
John Webb,	22,09
Stephen Webber,	30,85
Daniel Webster,	7,69
Stephen "	10,63
John "	5,00
Shem Weeks,	9,96
Samuel "	10,85
Joseph W. Welch,	1,42
Charles Wells,	10,19
Benjamin Weldon,	3,44
Geo. B. Wentworth,	7,26
Nancy " (exempt,)	
Benjamin Weymouth,	6,87
Francis H. "	5,08
D. Weston & Co.,	16,35
Daniel "	3,44
Henry L. Weston,	2,90
Wm. R. Wharff,	14,23
Peter Wheeler,	13,09
Mary D. White,	15,26
Russel "	21,15

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Charles A. White,	$2,20	William Witham,	$6,71
C. A. & J. D. White,	6,54	Allen "	4,53
Caleb S. Whitman,	20,06	David Wing,	17,84
Thomas Whitney,	2,83	Wing & Bates,	36,99
Mrs. Gorham Whitney,	3,27	A. E. Wing,	18,70
Abel "	10,69	Philip Winslow,	14,50
Gorham "	10,47	Cyrus Wilson,	18,96
Prentiss "	34,24	Stephen H. Wilkinson,	5,99
Simeon "	3,44	Michael Woodward,	43,23
Dexter Whitmore,	9,98	Asa "	3,17
Nath'l M. "	93,37	John Woodcock,	13,80
Chadbourne W. Whitmore,	64,48	Asa M. Wood,	6,32
Nathan Willard,	18,82	Seth "	20,88
Joseph Williams,	9,23	Nathan "	61,21
Benaiah "	7,64	Noah Woods,	22,52
Charles "	2,35	Olive Worcester,	7,63
Freeman "	3,87	Amasa Wood,	9,64
James " Jr.,	7,80	Walter Wren,	2,35
Wm. Wiles,	12,16	Geo. N. Woodsum,	11,07
Robert Williamson,	74,61	Mrs. Woberton,	74
Warren "	6,17	Rufus Williams,	5,62
Robert Withee,	18,24	Calvin White,	9,37
James Witham,	8,89		

SINGLE POLLS.

Thos. J. Aspinwall,	James Barry,	Geo. A. Cushing,
Silas Andrews, Jr.,	Abiud Bradley,	William Clary,
A. E. "	Dennis Crowley,	James M. Colson,
Charles Adams,	James S. Cate,	Noah D. Dennis,
Everett Andrews,	John S. Clark,	Joseph Douglass,
J. H. Booker,	Edward Crowell,	Isaac Decker,
James Blake,	Pell Clayson,	Enoch Dill,
Elam Benjamin,	Alvan Collins,	Charles H. Davis,
N. J. Bailey,	C. H. Crossman,	Thomas Dea,
Gideon Bowley,	Wm. S. Chadwell,	Daniel Dearborn,
Edward Boston,	Isaac J. Carr,	Alfred Douglass,
John H. Berry.	Michael Costellow,	William Danforth,
Leonard P. Bickford,	John Clary,	Charles "
Meshach W. Blake,	John Crawford,	Abner "
Francis Bran,	Benj. Chamberlain,	Samuel Dearborn,
Sewall Baker,	James Chapman,	Ezekiel Davis,
Benj. N. Breed,	Nelson Collins,	Richard Dunphy,
Oliver P. Buker,	Charles Crane,	Edward Dudley,
Lewis Bailey,	Robert Church,	John P. Dennis,
Jesse A. Baker,	David S. "	John Doyle,
William Brislin,	Alex'r B. Campbell,	Joseph E. Drew,
Samuel H. Bridge,	Patrick Collins,	Anthony G. Davis,
Ivory Bran,	H. K. Chadwick,	Geo. Dockendorff,
James Burns,	Gilbert "	Hiram Dunlap,
William O. Barker,	Patrick Conolly,	Samuel S. Davis,
John F. Brookings,	John E. Currier,	Israel R. Dale,
Michael Broderic,	Daniel Carr,	Patrick Dray,
John Barns,	Martin Connor,	Gilbert Eastman,

Timothy Eastman,
John S. Emmons,
Benj. " Jr.,
James Elwell, 2d,
Henry Elder,
Geo. Elwell,
Josiah Eastman,
Enos Edgcomb,
Erastus Edgerton,
Daniel W. Elder,
Edward Farris,
Franklin Foster,
Edward Flint,
John "
John Foley,
John K. Foye,
Charles H. Flyng,
Benj. H. Field,
E. P. Furlong,
John Finn,
Patrick Finity,
James H. Foye,
Alcander Fuller,
John Fielding,
William Gray,
Sam'l Gowell,
Winthrop Glidden,
Ezra Griffin,
Moses Gould,
Henry G. "
John A. Glidden,
William Goodwin,
Benj. F. "
Nath'l T. "
William Gardiner,
Oliver H. P. Goodwin,
Nath'l Godding, Jr.,
J. Y. Gray,
Levi Goodwin,
J. W. Glidden,
Lawson H. Green,
Henry Gilson,
Charles F. Green,
A. W. Griffith,
George Garland,
Silas T. Gushee,
James A. Goodwin,
Anthony Greenleaf,
Bernard Garraty,
Israel Holbrook,
Aaron Hamilton,
William H. "
Seth "
Silas H. "
Isaiah H. Hamblin,
William Harden,
Arthur "
Edward W. Howes,
L. G. Hurlburt,
Albert Huntington,
John "
William H. "
Edmund Hersey,
M. P. "
Augustus Hopkins,
H. M. Hill,
Rev. J. W. Hanson, (exempt,)
Rev. W. L. Hyde, (ex.)
Jona. Holt,
Dennis Hayden,
George Hutchinson,
W. S. "
Eleazar "
Samuel "
Martin Holmes,
Andrew Hutchins,
——— Hammond,
James L. Harriman,
Riverius Hooker, Jr.,
George W. "
Miller Hinkley,
Charles Hartshorn,
Wm. Hopkinson,
Charles E. Hodges,
Barna Hena,
Wm. B. Hazeltine,
John Hicks,
Wm. E. Hollis,
Philip Irish,
James Jarvis,
Silas Jaquith,
George M. Jewell,
Hartley W. Jewett,
Benj. Jordan,
B. F. Johnson,
Richard "
Wm. Jewell,
Samuel Jarvis,
Robert Knowles,
Daniel Knight,
Thomas Kindrick,
James Kittredge, Jr.,
John S. Kelly,
Sam'l W. Kimball,
Reuben "
Edward Kincheler,
Benj. Lane.
M. T. Look,
Hosea H. Linnen,
Wm. H. Lord,
John A. "
Sam'l M. Lawrence,
Joseph Libbey,
Sylvanus Lawrence,
Joel Libbey,
Wm. Lathe,
Thompson Lewis,
Leander H. Lowell,
Geo. W. "
John Leeman,
Hiram Lawrence,
Thomas Murfield,
Thomas Miller.
Walter B. McCausland,
John Meserve,
Nath'l L. "
S. S. Moore,
Granville Marr,
Levi Morgan,
William "
Leonard Moore,
Nehemiah "
Ira Maxcy,
Franklin Muzzey,
Geo. A. McCausland,
Arthur B. "
Joseph "
Sumner B. "
David McFadden,
Jacob Mitchell,
Ruel Maxcy,
Edin Muzzy,
Ebenezer Merrill,
Reuben McLellan,
Wm. Meader,
Thomas McLoud,
Jerome R. Marsh,
John Murphy,
——— "
Geo. S. Maynard,
Albion P. Mason,
John Morse,
Richard Maberry,
J. D. Moody,
Geo. A. McCurdy,
John Maher,
Ephraim Mahoney,
Patrick "
I. P. Nickerson,
Ezra H. Norcross,
Manthano Noyes,
Elam G. Nickerson,
Robert M. "
John B. Nutting,
Isaac Neal,
Waldon Otis,
James O'Brien,
Michael "
Alonzo Owen,
P. O'Connell,
M. "
Simon Orff,

John Obyrne,
Henry Pierce,
E. "
George "
A. Pitts,
Daniel Plummer,
Charles "
Amos B. Potter,
C. F. "
Simon Peacock,
Benj. "
Joseph "
Nehemiah Preble,
Jeremiah Pickering,
Henry "
Samuel P. Payne,
Joseph Palmer,
Nehemiah Page,
Abraham Page,
Benj. Pincin,
Ed. S. Perham,
Wm. Perkins,
Ed. W. Parkhurst,
Wm. Park,
Charles Packard,
Adoniram J. Parker,
Joseph Parsley,
E. G. Robinson,
P. S. "
John " 2d,
Jotham Ripley,
" " Jr.,
Wm. B. Rafter,
Geo. E. Ridley,
Geo. Reed,
Augustus "
Isaac "
Wm. Rogers,
N. S. "
C. T. "

W. W. Rowell,
Samuel H. Ring,
" N. Russell,
Thomas Ryan,
Samuel Smith,
Amasa " 2d.
Alfred "
Charles "
Mellen "
James D. "
John O. "
Michael "
John "
Thomas J. "
Charles Sawyer,
Robert Smiley,
Daniel Shannon,
James B. Sherman,
Jacob M. Steward,
George Shaw,
Horace "
Robert A. Sager,
David Strong,
Job Swift, Jr.,
Luther "
Zina Standish,
George "
David "
Thaddeus Spear,
Wm. H. "
Charles "
John T. Stone,
Charles B. "
Henry Stanley,
Ezekiel Siphers,
Robert P. Stinson,
Francis Springer,
Bart. Sullivan,
Wm. Tozier,
Eldridge Temple,

Asa C. Thompson,
Charles "
Corydon "
James "
R. N. "
Dexter Taylor,
Silas "
Dudley H. "
Andrew Tibbetts,
George Tarbox,
Kiah B. Trask,
Waterman Trafton,
Lyman Tilton,
Augustus G. Varney,
I. G. Vannah,
John Walker,
Geo. Webb,
F. M. Wakefield,
Israel W. Woodward,
N. R. Winslow,
S. P. Witham,
Sullivan Washburn,
Wm. C. Watson,
Joseph Wells,
Geo. Waire,
Moses Weymouth,
Jona. W. Willard,
Charles Webster,
Albert J. Wright,
Wm. H. Wakefield,
Isaac S. Whitney,
John Wilson,
Charles B. Williams,
John P. Weston,
Daniel Welch,
Moses S. Wadsworth,
Elbridge Webber,
Isaac E. Wentworth,
Freeman Yates.

CHAPTER VII.

SKETCH OF WEST GARDINER.

On the incorporation of the City of Gardiner, a large number of the people residing in the western part of the territory, petitioned for leave to withdraw, and to become inhabitants of a distinct town. They were moved to this step by the fact that they would thus be more conveniently situated. This was clearly seen by the people of the city, and the town was allowed to secede without opposition. It was incorporated August 8, 1850. The warrant was issued to James Woodbury to call the first town meeting, which was held in the Freewill Baptist white meeting-house, Aug. 21.

West Gardiner lies west of Gardiner city, contains about 10,400 acres, and is almost entirely of a rural character. Its history up to the year 1850 is the same as that of Gardiner, and the period since that date has been too brief to allow of matters of great importance to transpire. The town is flourishing, and the people industrious, frugal, and happy as mankind in general. It is believed by the writer, that no public place for the sale of ardent spirits has ever stood in the town, and that even under the present anti-liquor law, no agent has yet been appointed. The following statistics show the commencement of the Town's progress. (See Ecclesiastical and Miscellaneous, hereafter.)

TAXES.

Year.	Schools.	Poor, Town, &c.	Highway.	State & County.	Total.
1851.	$800	$1000	$1000	$700	$3,500
1852.	800	1700	1000	800	4,300

VOTES.

GOVERNOR.

1850. John Hubbard, 45; W. G. Crosby, 34; G. F. Talbot, 21; Total, 100.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert Thompson, 49; Charles Danforth, 24; Ansyl Clark, 20; Total, 93.

OFFICERS.

Moderators. Daniel Fuller, 1850, 1; John Stevens, 2d, 1850; Aaron Brown, 1850; Samuel H. Parsons, 1851, 2; John Knox, 1851; Thomas M. Clark, 1852.

Town Clerk. Oliver S. Edwards, 1850, 1, 2.

Treasurers. Merrill Hunt, 1850, 1; Cyrus Brann, 1852.

Selectmen. Aaron Haskell, 1850; Abner Milliken, 1850, 1; Daniel Marston, 1850; Daniel Fuller, 1850,* 1; Thaddeus Spear, 1851, 2; S. H. Parsons, 1852; Thomas M. Clark, 1852.

The valuation, prosperity, and names and condition of the people, may be found in the

TAX LIST OF WEST GARDINER, 1851.

Value of Real Estate,	$219,632,00
" Personal "	35,754,00
Tax,	9 mills per cent.
233 polls at	1,00
Assessment,	2561,00

* Elected to fill a vacancy.

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Samuel Austin,	$10,41	Thomas Burnham,	12,92
Baker Andrews,	7,38	John "	1,13
Smith H. "	3,87	David Bangs,	4,77
Wm. H. Allen,	6,48	John H. Cram,	63
Jas. Atkins, (Hallowell,)	,90	William Crosby,	2,16
Aaron Bran,	7,76	Isaiah Clough, (Litch.)	2,97
Thomas "	,95	Charles "	6,21
Uriah Briery, (Gar.)	1,68	Peter Clark, Jr.,	13,39
Ira Bachelder,	1,67	Wm. W. Clark,	8,16
John Bean,	20,95	Wm. M. " (Hall.)	1,08
John Bachelder,	19,08	Joseph Carleton,	11,93
Samuel Bush,	4,02	Nathaniel Currier,	20,09
Greenlief Bibber,	2,20	John Crommet,	4,09
Brown Baker,	11,49	George Church,	10,16
Wm. Blanchard,	5,47	James Collins, (Gar.)	90
Geo. W. "	,72	George "	5,76
John "	10,89	Thomas M. Clark,	20,59
John Blaisdell,	11,53	James Collins,	13,36
Handy "	,24	Jonathan Cole,	3,41
William Bran, 2d,	3,33	Joseph "	12,29
Gardiner "	2,25	Asa Copp,	45
Moses "	6,35	Samuel Clay, (estate,)	13,14
Levi T. "	3,29	William " (Gar.)	1,76
Jefferson "	7,97	Daniel Cole,	9,15
Richard Blaisdell,	5,40	James Davis,	10,08
George Bran,	,72	Paul Dyer,	13,97
James "	10,85	Manuel Defratus,	3,60
Cyrus "	4,57	Thomas Davis,	3,06
Simon & Francis Bran,	3,87	William M. Douglass,	4,55
Thomas J. Bailey,	7,63	Joshua " "	6,79
Joseph Baker,	3,64	Eleazar "	9,26
Ivory Bran, (Gar.)	2,53	Zebulon W. "	8,67
John Baker, Jr.,	1,00	William H. "	6,36
Heli Bassett,	10,77	Oliver S. Edwards,	13,03
Daniel Bran,	6,25	Ezekiel "	63
Wm. " (estate,)	4,23	A. K. P. "	6,91
Aaron " 2d,	3,02	Nathaniel Erskine,	2,34
John Blanchard, Jr.,	6,30	Jeremiah "	6,36
Andrew Brown,	5,90	Daniel Fuller,	25,53
Joseph A. Brown,	5,11	David "	13,73

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
William Fuller,	$7,30	Euclid Houghton,	$9,47
David H. "	12,92	Aaron Haskell,	40,30
Henry Farr,	6,12	Nahum Hildreth, (Gar.)	72
Isaac "	14,63	Levi Jones,	7,07
Enoch French,	18,88	John Johnson,	5,78
John Fogg,	11,98	Rufus Judkins,	13,82
Charles G. French,	9,59	David Jenkins,	8,14
John A. "	,59	John Jaqueth, (Gar.)	2,68
Joseph Fuller,	9,90	Robert Johnson,	8,03
Daniel Gilman,	8,78	Benj. Jewett,	7,58
James "	,23	Seth Kempton,	8,19
Nahum Grover,	4,49	Nathaniel Kenniston,	
Wm. "	3,97	(Gar.)	4,54
Caleb Goodwin, (est.)	9,77	John Knox,	1,41
John M. Gove,	11,79	Nathan J. Knox,	9,90
John Gowell,	19,31	John S. "	6,80
Bernard Goodrich,	3,60	Thomas K. Lord,	3,44
Charles Gowell,	8,55	Samuel Lane,	15,04
Sumner Green,	32	Hiram Lord,	10,53
Oliver Goodwin,	5,62	Isaac "	8,78
R. H. Gardiner, (Gar.)	24,75	J. B. Littlefield,	13,06
Archibald Horn, (Hall.)	7,20	James Lowell, (Gar.)	2,70
Samuel Horn,	3,92	Tobias Littlefield,	6,46
John W. Herrick,	9,29	James "	12,04
Wm. P. Haskell,	36	Joseph W. Lunt,	8,48
Joseph " (estate,)	11,57	James Littlefield, Jr.,	4,11
Ephraim Hodges, 2d,	3,64	Jeremiah C. Looke,	2,32
Ezra "	4,52	Jesse Lambert, (Gar.)	12,79
Sullivan Hodgdon, (est.)	8,49	John Libby,	10,88
Samuel " Jr.,	10,23	Levi Lambert,	8,01
Jeremiah "	15,89	Robert Laplane,	7,61
John "	12,35	Geo. T. Marston,	15,61
Samuel "	1,80	Daniel Marston, (est.)	17,38
R. G. Hildreth, (Mass.)	9,63	Samuel C. McKenny,	8,69
Shepard L. Hutchinson,	32	Thos. C. McCausland,	2,70
Daniel Hildreth, 2d,	10,39	Jeremiah "	11,03
Henry Hinton,	8,73	Thomas H. "	4,05
Caroline Hildreth,	6,30	Sally " (exempt,)	
Charles H. Houghton,	5,47	Arthur B. "	8,93
Merrill Hunt,	14,88	Frederic Mills,	6,97

NAMES.	Total.	NAMES.	Total.
Thomas Mills,	$2,25	Robert B. Potter,	$2,03
Benj. Marston, (Gar.)	1,08	Ansyl Potter,	13,85
Arthur B. McCausland, (Gardiner,)	,90	Edward Peacock, 2d,	16,59
		James " (Gar.)	5,53
Andrew "	1,80	James Potter,	9,93
Charles W. "	1,80	Sam'l H. Parsons,	10,77
Joseph S. "	4,55	Wm. Peacock,	7,38
John "	15,57	Benj. B. Robinson,	6,73
John R. McKenney,	,36	Joseph Roberts,	8,42
Nahum Merrill,	25,65	Charles M. "	15,10
Daniel "	18,25	John M. "	11,58
Allison Milliken,	17,46	Andrew Rollins,	4,95
P. L. " (est. ex'mpt.)		Gardiner Roberts,	12,50
Nath'l Marston,	4,36	John Robbins,	8,44
James "	3,51	Chester Rhodes,	25,88
Levi Moore,	3,48	Thomas Richardson,	3,19
Wm. McLellan,	2,17	Geo. L. Smith,	4,69
Reuben S. Mitchell,	2,25	Thomas B. Sampson,	36,00
J. F. Marr,	5,55	Job "	5,36
Alex'r "	9,62	John Stevens, 2d,	7,38
F. B. Merrill,	6,53	Maria Sampson, (exempt,)	
James C. Malcomb,	7,97	Moses Stevens, (Bath,)	4,50
Stephen Merrill,	12,41	Jeptha Sherburn,	5,59
Wm. "	9,83	James " (Hal.)	27
Thomas J. Neal,	6,56	Joseph Steward,	3,60
Simon Nudd,	7,42	John "	2,07
Geo. Nash,	13,20	James Sherburn,	12,45
Samuel "	,54	Aaron Stackpole,	15,08
Hannah Neal, (exempt,)		Harvey Scribner,	12,94
Eliakim Norton,	7,28	James Spear,	13,70
Robert M. Newell,	25,26	Richard "	8,63
Asa L. "	6,54	Joseph L. "	1,58
Edward Norton,	12,67	William " 2d,	12,59
Reuel W. Norris,	,59	John "	9,06
T. J. Parks, (est.)	21,33	Israel "	2,54
Hiram Pope,	18,71	George "	1,35
Elijah "	23,34	Joseph M. "	1,08
John Plaisted, (Gar.)	4,28	Gardiner "	20,22
Simeon Potter,	1,49	Thaddeus "	24,02
Sidney "	4,65	Charles Small,	8,51
Bart. B. Potter,	,16	Jacob "	5,31

NAMES.	Total.
Hartwell Stickney,	6,91
Lois Spear, (exempt,)	
Herman Stinson,	7,23
Hugh Smith,	10,05
Barzillai "	8,38
John Stevens,	5,45
John A. "	2,03
Hannah Tappan, (exempt,)	
Andrew Tibbetts, (Gar.)	1,26
Jesse Tucker, (est.)	28,33
" "	1,80
Emerson Titcomb,	21,20
Caleb Towle,	14,47
Nicholas "	7,90
Henry Taylor, (Hal.)	1,35
Robert C. Towle,	13,55
Moses D. Thompson,	3,05
Caleb Taylor,	2,84
Wm. Trafton,	10,09
Asa Trask,	2,25
Elias Taylor,	6,59
Geo. D. Wakefield,	13,86

NAMES.	Total.
James Woodbury,	7,56
Wm. "	11,25
N. M. Whitmore,(Gar.)	12,71
John Williams,	12,01
Ivory Wakefield,	25,73
Jeremiah "	32,07
Dominicus " Jr.,	17,96
H. M. & J. "	7,61
Annanias "	1,35
Wm. " (Gar.)	6,08
Granville "	12,93
Alfred "	10.98
George "	1,31
H. D. " (Gar.)	5,07
A. & F. "	10,03
James Williams,	9,28
Wm. H. "	5,97
Nicholas S. "	8,39
Ezekiel Ware,	12,55
Joseph Wharf, Jr.,	12,02
Samuel Washburn,	8,80

SINGLE POLLS.

James Bran, Jr.
Eli Bassett,
Moses R. Burnham,
Joel L. "
James Cole,
Augustine Fuller,
George A. "
Daniel F. "
George W. French,
Alleoh Galusha,
Israel Glass,
Wm. Hildreth,
Thaddeus H. Littlefield,
Robert "
Alvin Merrill,
Seward "
Samuel Merrill,
Abner Milliken,
Henry Marston,
Robert D. Rhodes,
Charles Small, Jr.,
Wm. Stackpole,
Samuel Small,
John Smith,
David Tucker,
Nathan Thorn,
Sleeper Towle,
John "
Thomas Trafton,
Franklin Wakefield,
P. M. Ware.

CHAPTER VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

EPISCOPALIANS.

MEMBERS of the English Church were among the earliest settlers of Maine.* Those who attempted in vain to found a colony on Stage Island, in 1607, were members of that church. Sir Alexander Rigby sent over the Rev. Richard Gibson, in 1646, to reside among the people of Falmouth, but he soon removed to Portsmouth, N. H. Robert Trelawney sent the Rev. Robert Jordan to Cape Elizabeth, soon after. The Episcopalians were very much opposed to the submission of the Province of Maine to Massachusetts, proposed in 1652, because it would prevent the general adoption of their liturgy. The Society at Cape Elizabeth has experienced a varied career, and its present condition is unknown to the writer.

Among the first who advocated Episcopacy on the Kennebec River was the Rev. Jacob Bailey, who graduated at Harvard University, in 1755,† and was settled at Pownalborough, and went as a missionary for several years, through the neighboring region, employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. When the Revolutionary troubles thicken-

* Greenleaf, p. 223. † Sabine's American Loyalists, p. 142.

ed, he opposed the American cause, and went to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, where he became Rector of St. Luke's Church, in which office he died, in 1808, aged 67. He was absent from his church but one Sunday for twenty-six years.

The third effort to establish Episcopacy in Maine, seems to have been made in Gardiner, or as it was then called, Gardinerston. After erecting a mill and making the attempts which have been spoken of in another part of this work, Dr. Gardiner, who was an ardent Episcopalian, and who wished to see the cause he loved flourish, established St. Ann's Church, and made preparations for building a place of worship, in the year 1771. But the premonitory movements of the Revolution prevented its completion, and the war soon after commencing, effectually hindered its progress, so that when Dr. Gardiner died in 1786, it was not done.*

In the last will and testament of the good Doctor was found evidence of the love he had for his religion, and for what he deemed human welfare. The provisions he made have been seen in the will printed on page 92 of this volume. He gave ten acres of land, and £28 sterling in money annually, to the cause he loved, and thus enabled it to gain a position here, and which have always aided it. He however encumbered it with the English custom of presentation, so that his heirs can have the power to decide who, at any time, shall be the pastor of the church. Should the entire parish desire one man, and the owner of the fund desire another, the will allows the proprietor to appoint a preacher, whatever may be the wish of the society, or the legacy is lost.

The executors of Dr. Gardiner's will fulfilled his wishes, and a small wooden building of one story,

* Greenleaf, p. 223.

was erected on the land now occupied by the Episcopal vestry. It was about 50 feet square, with a tall steeple, surmounted by a large gilt sturgeon, or *cabbassa*. The windows were arched, in the fashion of modern churches. The vane and bell were given by Wm. Gardiner, and he had also given a parsonage house, which was near the church, and was nearly finished when he died. It was at length allowed to go to decay.*

A town meeting was called, October 17, 1791,† "To see if the Town will vote to hear the Reverend Mr. Warren as a Candidate on the Princípals of the Will of the Late Dr. Gardiner, until next March Meeting or for any other term and to se if the Town will Vote to appropriate any Sum of their Money to his use or raise any sum for his Support in Case they should agree with him for a Term longer than to expend the Legacy, and to pass any Vote or Votes relative thereto, that the Town when assembled shall think proper." At the meeting the people "having maturely considered the 3d artical in the warrant respecting hearing the Reverend Mr. Warren as a candidate on the principils of Doctor Gardiner's Will, it was voted not (to) hear him at all."

April 2, 1792, it was voted that Major Reuben Colburn‡ "should get the Windows and Doors put up in the Meetinghouse."

The society or parish was incorporated March 28, 1793,‖ in answer to a petition presented to the General Court by Jedediah Jewett, William Barker, Henry Smith, Henry Dearborn, Nathaniel Bayley, Seth Gay, Barzillai Gannett, Stephen Jewett, Samuel Lang, Reuben Moore, &c. The first meeting of the Society was held on the first of June, and the fol-

* Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. † Pittston Records. ‡ Ibid.
‖ Parish Records.

lowing gentlemen were chosen the first board of officers: — Jedediah Jewett, Moderator ; Barzillai Gannett, Clerk ; Jedediah Jewett, William Barker and Reuben Moore, Assessors; Henry Smith, Jr., Collector ; William Barker, Henry Smith and Ebenezer Byram, Wardens ; Henry Dearborn, Seth Gay and Jedediah Jewett, Vestrymen ; Samuel Lang, Sexton.

The salary of Rev. Joseph Warren was fixed at £65 per annum. The pews were arranged in three classes, and it was voted that those who occupied the first should pay fourpence, the second, threepence, and the third twopence a Sunday.

There is but one of the original communicants yet living, — Rufus Gay, Esq., who is now a receiver of the New Church doctrines. Seth Gay, his brother, another, became a Universalist some years before his death. Wm. Swan, Margaret Byram, and perhaps one or two others, were among the first members, and they have all passed away.

On the 22d of the following August, the Church was burned by McCausland, the maniac.

Henry McCausland, who has already been spoken of among the early settlers, and Revolutionary soldiers, at length became insane, and went wandering about the town, though he was always considered harmless ; but at length he fancied that the Lord had directed him in a vision to make a burnt-offering and a sacrifice. The offering was to be the church, and the sacrifice the Rev. Mr. Warren, who had for some time preached in the vicinity.* He then lived a little north of the Cabbassa-contee. Watching for a good opportunity, he filled a child's shoe with live coals, and fearful that he should be discovered if he crossed the Cabbassa bridge, he forded

* Town Records.

the river near New Mills, and went cautiously over to the little church. The building being unfinished, shavings were scattered in the gallery, and he gathered them into a pile, and placed the coals among them, and to prevent a too early discovery, he covered them with a door, and taking the church Bible, he very tenderly carried it into the woods, and laid it on a stump. At that time the boards were rough and loose on the floor, and the humble edifice, in a small clearing in the pine woods, was in strong contrast with the present elegant structure. The building was entirely destroyed. Having made his burnt-offering, he looked about in vain for an opportunity to secure his sacrifice. Finding no favorable occasion, he concluded that some one bearing the same name would answer equally well. An opportunity soon presented itself. In October, Mrs. Solomon Tibbetts who lived near Potter Bridge, was very sick, and needed a careful nurse. Accordingly she sent her son Abiathar down to the village after her daughter Abigail, Pelatiah Warren's wife, housekeeper for William Gardiner. There was then no road from the Cabbassa pond to the village, and he took a canoe and went after Mrs. Warren. They started on their return, and were seen and followed by McCausland, in another boat, but his canoe was heavier, or young Abiathar understood the use of a paddle better, — he could not overtake them. He procured another boat, and arrived after Abiathar had gone to sleep in a field-bed on the floor. Mrs. Warren sat on the edge of the bed, resting her mother's head on her shoulder, when McCausland entered. He spoke pleasantly for a few minutes, and the women paid no further attention to him. They had killed a cow that day, and a butcher-knife was sticking in a beam overhead. The maniac suddenly seized it, and plunged it into the throat of Mrs. Warren. He *immediately* made his escape. Abiathar heard the

outcry, and sprang up, and saw the event in a moment. He seized a loaded gun which was suspended over the mantle-piece, and would have shot him dead, but his brother restrained him, until the maniac escaped. He wandered about until the people had begun to assemble in the Great House, where they had worshipped since the church was burned, when he appeared, wild and haggard, and confessed that he perpetrated both deeds. He was immediately secured, and was sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned because of insanity. He was imprisoned in Augusta jail until he died, August 28, 1829, thirty-six years after. During his confinement he read the Bible through several times, and was visited by hundreds of curious persons, from whom he obtained small contributions which he sent to his family in very considerable sums. He was born in 1759, and thus was 70 years old when he died.*

A meeting was immediately called at the house of Gen. Dearborn, and it was voted to erect another edifice during the approaching fall, and Henry Dearborn, Benjamin Shaw, Ebenezer Byram, Reuben Moore and Henry Smith were chosen a committee to superintend the building, which was decided to be fifty feet by thirty-five, and fifteen feet high, with a porch or belfry, twelve feet square, "and no steple." By the executors of Dr. Gardiner's will, and general subscription of the parish, the church was soon rebuilt,† and April 26, 1794, it was voted "to give Rev'd Joseph Warren a call to settle as a minister in the Episcopal parish in Pittston," and to give him "thirty-four pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence in addition to the legacy of Doctor Sylvester Gardiner, which is £37,6,8 ; also the improve-

* *Abiathar* Tibbetts. Mrs. Lord. Christian Intelligencer.
† *Parish Records.*

ment of the Parsonage land; and the loose contribution money, as a salary," and that "when Rev'd Mr. Warren shall be married, the parish will add eighteen pounds to the £72, — which is the salary for the current year." The parsonage lot was fenced, and otherwise improved this year. Mr. Warren accepted, and became pastor.*

May 9th, 1796, it was voted on account of "the high prices of provisions, "to give Mr. Warren ninety-three dollars and thirty-four cents." He left July 20, 1796 and went to Charleston, S. C., and Rev. James Bowers succeeded him, at a salary of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, and the use of the parsonage. It was voted that he should not receive the stipulated salary any longer than should be agreeable to three-fifths of the Society, and that he should not dissolve his ministerial connection, while a majority wished his stay.

†In the year 1797, the pews in the meeting-house were sold as follows: — Reuben Colburn, $16; Ebenezer Vose, $26,75; James Smith, $20; Caleb Stephens, Jr., $26,75; Oliver Colburn, $27,75; Caleb Stevens, $29,50; Bartlet Weeks, $25,25; James Dudley, $26; Robert Murray, $27; H. Smith, $28; Samuel Oakman, $28; David Colburn, $28,50; Roger Lapham, $26,50; Griffin & Cutts, $25,50; Caleb Smith, $18; Caleb Stevens, $17; Nathaniel Bailey, Jr., $17,75: Jeremiah Smith, $21; Henry Smith, $24,50; Thomas Agry, $26; James Dudley, $18,50; Robert Murray, $20; Ebenezer Vose, $20,25; James Smith, $21,25; Thomas Jackson, $20,25; Reuben Colburn, $22,00; Freeborn Grover, $24,50; David Agry, $26,50, making a total of $658,50.

In 1798,‡ a gallery was finished with pews in the

* Parish Records. † Town Records. ‡ Ibid.

meeting-house, and the first pew-holders were, Freeborn Grover, Caleb Smith, Nathaniel Bailey and Daniel Hilton. The selectmen were instructed in the year 1800, "to apportion the preaching money to the members of the Episcopal Society, Eastern River District, and the other parts of the town according as they respectively pay of said tax."

April 19, 1802, Mr. Bowers, having received an invitation to remove to Marblehead, proposed to the parish that the connection should be dissolved, and his request was granted. During the same year the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States were adopted to govern the parish. Mr. Nathan B. Crocker, now an Episcopal Clergyman in Providence, R. I. was appointed lay reader, July 30, 1802, and it was voted to pay him $3,50 per week.*

Rev. Samuel Haskell was invited to become Rector of St. Ann's Church, July 16, 1803, at a salary of $500, he to have or give six months notice before leaving.

When Gardiner was erected out of Pittston, the society changed its name, as it was thought that posterity might find it difficult to determine whether St. Ann's Church, and the Episcopal Society were the same, and these names were changed in 1819 to "Christ Church in Gardiner, Maine."

The annual income of the property bequeathed by Dr. Gardiner is about $120, and is annually devoted to the support of the resident Episcopalian clergyman.

Mr. Haskell accepted, and remained until the summer of 1809, when he removed to New York. The church was destitute for two years; but Mr. Haskell was succeeded by Mr. Aaron Humphreys, a Metho-

* Parish Records.

dist* preacher, who was employed as a lay reader† with the understanding that he was to be ordained after the Episcopal custom, at a salary of $330, and whose term of office commenced June 1, 1811. (Mr. Humphreys was afterwards ordained as an Episcopalian clergyman, and then became Rector of the Parish.)

April 19, 1813, it was voted that Mr. Humphrey's ministerial functions cease at the end of one year from this time. In the month of September, 1815, Rev. George Leonard preached a short time on probation, and in December he was invited to become Rector; but from some cause he declined, so that there was no pastor, or regular religious service for about four years.

In the Summer of 1817 Rev. Gideon W. Olney visited the parish, and in August the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold preached several times, administered Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and confirmation, to twelve persons. On the 27th of September, 1817, Mr. Olney was invited to become Rector, and he was instituted November 19, 1817, by the Rev. Charles Burroughs, of Portsmouth. The keys were presented by R. H. Gardiner, Esq. The occasion was one of great joy to the parish.‡

It was agitated during the same year to erect a new church. A plan was reported, and it was voted to proceed, provided enough could be obtained from the sale of pews to erect the house. The efforts were successful, and on the afternoon of the 31st of May, 1819, the corner stone of Christ Church was laid.§ A part of the evening service was read by Mr. Olney, and an anthem was sung. Then the congregation went in procession from the old church

* R. Gay, Esq. † Francis Richards. ‡ Parish Records.
§ Ibid.

to the foundation of the new, in the following order: — Singers. Rev. G. W. Olney. Neighboring Clergy. Wardens. Vestry. Members of the Supreme Judicial Court. Head mason and carpenter. Congregation.

Religious services were performed, after which a silver plate was deposited under the corner stone, inscribed with the date of the occurrence, the name of the principal donor, the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, and then an address by R. H. Gardiner, Esq. followed by singing, and a benediction.

March 30, 1825, Mr. Olney resigned the Rectorship, and left the parish on the 10th of April, and, March 8, 1827, Rev. E. M. P. Wells was invited to become Rector, but there was a difference of feeling in reference to him, which resulted in a failure to settle.

August 9, 1828, Rev. T. W. Motte succeeded Mr. Olney. He accepted Aug. 30, and was instituted Sept. 18, 1828, by Rev. Charles Burroughs of Portsmouth. Rev. Messrs. Ten Broeck, Lot and Norris M. Jones were present. March 20, 1830, he resigned.

April 19, Rev. Isaac Peck received a call. He accepted, but remained only a short time. Feb. 15, 1831, a beautiful chandelier, bought and imported by the young ladies of Gardiner, was placed in the church. In 1833, July 4, the old meeting-house, which had been used as a town-house for a long time, was burned. Mr. Peck resigned Oct. 26, 1831.

May 12, 1832, Rev. Joel Clap assumed the pastorate. He remained until the year 1840, when he removed to Woodstock, Vt. During a portion of his stay, from April 13, 1834, until June 8, there were no meetings in the church for fear the roof would fall in.

July 9, 1840, at a parish meeting, Rev. Wm. R.

Babcock* was invited to become Rector. He accepted, and commenced his labors. The present lecture room was erected in 1841, and covers the grave of William Gardiner, the builder of the first church. In 1842, about 30 feet of the spire was taken down, and the spire and tower cemented. The Parsonage was sold in 1842, to Phineas Pratt, Esq. Rev. Mr. Carpenter of Rhode Island, was ordained at Christ Church, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Babcock resigned, April 5, 1847. During his stay, more prosperity was enjoyed than ever before. Communicants were doubled, and the congregation largely increased. Requested by the parish, he waived his resignation until October, when a Bishop of Maine was to be chosen. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary, N. Y.

Sept. 15, 1847,† it was voted, that if Mr. Babcock should insist on his resignation, the Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., should be invited. Bishop Burgess accepted, and came on the first Sunday in November, 1847. Dr. Burgess has published "The Last Enemy," pp. 330; "The Stranger in the Church;" and is Bishop of the Episcopal churches in Maine.

February 11, 1848, Samuel Duborro was ordained in Christ Church.

Christ Church is one of the finest edifices in Maine. It is 96 by 78 feet, and stands 125 feet above the bed of the river. Its weather-vane is 125 feet above the corner stone, so that it is 250 feet above the river. It is in the plain gothic style, and all parts are in admirable keeping. It seats 475 people,‡ and cost about $14,000.

This church has been repaired repeatedly. Owing to some defect in the building, the spire and walls

* Parish Records. † Ibid. ‡ Daniel Nutting.

have been ascertained to be weak, and much regret has been expressed by the citizens that so fine a church should have been so improperly built. The parish of Christ Church contains 151 members, and has a Sunday school of 180 scholars, with a Sunday school and parish library of 700 volumes.*

METHODISTS. — EAST PITTSTON.

Rev. Jesse Lee from Virginia was the pioneer of Methodism in this town, about the year 1794. His stay was short, but it opened the way for others, whose labors were longer continued. Philip Wager, Roger Searls, Elias Hull and Enoch Mudge, and perhaps some others, preached here a part of the time till the latter part of the year 1797, when the first Methodist Church was organized by Aaron Humphrey.† It was composed of members residing in Pittston and Whitefield. Some of the most efficient were David Young, Burnam Clark, James Norris and Benj. Flitner, all of whom are deceased, but they lived to a good old age.

The Church was first associated with a circuit called Lincoln and Bath. The record does not state who had charge in 1798. In 1799 John Finegan and Comfort C. Smith‡ were in charge. In 1800, Timothy Merritt and Reuben Hubbard. In 1801, Timothy Merritt and Comfort C. Smith. In 1802, Joseph Baker§ and Daniel Ricker. In 1803, the circuit was divided, and that part including this church was called Bristol, and Comfort C. Smith stationed upon it. In 1804, Samuel Hillman. 1805, Daniel Ricker. 1806, Allen H. Cobb; in the latter part of the year, David Carr took his place, and Cobb

* Rev. George Burgess.
† Since an Episcopalian.
‡ *Since a Universalist.*
§ Ibid.

took Carr's in Hallowell. 1807, James Young.* 1808, Joel Steele. 1809, Wm. Frost. 1810, Daniel Wentworth. 1811, David Stimpson. 1812, David Stimpson and Caleb Fogg. In 1813, the circuit was divided, and that part including this church called Pittston, and Samuel Hillman and Joshua Nye, its preachers. 1814, Ebenezer F. Newell. 1815, John Wilkinson. In 1816, Pittston and Bristol united, and John Lewis and Jeremiah Marsh were appointed to it. 1817, Henry True and John Briggs. In 1818, Pittston and Bristol were set back again, and John Briggs appointed to Pittston. 1819, Wm. McGray and Benj. Ayer. 1820, John Atwell. 1821, Philip Ayer. 1822, Daniel Wentworth. 1823, E. F. Newell. 1824, Benj. Jones. 1825, Peter Burgess. 1826, Caleb Fogg and Peter Burgess. 1827, Daniel Wentworth and Francis Drew. 1828, Wm. S. Douglass and John Libbey. 1829, Job Pratt. 1830 and 1831, John Young. 1832 and 1833, Samuel Jewett. 1834, James Thwing. In 1835, Rishworth J. Ayer. 1837, James Thwing. 1838 and 9, Josiah Higgins. 1840 and 41, Daniel Fuller. 1842 and 3, S. P. Blake. 1844, Sullivan Bray. 1845, David Hutchinson. 1846 and 7, George D. Strout. 1848, Mace R. Clough. 1849, Daniel Clark. 1850 and 51, P. P. Morrell. 1852, John G. Pingree.

The following have been Presiding Elders upon the districts including this charge: — Ralph Williston, Joshua Taylor, Joshua Soule, Oliver Beale, David Hutchinson, Philip Munger, Eleazer Wells, Elisha Streeter, Geo. Webber, Ezekiel Robinson, Charles Baker, David Copeland, Wm. F. Farrington, N. D. George, W. H. Pillsbury and Albert Church.

The Sabbath school was first organized in 1832. There are now three in East Pittston, connected

* Since a Universalist.

with this church, having 100 scholars, and a library of 300 volumes.

This church, like the Jewish church in the land of Palestine, has had her seasons of common and special blessings, and her seasons of conflict and trial. But by the Grace of God, she is what she is, and has a membership, including probationers, of one hundred and sixty members. She has furnished four preachers: — David Young, Jr., now deceased, Eliakim Scammon, John Young and Cyrus Scammon. Up to the building of the present house of worship, this church was in her ministry associated with other churches, so that she had Sabbath preaching alternately, and on the vacant Sabbaths the church held social meetings for prayer, and the exercise of the gifts of the lay-members in acts of worship, by singing, exhortation, &c. Since that time the preachers have labored mostly with this church. Those members near the house, have for ten or twelve years, last past, besides the public preaching, generally had a prayer meeting, Sabbath and Wednesday evenings, and a class meeting Saturday evenings, which has had a very salutary influence upon the religious interests of its members.

In 1809, a one story meeting-house was built, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars, which was raised by subscription, and the sale of a tier of wall pews. The rest of the house was finished with free seats. The citizens joined with the church members in building the house, with the agreement that it should be a Methodist house, but free for other denominations, when not occupied by Methodist preachers. This house continued to be the place of public worship, till another and better one was built at a cost of about $2400; built by the sale of the pews, in 1838. About five years ago a church bell *was added* — the first in the town. This house,

like the other, is a Methodist house, but free for others.

The governing ministry of this church has been supplied by the Annual Conference of the Ministry of the M. E. Church, including this locality, by the rules of which no one can be sent more than two years in succession.

David Young, Jr., of Pittston, (see Young genealogy,) became a local preacher in the Methodist E. Church of this place, about 1810. A local preacher is one who has no special charge over any particular church or society, and does not belong to the Conference of Traveling Ministry, but labors for the general welfare, when and where he thinks there is the greatest prospect of doing good. In this capacity he labored zealously and usefully not only in the church at East Pittston, but in many of the neighboring towns, and sometimes far abroad, till about five years ago, when he was taken down by sickness, and died, as much respected and beloved as any one in this place ever was.

E. Scammon became a local preacher in 1816, and continued such till 1836, when he joined the Annual Conference and still holds a superannuated relation to that body, but by a rheumatic affection in his limbs, he has been laid aside from efficient labors since 1839, and at this time is unable to go abroad.

John Young commenced preaching about 1825. He joined the Traveling Connection as early as 1830, and still holds his connection with it, and is general agent of the Bible Society for the State of Maine.

Cyrus Scammon commenced preaching in 1835, joined the conference in 1837, and still remains a traveling preacher in the East Maine Conference. — *Written by Rev. Eliakim Scammon.*

METHODISTS IN GARDINER.

The first Methodist preachers who visited Hallowell and Gardiner, were Rev. Comfort C. Smith of Readfield, and Rev. Epaphras Kibbey of Massachusetts; who in the summer of 1800 were requested by Mr. Andrew Goodwin, Gershom Cox, Jesse Kimball and others residing on the east side of the Kennebec, in Hallowell, to preach to them. This they continued to do occasionally, and in the summer of 1802 the Methodist Conference appointed two preachers, viz., Rev. C. C. Smith and Aaron Humphrey, to Hallowell circuit; which then embraced all the river towns from Richmond to Bloomfield.

The germ of the Methodist Church in Gardiner was formed in 1802 at Bowman's point, where in the following year a meeting-house was erected, on the intervale just north of Peter Grant's house. — This edifice was never finished, as there was a tendency in the society to concentrate in the villages of Hallowell and Gardiner. — It continued to be used occasionally for worship, till about 1830, when it was taken down. — The early Methodists in Gardiner were Moses Springer, sen'r, Eleazer Crowell, Ichabod Plaisted, James McCurdy, William Springer, Daniel Plummer, James Miller, Stephen Robinson, Nathan Sweatland, Harlow Harden, and their families.

The following is a catalogue of the preachers appointed each year, with the numbers in the society.

YEAR.	NAMES.	No. in Society.
1802	Comfort C. Smith and Aaron Humphrey,	100
1803	A. Humphrey and S. Hillman,	150
1804	A. Humphrey and Dan Perry,	161
1805	Thos. Perry,	187
1806	David Carr, and A. H. Cobb,	115
1807	*Caleb* Fogg,	117
1808	*Henry* Martin,	117

1809 Eben. F. Newell, ... 162
1810 Zachariah Gibson, ... 153
1811 Samuel Hillman, ... 150
1812 " 150

During the year 1812, there was much uneasiness in the society, occasioned by the active part taken by Mr. Hillman in favor of the war with Great Britain. Numbers of the church were Federalists, and warmly opposed "preaching politics," of which they accused their minister.

1813 Joshua Randall, ... 139
1814 John Atwell, ... 203
1815 " 230
1816 Henry True, ... 240
1817 Daniel Wentworth, ... 300
1818 Benj. Jones, ... 344
1819 Oliver Beale, ... 405
1820 Henry True, ... 425

In 1821, the three towns of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner were set off, and continued to be called Hallowell circuit, containing 314 church members.

1821 Charles Virgin, ... 314

Till 1821, the society worshipped in the meeting-house at Bowman's point, and in the school-house near Ichabod Plaisted's. In 1821 and part of 1822, they occupied the old church which had been vacated by the Episcopalians.

1822 David Hutchinson, ... 352

In 1822, Mr. Richard Clay having completed the "Yellow meeting-house" on the Plaisted hill, which he had built at his own expense, informed the minister, Mr. Hutchinson, that he "had given the house to the Lord and the key to father Plaisted." This was considered an intimation that the church might occupy it, which they did immediately, and continued there till Nov. 1828, when the new church was dedicated, on which occasion an eloquent dedicatory

sermon was delivered by the celebrated John N. Maffitt. The cost of the edifice was about $3500.

1823	David Hutchinson and Otis Williams,	372
1824	Heman Nickerson and Jesse Stone,	372
1825	Stephen Lovell and Caleb D. Rogers,	336
1826	Wilder B. Mack and Moses Hill,	391

In 1827, Gardiner was established a separate station, which then contained 159 church members.

1827	Phineas Crandall,	159
1828	John Atwell,	172
1829	"	225
1830	Stephen Waterhouse,	397
1831	" "	380
1832	Justin Spaulding,	240
1833	R. E. Schermerhorn,	245
1834	Aaron Sanderson,	225
1835	"	228
1836	John B. Husted,	277
1837	John W. Atkins,	282
1838	Moses Hill,	262
1839	"	320
1840	Wm. F. Farrington,	390
1841	" "	470
1842	John Hobart,	470
1843	Geo. Webber,	312
1844	N. D. George,	312
1845	T. Greenhalgh,	256
1846	Moses Hill,	282
1847	" "	283
1848	Eaton Shaw,	265
1849	" "	250
1850	Joseph Colby,	440
1851	" "	420

The number of church members at the present time, (1852,) is 420, including about 75 probationers. The Sunday school was organized in 1827. It has 233 members, and a library of 500 volumes.



J.T.Powers & co Lith. Boston. B.S. Jones Del

METHODIST CHURCH.

METHODISTS. — SOUTH GARDINER AND BRUNSWICK ROAD.

In 1840 the Methodists in South Gardiner erected a meeting-house on the river road, containing 42 pews, at a cost of $1200. In 1843, that portion of the church, with others on the Brunswick road, were set off as a distinct charge, and Rev. David Higgins appointed as their preacher. 1844, Rev. John Cumner was appointed to serve them one year, since which they have had only occasional supplies.

[The account in the foregoing paragraph, and the sketch of the methodists in Gardiner, were written by Moses Springer, Esq.]

METHODISTS. — PITTSTON VILLAGE.

The Pittston Village Church became a separate station about the year 1842, and preaching was had. Rev. Freeman Yates was appointed in 1846, F. Soule in 1847, I. Foster, 1848–9, P. Higgins, 1850, Zina Hyde Blair, 1851. The neat house which now adorns the village was erected in 1847, at a cost of $3000. It was mainly done by Messrs. Smith Cox and John Blanchard. The preacher of the dedicatory sermon was Rev. Gershom F. Cox. A bell was placed in the steeple, by subscription, in 1851. There are about 30 members of the church, and there is a Sunday school of 50 scholars, possessing a library of 250 vols. [Statistics furnished by Alphonso H. Clark.]

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The great majority of the people of the Province of Maine were of the Congregational order, but that exclusive sectarianism which prevailed in Massachusetts did not obtain here. So liberal were the people that this proverb prevailed at Plymouth: — "When a man can find no religion to his taste, let him go to

Maine."* Every variety could here be found, and no one party was sufficiently powerful to be able to tyrannize.

The people of ancient Pittston, who loved the religion of the Puritans, were for a long time obliged to go abroad to hear their favorite doctrines, or, at the most, were able to receive only the occasional instruction of a visiting preacher. The Rev. Isaac Foster, who went to Hallowell in 1786, had a few hearers from Pittston, and it is probable that the Hallowell church was partly sustained by Pittston members.† Previous to this, however, the more zealous of these destitute Christians were forced to greater troubles. Major Reuben Colburn was an ardent Congregationalist. It was for many years his custom,‡ through the summer months to place his family in a canoe on each returning Saturday, and paddle them down to Georgetown, 35 miles, and attending church Sunday, would return Monday. This is an amount of zeal rarely witnessed in these degenerate days.

Attempts were made in the year 1788 to erect a meeting-house near Maj. Colburn's, for the benefit of the people on the eastern side of the river, who were mostly Congregationalists and Methodists. The frame was finished, and the people finding themselves unable to proceed further, offered the building to the town in February, 1789. The town refused to accept it, but, at another meeting the vote was reconsidered, the building was taken by the town, and partly finished. It was called the Town House, or the Meeting-house, and religious services were held there until it was superseded by the new house.

In 1846 it was sold to Hiram Stevens, for $25,46. The reader will please read 1846, for 1844, on page 179, line second.

* Greenleaf. † Ibid. ‡ Elijah Jackson.

Efforts were made to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Moore, in 1792, to preach in the eastern part of the town, and teach school.* He does not seem to have remained long. Rev. Charles Turner preached in the years 1795 and 6. The people of East Pittston seem to have been very hostile to the Episcopal church, and refused to sustain its interests. Year after year they voted to devote their portion of the religious tax to the support of schools.† But in 1798 the town voted that the people should not expend the money in schooling, though they might support any preaching they pleased.‡ Efforts were made to employ Rev. ——— Price as minister of the town for the year 1803, but the vote stood 16 to 18.§ In 1805 it was voted to divide the money raised by religious tax, among the several denominations, according to the contribution of each.‖ The Congregationalists considered Pittston as missionary ground, until about 1812. At length, however, the

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PITTSTON

Was organized, Nov. 17, 1812. The Council present at the organization, at the house of Maj. Reuben Colburn, were Rev. Messrs. Gillet, Bailey, Ward, Jenks and Tappan. There were eight members: — Isaac Noyes, Ephraim Hunt, (living,) Thomas Jackson, Francis Flitner, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Jackins, Mary Oakman, Sally Oakman, (living.) Miss Oakman married Mr. Kendrick. Mr. Daniel Kendrick was then ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. The order of exercises was thus arranged: — Rev. David Thurston, Introductory Prayer; Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, Sermon; Rev. Wm. Jenks, Ordaining Prayer; Rev. Mr. Ward of Alna, Charge; Rev.

* Town Records. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.
‖ Ibid.

B. Tappan, Right hand of Fellowship; Rev. ——— Bailey, Concluding Prayer. Mr. Kendrick remained until his connection was dissolved, Aug. 29, 1820. He lives in Minot.

From that time preaching was enjoyed most of the time by the church, by preachers residing at a distance, until June in the year 1841, when Rev. James McCullom removed to the town, was ordained, and continued to labor until Sept. 1845. He is now at Great Falls.

The next pastor was Rev. J. H. Stratton. He came in the year 1846, and remained until May 28, 1849, when he removed to Irving, Mass., where he died.

Rev. Sumner Clarke removed to Pittston, and became pastor of the church in Dec. 1849. In 1851, he removed to Massachusetts.

Sept. 26, 1851, Rev. Joshua Gay assumed the pastorate. There are now about 46 members. There is a Sunday school of about 40 scholars, and a library of 200 volumes, connected with the church. The meeting-house is situated about a mile below the ferry, and was built in 1836. It is a very neat temple. — *Dea. E. Jackson, and Ch. Rec.*

CONGREGATIONALISTS. — PITTSTON VILLAGE.

A small church consisting of some thirteen members, was formed in Pittston village, in the year 1851. The pastor of the Pittston church is their minister.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY. — GARDINER.

WRITTEN BY REV. W. L. HYDE.

Pastors.	*Native place.*	*Ordained.*	*Dismissed.*
Rev. Seth Sweetser,	Newburyport, Mass.	Nov. 1836	Nov. 1838
" Aaron Chester Adams,	Bangor, Me.	July, 1839	Jan'y, 1841

Pastors.	*Native Place.*	*Ordained.*	*Dismissed.*
Rev. Josiah Wheelock Peet,	——, Vermont.	Dec. 1841	July, 1848
" William Lyman Hyde,	Bath, Me.	May, 1849.	

There were no formal attempts made to establish in Gardiner a religious society according to the faith and usages of the Cougregationalists, until the year 1833. A very trivial circumstance led to the undertaking the enterprise at this time. The venerable Dr. Gillett, Secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, one Saturday afternoon in the spring of the year, rode down from Hallowell on horseback, expecting to cross over to Pittston, where he had an appointment for the Sabbath. The river was swollen by recent rains, and the ice running fast, rendered the crossing by ferry-boat impracticable, and he had turned his horse to go back again to Hallowell, when he was accosted by a brother in the faith, a member of the Congregational church in Litchfield, and invited to tarry with him for the night. The brother expressed a very strong desire for the establishment of Congregational worship in this place, but he knew of only one other person in the place except himself who had a similar desire. As the result of their conference, Dr. Gillett left an appointment for the Sabbath next succeeding, with the assurance that if the prospect was good, the Missionary Society would send a man to labor here. The Sabbath was rainy, and a little handful of six persons gathered in the room of the brother already mentioned. The venerable father expounded the scriptures in a familiar manner, to their edification, and in the evening, as the storm had cleared away, preached in a private house near the factory. Several times during the spring and summer he preached in the old schoolhouse on Summer St. In the fall of the year, Mr. Daniel Hunt, a licentiate of Andover Theological Seminary, was sent by the M. M. S., and preached three months at the old Masonic Hall. These first

efforts to establish a religious society, developed the fact that there were quite a number of the same faith in the place, and led to measures for the organization of a parish.

According to a call signed by Nathaniel Wilson, Esq. and twenty-one others, a warrant was served, and on the 28th of Sept. 1833, the parish was duly organized. All of the members, however, were men of small pecuniary means and only three of them members of any church. The main reliance therefore for pecuniary aid was on the Maine Missionary Society.

In the spring of 1834, Mr. Seth Sweetser, a licentiate of Andover, was commissioned by the Maine Missionary Society to preach here during the spring vacation at the Seminary. He spent five Sabbaths, preaching during this time in the school-house on Summer street. The congregation increased during this brief ministry till the school-house was so full that many had to stand during the services. At the expiration of his mission a strong desire was expressed on the part of the society to have him return and preach again after completing his studies at Andover.

In August the parish gave Mr. Sweetser a formal invitation to labor among them, there being no church yet organized. Mr. Sweetser accepted, and in November resumed his labors. The meetings on the Sabbath were now held in the Masonic Hall and the seats were provided by joint labor. In March of the ensuing year they changed their place of worship to the Town Hall.

On the 28th of July, 1835, an ecclesiastical council was convened, and the following individuals, members of Congregational churches in other places, were organized into a church.

Nathaniel Bryant and Mrs. Mary Bryant, from church in Vassalboro'; Gorham Whitney, Mrs. Olive

Whitney and John Baker, from church in Litchfield; Joseph G. Bartlett, from church in Hallowell; Mrs. Pamelia Crooker, from church in Bath; Mrs. Ruth Patten, from church in Topsham; Mrs. Priscilla White, from church in Woolwich; Mrs. Elizabeth Gray from church in Thomaston.

The public services at the Town Hall at two o'clock, P. M. were as follows: —

Introductory Prayer, Rev. P. Hawes; Sermon, Rev. B. Tappan; organization of Church and Prayer, Rev. Thomas Adams; Fellowship of the churches, Rev. J. T. Hawes; Concluding Prayer, Rev. George Shepard.

During the winter of 1834, several meetings were held, to consult upon and mature a plan for a house of worship; nothing however was done, till the winter of 1835. R. H. Gardiner, Esq. at this time generously gave the society the lot of land on which their meeting-house now stands, and the ensuing spring the erection of a building was commenced. After much delay, owing to the poverty of the society, the building was completed and paid for, by the aid of some of the neighboring churches; and was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Nov. 23d, 1836. On the same day, Rev. Seth Sweetser was ordained pastor of the church and society according to their unanimous request. In this relation he continued with them two years, when having received a call to Worcester, Mass., he was dismissed to the great grief of the church and parish.

For a few months the society was without a minister. The following spring, however, Mr. Aaron C. Adams, of Bangor, was invited to settle with them, and on acceptance he was ordained, July 10th, 1839. On account of pecuniary embarrassments and the difficulty of raising his salary, Mr. Adams felt it his duty to leave, after laboring with great acceptance

and success here, nearly two years. He asked and received his dismission in January, 1841.

The society were now supplied for some months by Rev. Hermon Stinson. During the ensuing fall, Mr. Josiah W. Peet, a licentiate of Andover Seminary, preached as a candidate; and receiving a call from the church and parish, he was ordained pastor, Dec. 15th, 1841. During the period of Mr. Peet's ministry, the house of worship was carpeted and in many respects improved, and made comfortable; by the liberality of a member of the parish, an organ was placed in the gallery. The church is valued at $3,000, and will seat about 300 persons. A vestry building was erected on a contiguous lot, for the convenience of social meetings. These results were accomplished by the energy of the pastor. The society, however, was crippled constantly during this period by deaths and removals. A very large amount of energy and pecuniary ability was, by these causes, withdrawn. In July, 1848, Mr. Peet asked and received his dismission. In October of this year, Mr. W. L. Hyde, a licentiate of Bangor Seminary, came here to labor. In May, 1849, he was ordained pastor, which office he now holds.

There have been no very powerful religious awakenings in connection with the labors of either of the pastors; still the labors of all have been blessed by gentle influences from on High.

The following table will exhibit the outward condition of the church during the ministry of the various pastors. There were at the organization of the church, ten members. There were added during

				By Prof.	*Letter.*	*Deaths.*	*dism.*
Rev. Mr.	Sweetser's	Ministry,		26	22	2	5
" "	Adams'	"		15	8	3	8
" "	Peet's	"		7	15	12	17
" "	Hyde's	"		16	14	4	6
	Total,			64	59	21	36





B. S. Jones Del. J. T. Powers & Co. Lith. Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There are now 73 members on the church record, thirteen of these however are non-residents. The Sabbath school numbers about one hundred, with a library of 250 volumes.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. — FIRST CHURCH.

The first Freewill Baptist church in Gardiner was organized July 15, 1820. It consisted of seventeen members, and was under the pastoral care of Elder Joseph Robinson, of Richmond. He remained about fourteen years, laboring with great acceptance. In 1835 there were forty-five members, and the pastor at that time was Elder E. Gunham, who remained about two years. At the end of that time there were fifty-two members. The next pastor was Hubbard Chandler, under whose care the church increased to sixty-one. He was succeeded by Elder Robert Stinson, who remained three years, and the church had seventy-two members. The meetings of this church, and their religious services were held in the school-houses in districts No. 7 and 13.

In 1841 they built a neat church, at an expense of $1060,00, which was dedicated to God, November 3d, by Elders Hermon and Robert Stinson. It is the first meeting-house below the village, and seats two hundred persons. Mr. Stinson continued until 1842, when Elder Nathaniel Purrington of Lisbon became for two years the pastor. Elder Samuel Bush had the care of the church for three years after this, and additions were made, so that it numbered 86 in 1849. Since then, by deaths and removals the church has been considerably diminished. Elder C. Purrington, Elder Thomas Tyler and some others have labored with the church.

A Sabbath School was commenced in June, 1829, by R. H. Gardiner, Esq., and his family, and was for eight or nine years under their direction. Mr.

Richards took charge of it for one or two years, and different persons have managed it from time to time. Its largest number was from 70 to 80, but at present it is quite small. It has usually kept about three months each year.—*Abridged from an account written by Dea. Samuel Newcomb.*

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. — SECOND CHURCH.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church in Gardiner, now the first in West Gardiner, was organized Oct. 26, 1826, by Elders Samuel Hathorn, and Josiah Farwell. It had 15 members. Preaching was had the first year, from Elder S. Hathorn, and 14 members were added. He continued to labor until 1835, assisted somewhat in 1834, by Elder Hubbard Chandler, and 46 members were added to the church. Elder Mark Getchell and Elder Barnard Goodrich labored in the years 1836, 7 and 8, and 21 members joined the church. Elder Samuel Bush became pastor in 1840. Up to this time the services of the Sabbath were celebrated in school-houses. In the summer of 1840, the meeting-house was built at a cost of $1100, and was dedicated in November. Sermon by Elder Josiah Keene, and other services by Elders Nathaniel Purrington, Mark Getchell and Isaac Frost. This house stands in the western extremity of the town, on the Litchfield road, where the road from Horseshoe pond to French's corner crosses, and will seat 250 persons. The preachers in 1841, were Elders Getchell and Frost, and during this year a great revival was enjoyed. A protracted meeting was held for three weeks, and from February to May 100 members were added by baptism, and 5 by letter. January 19, 1842, fifteen were dismissed to form the Centre Church, or what is *now* the second in West Gardiner. The preachers *since 1841*, have been Messrs. Elders M. Getchell,

and I. Frost, 1842; M. Getchell and N. Purrington, 1843; N. Purrington, Andrew Rollins and Hiram Albee, 1844; A. Rollins and M. Getchell, 1845, 6 and 7; Gideon Perkins and M. Getchell, 1848; Thomas Tyler, 1849; Mark Getchell and Alexander H. Morrell, 1850; and M. Getchell, 1851. In 1843, there were 6 and in 1844 there were 5 added. Since 1844 no members have been added, but during that time some have died, some have been dismissed, and some have been excluded. The present number is 115. The Sabbath school was organized in 1840, contains about fifty scholars, and has a library of about 200 volumes. — *Statistics furnished by Mr. Daniel Fuller.*

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. — THIRD CHURCH.

This body, the Gardiner City Church, was organized in October, 1826, by A. Bridges and J. Robinson, and was supplied with occasional preaching by Elder S. Robbins. It finally lost its name to live. It was re-organized January 30, 1836, by a council from the Windsor quarterly meeting, consisting of Elders Josiah Keen, Cyrus Stilson, Henry Meader, Aaron Brown and Dea. Lawton. At this time there were ten members, and three others were immediately baptized and admitted. Elder S. W. Perkins was pastor, and he remained about two years. The congregation increased and the affairs of the church prospered during his stay. Meetings were held in the Clay meeting-house. The next preacher was Elder Dexter Waterman, who remained but a short time, and was followed by Mr. Perkins again, who left in one year, and the church enjoyed only occasional preaching, until 1841, when Elder Hermon Stinson became its pastor. He remained about three years, and was followed by Elder J. Stevens, who continued until the winter of 1846. During the

summer of that year, the meeting-house at the corner of Summer and Winter streets was built, at an expense of $3100. It is sixty feet by forty, containing sixty pews, and has a brick basement. It can contain 400 persons, and is valued at $3000. It was dedicated to Divine service, December 31, 1846, by Elder J. K. Staples, who was pastor for two years. Elder C. Phinney was with them about three months. Elder D. Lancaster preached a short time, and was succeeded by Elder P. Folsom. There are now 80 members. The Sabbath school was commenced in 1837, and the Sabbath School Society in 1837. The average number of scholars is 75, and 600 library books have been bought within five years, besides others previously procured.—*Dea. H. Leeman and Charles Bridge.*

FREEWILL BAPTIST. — FOURTH CHURCH.

This Church, located in the southern part of the city, was organized with twenty-nine members, in the year 1838, under the labors of Elder Robert Stinson. He labored with this people in 1838–9, and was succeeded by Elder Harmor Getchell, in Dec. 1840, who remained until Dec. 1842. From this time the church remained without a pastor until 1850, when Elder Sam'l Hathorn commenced preaching with the people, and a revival took place. The books were reviewed and it was ascertained that four had died, eight had been dismissed, and fourteen added. The present number is thirty-one, and Elder James Colby is pastor. The church holds its meetings in the school-house in District No. 9. — There is a Sabbath school connected with the church, containing about fifty teachers and scholars, and is in a very flourishing condition. It has a library worth from ten to fifteen dollars. It was organized in 1851. — *Furnished by William H. Huntington, Clerk.*

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. — FIFTH CHURCH.

There was a small church formed about the year 1838, on the Brunswick road. It worships at the Union house on that road, owning it, with the Methodists and Baptists. There are about 32 members.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. — SIXTH CHURCH.

This was formerly called the Centre Church, and is in West Gardiner. The brick meeting-house was erected in the year 1841, at a cost of $1300, and was dedicated to God, December 22d, of the same year. Elder John Stevens preached the dedicatory sermon, from Psalms cxxii. 1. He was aided in the services by Elders Thomas S. Tyler, Samuel Bush, Barnard Goodrich, Mark Getchell and Nathaniel Purrinton. The church was organized January 24, 1842, by Elders J. Stevens and Samuel Bush. The original members were sixteen. Additions have been made as follows: — in 1843, 3; in 1844, 17; in 1847, 5; making in all 41, of whom 3 have died, 9 have been excluded, and 6 have been dismissed to other churches. There are now 23.

The preachers have been Elders T. S. Tyler, Samuel Bush, Hiram Sleeper, Cleveland B. Glidden, &c. There is a Sunday school having about 20 scholars. — *Facts furnished by Mr. John Blanchard.*

CALVINISTIC BAPTISTS. — FIRST CHURCH.

In the year 1782, it is not known that there was more than one person who was a Calvinistic Baptist, on the Kennebec.* In 1785, there were but three churches on the Kennebec and east of it, and these formed the Bowdoinham Association.

* Greenleaf's Eccl. Sketches.

The First Baptist Church in Gardiner, now known as the Baptist Church in West Gardiner, was organized by a Council convened Dec. 14, 1815, in the school-house at Brown's corner, West Gardiner. Elders John Robinson and Henry Kendall, and several brethren from the church in Litchfield constitutted the council, convened "at the request of certain brethren formerly members of the 1st Baptist church in Litchfield." They were organized as the First Baptist church in Gardiner, and were as follows: — Elder Levi Young, Wm. Nash, Sewall Brown, Ezekiel Robinson, James Lord, Joseph Robinson, Abigail Nash, Anna Brown, Mary Doe, Sarah Lord, Eunice Robinson, Mary McCausland and Elizabeth Rice. Sixteen more were added within a year. Since then additions have been made as follows: — In 1824 and 5, twenty-nine; fourteen in 1833; thirty-nine in 1838; nine in 1841; thirty-four in 1843. The whole number of communicants since the organization of the church is 205, of whom 53 have joined by letter and 152 by baptism. During the existence of the church 36 have been excluded, 10 dropped, 8 restored, 56 dismissed and 24 died. Present number 83. Elder Levi Young supplied the desk from December 1815, until October 1819. The pastors have been Rev. Abraham Bedel from 1832 until September 1837. Elder Eliab Cox from December 1837 to January 1839. Rev. A. M. Piper from May 1839 to May 1841. Elder Rufus Chase from June 1841 to April 1844. Rev. W. O. Grant, from September 1844 to 1849. The pastor since 1849 has been Rev. H. Pierce. The following persons have been licensed by this church to preach: — Rev. Thomas B. Robinson, February 20, 1826; James C. Morgan, January 15, 1833, (excluded from the church, May 3, 1834.) For a considerable time religious meetings were held in the school-house at Brown's corner, and afterwards in a school-

house near where the church now stands. In February, 1835, a society was organized for the purpose of building a meeting-house. It was finished in July, 1836, and dedicated the same month. The house is a small, neat building, containing a singing gallery and vestry, and will confortably seat 200 persons. It cost $900 and is located about one-third of a mile west of the Hallowell line, on the road leading from Brown's Corner to Hallowell. The Sunday School is in a prosperous condition. — *Statistics furnished by the Rev. H. Pierce.*

BAPTISTS. — VILLAGE CHURCH.

The Gardiner Village Baptist Church was organized, Nov. 10, 1843. The original members were Rev. J. W. Lawton, B. H. Field, L. Parsons, E. Shepard, Lucy V. Lawton, Nancy Field, Joan McCurdy, Mary A. Jewett, Pamelia Duganne, Mary White and Margaret Plaisted. There are now about fifty members, and there is a Sunday School which has been in operation since the organization of the church, containing about 30 scholars, with a library of about 200 vols. The church possesses a fine lot of land for a meeting-house, and preparations have been made to erect one. The lot is just below Mr. Daniel Nutting's, on Brunswick street.

The first preacher was Rev. J. W. Lawton, who came in 1843. He was succeeded, January 3, 1846, by Rev. Martyn Byrne. Aug. 9, of the same year came Rev. J. B. Foster, sent by the missionary society. Rev. Edwin Dibbel came in January, 1849, and was ordained April 30, 1851. In October of the same year, he removed to Bath, and was succeeded in November, 1851, by Rev. M. J. Kelley, the present pastor. [*Dates furnished by Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Church Clerk.*]

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

[*Written by H. B. Hoskins, Esq.*]

The writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, were first introduced into this State, about the year 1812, by the late Mr. John Savels of this town, who became acquainted with them through the Rev. William Hills, an English minister of the established Church. Through the influence of Mr. Savels the knowledge of these writings became disseminated in this neighborhood. In the year 1832, those persons residing in town who had adopted the doctrines taught by this "Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ," formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of maintaining public worship. A church was formed Aug. 25, 1836, under the designation of the New Jerusalem Church, consisting of sixteen members.

These doctrines were first publicly preached here by the Rev. Samuel Worcester, in October, 1831, and afterwards, occasionally, by him, the Rev. Henry A. Worcester, and others, until Sept. 1839, when the Rev. Adonis Howard commenced preaching for the society, and was ordained their pastor, Oct. 17, 1841, and continued that relation until May 31, 1846, when he was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his ministerial duties. Since then, the society has had no settled pastor, but has continued its meetings for public worship, under the direction of one of its appointed members. Forty-two persons have been admitted since its organization, and one hundred and twelve adults and children have been baptized. There is a Sunday school connected with this church.

NOTE. — The triangular lot on Brunswick street, near the Common, has been secured for a building spot, and it is hoped that a church may speedily be *erected* on the eligible site. — *Compiler.*

UNIVERSALISTS.

The first public proclamation of the gospel of Universal Grace, within the limits of Gardiner, was in the old school house that used to stand on the Common. It was somewhere about the year 1820, and was by Barzillai Streeter, and Elias Smith, — the father of the sect called Christians, or the Christian Band. At about the same time, the venerable Hosea Ballou came and preached one Sabbath evening in the old town house. He was persuaded to tarry here on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Parker Sheldon, aided by Maj. Seth Gay, Col. John Stone, Javan Knapp and Haynes Learned. Revs. Sylvanus Cobb, W. A. Drew, Russel Streeter and others, occasionally visited the place. The first parish organization was in 1835, the records of which were unfortunately destroyed. It is remembered that Mr. Parker Sheldon, who was for many years almost alone as a Universalist, Maj. Gay, one of the original members of the Episcopal Church, E. McLellan, J. Y. Gray, James Steward, J. G. Donnel, Silas Andrews and others were the supporters of the cause.

The society was weak and small, and had much opposition to resist, and experienced a varied career. Aug. 29, 1840 it was permanently reörganized, and had the following members; J. Steward, J. Y. Gray, Allyn Holmes, John Roberts, J. G. Donnel, Joel H. Snow, Henry Bowman, E. F. Deane, P. Sheldon, Silas Andrews, Welcome Pincin, Andrew Jeck, James A. Clay, Alvin Stanford, Nathaniel Snow, Jr., Abel Thompson, G. M. Atwood and Moses H. Lord. The number had increased to 65, in 1846. The committee which drew up the constitution now governing the society, was E. F. Deane, J. P. Weston, R. K. Littlefield, P. Sheldon, James H. Jones and William Cooper.

Rev. Messrs. N. C. Fletcher, D. J. Mandell, Oliver Quinby, Henry Jewell, and others, labored with the society from time to time, but the first settled resident pastor was Rev. James Partelow Weston, A. M., a graduate from Bowdoin College, in the class of 1840. He was principal of the Waterville Liberal Institute, and came here from that position, April 16, 1843. His ministry was very successful, and at the end of seven years, in the year 1850, he resumed his former position, and now resides in Waterville. He was succeeded in November, 1850, by Rev. John Wesley Hanson, the present pastor, a native of Boston. He was installed February 28, 1851. The installation services were as follows: Sermon, Rev. E. H. Chapin; Address to the Society, Rev. Calvin Gardner; Charge and Delivery of Scriptures, Rev. W. A. Drew; Right hand of Fellowship, Rev. W. R. French; Prayer, Rev. B. F. Robbins.

The church was organized in August, 1844, with the following members: James P. Weston, James M. Merrill, Harriet Merrill, Lucy Ann Whittier, John Woodcock, Thomas Searls, Joseph Few, Joshua Nickerson, Joanna Dennis, Joanna G. Dennis, Elizabeth D. Dennis, John Jewett, Harriet Jewett, Betsey H. Franklin, Welcome Pincin, Zilphia Stuart, Elbridge G: Pierce, Louisa Snow, Frederic Blood, Nancy Blood.

The Universalist church was erected in the year 1842, at an expense of $6500, and was publicly dedicated Feb. 1, 1843. Introductory Prayer and Remarks, Rev. W. A. Drew; Scripture Lesson and Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. N. Gunnison; Sermon, Rev. L. L. Saddler, from Prov. ix. 1, 2; Concluding Prayer, Rev. H. Jewell. The church is a very neat specimen of Protestant architecture, and occupies a fine situation. It has an excellent organ, a bell and two clocks. Connected with the parish is a Sunday



J. P. Powers & Co. Lith. Boston.

B. S. Jones Del.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

school, numbering one hundred and eighty members, owning a library of seven hundred and fifty volumes. The parish numbers about one hundred and twenty-five families, residing in Gardiner and Pittston.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEATHER, &C.

THE character of some of the weather and seasons may be learned from the following minutes, compiled from Dr. Parker's almanacs, Rufus Gay's diary, files of newspapers, &c.

April 15, 1803, snow-storm three days; May 8, 1803, snow storm. Oct. 22, 1804, a splendid aurora borealis. Dec. 24, 1805, first snow-storm; Dec. 29, 1805, violent wind and rain. Jan. 1806, snow nine days, and from the 25th warm and soft eight days; February, 1806, snowed thirteen days, ending in mist and rain; April 1, 1806, robins and bluebirds, and sparrows came; 2d day, snow and cold; 20th, snow; October, 1806, the entire month warm, clear, beautiful; Nov. 16, 1806, first snow-storm. March, 1807, only two mild forenoons; April 8, 1807, a ground-sparrow, the first spring bird; 16th, robins; April 2, 1807, 20 inches snow; 8th, geese seen; 12th, a vessel passed; August 1, 1807, finished haying. March 25, 1808, bluebirds, sparrows, ducks and geese appeared; April 11, 1808, snow-storm; October 27, 1808, snow-storm. April 11, 1809, a load of hay passed the river on the ice, and men and horses passed on the 16th. The winter of

1809–10 was very mild. At no time up to the first of March more than 6 inches snow, and not more than a foot in all. No snow from January 25th to March 4th. May 5, 1811, a violent snow storm, — old snow not all dissolved, — not a warm day as yet, not a bud. Oct. 25, a snow-storm. From Dec. 24th to the 31st, a violent snow-storm — the greatest for many years. Prices this year — flour, $11; corn, $1,25; boots, $8, &c.

In 1813, the months of July and August were almost without rain, so that crops were small, and much distress prevailed. May 8 and 19, 1815, severe snow-storms. Prices this year, corn, $1,75; flour, $18; rye, $2,50. January 17, 1816, a powerful rain carried away the snow, which was very deep. June 8, 1816, a cold snow-storm, and many birds chilled to death. July 8, quite a frost. Aug. 22, a severe frost. This year has always been remembered as the cold season. April 12, there was a heavy snow which made good sleighing for several days; May 24, there was a rain which froze on all the fruit trees; June 5 and 6, cold weather, rain and hail, ground froze, corn and potatoes killed, and apple trees did not bloom until July 1. Corn was hoed the first time, in the first week in July, and after that it was cut down the second time. Haying commenced in August, and a frost came the last of the month. Almost nothing was raised, and much suffering prevailed.

February 11, 1818, the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero. March 28, the only snow-storm during the month. In 1818, the weather from May 20 until Nov. 19, was pleasant and agreeable, with scarcely a very hot or stormy day. In 1819, not more than three inches of snow up to Feb. 20. In the spring there was a great rain and freshet. Oct. 19, 1821, a severe snow-storm. Jan. 1, 1825, the stage used runners for the first time during the win-

ter. May 2 and 5, snow-storms. July was the warmest for 30 years. The *papers* state, (the reader can place a query after the item,) that apples were found in E. Byram's orchard, with the side nearest the sun roasted. In August two bears were killed near the village of Pittston. Pease and strawberries were plenty, June 9. Jan. 16, 1826, the first sleighing.

March 26, 1826, the greatest freshet for thirty-five years. There was eight feet of water on the wharves; vessels, lumber, buildings, were swept away; the water was thirteen feet above high water mark; there was a damage of $5,000 to this village. R. H. Gardiner, Esq. and J. P. Hunter & Co., were the principal losers. An elm tree 5 feet in diameter, was uprooted in James Tarbox's shipyard.*

Aug. 2, a great hail-storm, the drifts of which were ten inches deep. Aug. 28, 1827, a remarkable appearance in the heavens. Between nine and ten in the evening a broad luminous body arose in the north-west, and another in the south-east. A magnificent effulgent arch was thus formed, which remained fifteen minutes.

The winter of 1827–8 was very open. Aug. 11, 1828, an earthquake was felt in Gardiner, at 3 P. M. In Jan. 1829, the thermometer stood on the 3d, at 11 degrees below zero; 4th, 12; 5th, 7; 6th, 4; 30th, 18; 31st, 20; and it was intensely cold throughout the winter. Jan. 8, 1830, the horse ferry-boat ceased running for the year. Dec. 11, splendid aurora borealis. Jan. 1, 1831, two vessels went to Bath; no ice in the river. In April 1832, the thermometer was below zero 10 days,— some days 16 degrees.?

* P. Sheldon.

One of the severest freshets ever known occurred this spring.

May 1, 1832, a cold rain and snow. In January, 1833, the thermometer was 53 degrees below zero, in all, and in February, 70, and March, 51, and much snow. Feb. 1833, was the most snowy month known for many years. Feb. 15, 23 men and five horses were six hours in going from Hallowell village to the cross-roads.*

March 18, 1834, a ground-sparrow singing this morning. Oct. 13, 1834, first snow. Jan. 25, 1837, the most remarkable display of the northern lights on record. A great freshet occurred Jan. 28, 1839, carrying off the ice, several stores, and filling the cellars on the river side, and doing other damage.

A very severe freshet in the spring of 1843, and another Nov. 5, 1845, which filled the cellars on Water street. March 27 and 28, 1846, there was another high freshet. The water was fifteen feet above high-water mark. It occasioned great loss on the river.

A great freshet in May, 1850. Rain ten days. Much property destroyed, — booms, ice-houses, rafts, &c. — Ice-house on Kimball's wharf, with $500 worth of ice; Steamer Huntress got across her wharf, so that one third of her was over the wharf, and yet she was uninjured, — proving that she was staunch and strong.

Winter of 1850–1 severely cold. Summer backward and cold, and but few warm nights. 1852, winter very cold; snow very deep; thermometer 30° below zero once, and below zero several degrees, many times. Feb. 19, 1852, a splendid aurora. Robins and bluebirds, March 16.

* G. S. Rogers' diary.

The progress of vegetation is here given for several years: —

	1817.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Ground Lilac appear'd,		Ap. 16,	Ap. 14,	Mar. 26,	Ap. 20,	Mar. 28,	Ap. 3.
Anemone,	"	Ap. 24,	" 26,	" 20,		"	15.
Euthromium Am.	May 4,	" 27,	" 26,		May 3,	"	18.

A TABLE

OF THE WEATHER, &c., FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Winters.	*Days that Ther. fell below 0.*	*Quantity of snow.*	*River froze at Gardiner.*	*Days Sleighing.*
1836–7.	30		138 days.	91
1837–8.	11	2ft. 6⅔in.	125	
1838–9.	31	5 10½	132	51
1839–40.	19	5 2½	103	16
1840–1.	18	10 3½	128	76
1841–2.	10	4 8	96	16
1842–3.	19	12 1⅜	141	114
1843–4.	26	8 3½	129	92
1844–5.	17	9 8⅓	124	80
1845–6.	24	5 2½	112	109
1846–7.	14	6 7¾	138	100
1847–8.	15	6 3	106	38
Average,	19	6 11	122	69

Mean heat for May, June, July and August, 1837, 55.0 above; 1838, 64.8; 1839, 62.6; 1840, 68.8. Mean heat for August, 1836, 61.7; 1837, 63.4; 1838, 68.8; 1839, 67.9; 1840, 71.4. In the winter of 1839–40, only 16 days sleighing. In 1837 sleighing commenced Nov. 26; 1838, Nov. 20; 1839, Dec. 28; 1840, Nov. 22.

Coldest day in 1837, Jan. 26; thermometer, 27° below. In 1838, Dec. 31, 23½° below. 1839, Jan. 1, 23½° below. 1840, Jan. 17, 23° below.

Mean heat for Dec. 1837, 21.9; 1838, 16.3; 1839, 27.9; 1840, 20.8.

Record of the time of the opening and closing of the river between Pittston and Gardiner.

Years.	*Opened.*	*Closed.*
1785	April 24	
1786	March 21	November 18
1787	April 7	
1789	April 4	January 5, 1790
1790	April 18	November 26
1791	April 3	December 10
1792	April 3	November 23
1793	April 1	
1794	April 6	
1796		November 28
1797	April 4	November 22
1798	April 12	November 23
1799	April 13	November 24
1800	April 10	November 28
1801	March 25	December 10
1802	April 9	December 16
1803	March 22	December 22
1804	April 12	November 19
1805	April 2	January, 1806
1806	March 15	
1807	April 7	December 18
1808	Jan 25* & Ma. 29	December 6†
1809	April 17	November 13
1810	April 10	December 10
1811	April 4	December 14
1812	April 18‡	December 11
1813	April 11	December 21
1815	April 18	December 2
1816	April 20	November 28
1817	April 17	November 24§
1818	April 12	December 1 & 10

* From Bowman's Point to Swan Island. † Broke up 20th.
‡ Country ponds broke up. § Broke up Dec. 3, & closed 7.

Years.	*Opened.*	*Closed.*
1819	April 14	December 5
1820	April 15	November 16
1821	April 11	November 30
1822	March 28	December 6
1823	April 11	November 16
1824	March 28	December 8
1825	April 5	December 11
1826	March 26	December 20
1827	March 28	Nov. 10, 24 & Dec. 7
1828	March 25	December 19
1829	April 12	Nov. 27, & Dec. 3, & 17
1830	April 1	Dec. 13, 17, Jan. 1831
1831	March 30	December 2
1832	April 14	December 2
1833	April 5	December 14
1834	April 4	December 8
1835		November 23
1836	April 9	November 27
1837	April 14	November 27
1838	April 3	November 24
1839	January 28	December 18
1840	March 31	November 28
1841	April 5	December 1
1842	March 20	November 28
1843	April 19	November 30
1844	April 9	November 27
1845	March 31	December 7
1846	March 28	December 2
1847	April 18	
1848	April 1	December 21
1849	March 30	December 20
1850	April 1	December 7
1851	April 7	December 2
1852	April	

The foregoing list was made from three sources: a series of almanacs owned by the widow of Dr. Parker, the records in which were kept by him; a journal kept by Rufus Gay, Esq.; and a table furnished by Mr. Daniel Nutting.

Several occurrences not previously recorded, are here given.

July 4, 1823, a Mr. Elwell was killed by the bursting of a cannon. July 4, 1825, Seth Fish, Charles Peck, and several others were dangerously wounded by the accidental explosion of a cannon. Fish died. In 1825 great efforts were made to erect a bridge between Gardiner and Pittston, — they failed. A fulling-mill, and grist-mill, valued at $2000, owned by Samuel Jewett were destroyed in Pittston by a freshet. At the same time, April 27, Mr. Wm. Stevens was drowned. May 4, Joseph Gilpatrick, member of Junior class, Bowdoin College, died. Mr. R. H. Gardiner's house burned, in Pittston, Nov. 11, 1834.

1840, a severe fire in September; a brick building owned by Capt. N. Kimball and E. F. Deane, Esq. and occupied by Richardson & Co's W. I. Goods store. Deane & Whitmore lost valuable law books and papers. Entire loss, 7 to 8000 dollars.

Friday, Aug. 16, 1844, a great fire consumed 10 mills, several dwellinghouses, &c. Loss $50,000, including 1,000,000 of lumber. Benjamin Elwell, Jr., Æt. 14, carried around a drum at New Mills and killed, January 20, 1845. —— Lord, aged 80—90, burned to death, 15 February, 1847. Attempt at highway robbery, on Brunswick road, December 9, 1847, on the person of John Rollins, Clerk for G. M. Atwood. Vessels built in Gardiner and Pittston in 1847: 3 ships; 1 bark; 5 brigs; 4 schooners. Lumber manufactured in Gardiner in 1847, 20,000 m. long l., 16,300 m. shingles, 1900 m. clapboards, 4,000 m. laths and 50 m. plank. Violent dysentery, very mortal to children, prevailed in the summer of 1848. July 5, 1849, a destructive fire at New Mills.

April 6, 1850, a fire broke out in Messrs Mitchell and Lawton's shop, near the Cabbassa bridge. It burnt entirely or partially, several buildings, and

produced losses as follows: R. H. Gardiner, $200, ins.; John L. Foy, $560, ins.; John Upham, $125, no ins.; Woodward Thompson, $50, no ins.; H. W. Lawton, $1225, no ins.; John C. Merrow, $150, no ins.; John Roberts, $100, no ins.; J. L. Mitchell $1785, ins. 500; G. S. Palmer, $837, no ins. Total about, $5000. The work of an incendiary.

TABLE OF POPULATION OF SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN MAINE.

Names of Towns.	When incorporated.	1810	1820	1830	1837	1840	1850
Portland,	1786	7169	8581	12,601	15,637	15,218	20,819
Bangor,	1791	850	1221	2868	8554	8634	14,432
Thom'st'n,	1777	2100	2651	4221	5272	6227	*9195
Augusta,	1797	1805	2457	3980	5384	5314	8154
Bath,	1781	2491	3026	3773	4523	5143	†8580
Gardiner,	1803	1029	2053	3709	4470	5044	‡6486
Hallowell,	1771	2068	2919	3964	4494	4668	§4800
Brunswick,	1738	2682	2954	3547	4136	4259	4976
Belfast,	1773	1274	2026	3077	3911	4194	5052
Total,		21,468	27,888	41,740	56,381	59,001	82,494

GROWTH OF OLD PITTSTON.

In the foregoing list, Gardiner does not occupy its proper position. Pittston is identical with Gardiner, practically, and if we reckon it as Augusta reckons, namely, both sides of the river, we find a population of 9,309, making the largest place on the Kennebec. This is seen in the following table.

* The original territory, now Thomaston, South do., and Rockland. † Including West Bath. ‡ Including West Gardiner. § About, on original territory.

	1796	1800	1810	1820	1837	1840	1850
Pittston & Gardiner,	605	1408*					
Pittston,			1018	1337	2121	2460	2823
Gardiner,			1029	2053	4470	†5044	5226
W. Gardiner,							1260
	605	1408	2047	3390	6591	7504	9309

The polls and valuation are

Gardiner,	val. $1,385,298	polls, 857
West Gardiner,	223,610	254
Pittston,	593,319	546
	$2,202,227	1657

Names of some of the persons who have died in Gardiner and Pittston, aged 60 years and upwards, not recorded in previous pages. Obtained from family Bibles, gravestones, Eastern Chronicle, Christian Intelligencer, American Standard, Gardiner Spectator, Ledger, Fountain, Sling, Transcript and Dispatch.

Elizabeth Blood, 77, Aug., 1848; Russel Braley, 60, March 22, 1845; John Blake, 90, January 20, 1848; Joseph Blodgett, 91, (P.) July, 1848; Nathaniel Bryant, 74, Oct. 10, 1850; Lydia Blanchard, 78, Sept. 14, 1850; Joseph Bowman, 66, July 10, 1830; Betsey Blake, 71, May 30, 1848; Joanna Bradstreet, 73, July 13, 1817; Frances Bowman, 65, (?) March 11, 1824; Nathaniel Bryant, 74, Oct. 10, 1850; Leonard Blanchard, (P.) May 1, 1851; Hannah Ballard, 66, Oct. 1842.

Betsey Cowen, 72, Nov. 27, 1848; Joseph Col-

* About 500 in Gardiner.

† Census taken in 1845 by A. S. Chadwick, by order of the Town, 6527.

lins, 89, Dec. 6, 1848; John Colburn, 67, (P.) April 15, 1850; Margaret Chapman, 76, August, 1844; Sally L. Cooper, 69, (P.) May 4, 1848; Elizabeth Clark, 74, (P.) Feb. 26, 1825; Isaac Clark, 76, (P.) July, 1825; Abigail Colcord, 88, August 1825; Rachel Colcord, 71, August, 1825; Samuel Clark, (P.) 72, May 27, 1851; James N. Cooper, (P.) 63, July 17, 1849; Gersham Cox, (P.) 83, April 12, 1849; Thomas Coss, 76, (P.) March, 1843; Wm. Crawford, 83, Oct. 1841; Hannah Chase, 80, Sept. 28, 1851; Henry Crawford, 86, Dec. 28, 1851; Nancy Clark, 76, Dec. 12, 1851.

Sarah Day, 81, Aug. 13, 1847; Dolly Damon, 78, Dec. 15, 1850; Amelia F. Dugann, 79, Feb. 1849; John Dockendorf, (P.) 79, April 30, 1841; Nancy Dockendorf, (P.) 53, June 17, 1829.

Sarah Eastman, 85, Dec. 1850; Mary Eldred, 64, (P.) Oct. 6, 1837; Micah Eldred, 70, (P.) Aug. 17, 1847.

Lucy Fuller, 83, May 4, 1846; S. Ferguson, 80, January 27, 1850; Francis Flitner, 76, (P.) April 3, 1850; Lucy Francis, 80, Dec. 29, 1831.

Seth Getchell, 91, (P.) Aug. 1844; Abigail Griffin, (P.) July 25, 1846; Moses Goodwin, 76, (P.) Dec. 27, 1840.

John Hutchinson, 61, (P.) Jan. 5, 1846; Mary Hunt, 101 years 7 months, (P) March, 1847; Jane Hill, 64, Nov. 21, 1847; John Hazeltine, 70, Sept. 3, 1848; Andrew Hutchins, 64, February 9, 1851; Sarah Ham, 81, Jan. 20, 1851; Dr. Silas Holman, M. D.* 61, Sept. 17, 1850; Joseph Haskell, 62, Dec. 4, 1849; Wm. Haskell, 79, August 9, 1830; Jane Hanscom, 79, Sept. 5, 1838; Harlow Harden, 68,

* Graduated at Harvard, practised here 30 years.

Oct. 19, 1843; Elizabeth Houghton, 83, March 22, 1851; Esther Hildreth, 71, Feb. 1841; Sarah Harding, 80, Nov. 29, 1851.

Wm. James, 70, July, 1845; Enoch Jewett, 69, (P.) Feb. 22, 1846; Christopher Jackings, 78, Feb. 9, 1826, (P.); Mehitable Jones, 79, April 29, 1843; Hannah Jones, (P.) 62, Nov. 12, 1849; Samuel Jones, (P.) 69, Oct. 22, 1849; Jesse Jewett, Aug. 22, 1842, (P.) 73*; Benj. Jackson, 70, (P.) June 14, 1842; Christopher Jackings, 76, (P.) Nov. 1843; Andrew Johnson, 75, Aug. 1843.

Charles Kinsman, 66, (P.) April 16, 1847; Lydia Keith, 87, (P.) Dec. 1, 1848.

Deborah Leighton, 85, Sept. 29, 1844; Samuel Little, 79, (P.) Dec. 21, 1848; Reuben Libbey, 60 March 13, 1825.

Lydia Meroe, 87, April 29, 1848; John Merrill, 74, May, 1849; Mary McCausland, 88, Dec. 8, 1848; Nathaniel Marston, 72, Jan. 18, 1848; James Marston, 74, Dec. 23, 1850; Abigail Mussey, 67, Aug. 8, 1825; Joseph Mathews, 84, Aug. 26, 1850; Anna McLellan, 61, Sept. 22, 1850; Widow Marson, (P.) 93, May 16, 1832; Daniel Merrill, 71, Sept. 7, 1851.

Zebulon Newell, 74, Dec. 1825; John Nichols, 78, Oct. 30, 1824; John Nickels, (P.) 92, July 20, 1849.

John Oliver, 82, Oct. 1848; Samuel Oakman, Dec. 18, 1822.

Ebenezer Pierce, 75, December 5, 1851; Edward Philips, 64, Dec. 12, 1851; Mary Potter, 71, June 1842; Sarah Peacock, 61, Dec. 3, 1846; Nancy Pray, 71, April 6, 1849; Mary Palmer, 60, Nov.,

* Died at Windsor, was deputy sheriff, lived at Bowman's Point.

1848; Mary Parker, 88, Jan. 7, 1817; Catharine Porter, 74, (P.) March 10, 1831; Dr. James Parker 69, Nov. 9, 1837; his widow, Dorcas, (Marble,) yet living; b. June 2, 1773; m. March 25, 1798; Ebenezer Preble, 75, Dec. 5, 1851.

Joseph Roberts, 69, April 15, 1846; Priscilla Roberts, 69, Aug. 2, 1848; Eunice Robinson, 71, Nov. 9, 1848; James Rollins, December 6, 1830, aged 60.

Rebecca Smith, 67, Nov. 18, 1850; Chapin Sampson, 86, Dec. 30, 1850; Isaac Sawyer, 85, May 11, 1847; Hannah Sumner, 75, April 24, 1828; Miriam Shepherd, 91, June 10, 1825; Sarah Sampson, 83, (W. G.) June, 1851; Esther Savels, 77, May 28, 1851; Susan Springer, 73, October 3, 1842; John Stevens, 69, (P.) Dec. 1842; Asa Stevens, 65, Feb. 1841.

Elihu Thorp, 75, April 7, 1850; Betsey Thurston, 74, July 24, 1844; Lucy Troop, 97, (P.) April, 1847; Royal Tarbox, 70, Sept. 5, 1848; Michael Tappan, Aug. 1831; Mary Tilton, 73, Nov. 6, 1847.

Jane Wells, 75, July 12, 1848; Margaret Warren, 75, April, 1845; Lucy Woodward, 69, Feb. 15, 1843; Wm. Whitmore, 82, May 27, 1850; Lydia White, (P.) 77, Dec. 20, 1841; Daniel Woodward, 68, April, 1843; Lois Williams, 89, Dec. 11, 1841. Mrs. Whipple, 79, March 13, 1829.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

The first periodical established in Gardiner was the *Eastern Chronicle*, originated in Oct. 1824, by Hon. Parker Sheldon, editor and proprietor. Two volumes appeared, and it was joined to the Christian Intelligencer, an Universalian print, Jan. 25, 1827; Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Editor. The Intelligencer had

been published six years at Portland, and ceased to exist in 1834, after a life of ten years.*

The *American Standard* was made out of the *Intelligencer*, and was published by Mr. Sheldon about one year, in 1832.†

The *Yankee Blade*, which commenced in Waterville, began in the fall of 1842, and was published in Gardiner a little more than two years, when it was removed to Boston.‡

The *Gardiner Spectator* was commenced in Dec. 1839, by Alonzo Bartlett, and in July 1840, G. S. Palmer became publisher. Nov. 26, 1841, William Palmer published it, and continued it until Sept. 24, 1842, when it ceased,§ and

The *Gardiner Ledger* arose from its ashes, Nov. 11, 1842, and continued about thirteen months.¶

The *Cold Water Fountain* was established June 28, 1844, by G. M. Atwood. It is now in existence, and enjoys much patronage from the friends of Temperance in different parts of the State. Different hands have been employed upon it. Its publishers have been G. M. Atwood, H. W. Jewell & Co., Weston & Morrell, and Morrell & Heath. Editors, Rev. J. P. Weston, Rev. J. W. Lawton, G. M. Atwood, S. B. Weston, Rev. Freeman Yates, G. H. Shirley, and A. M. C. Heath.**

David's Sling hurled some pebbles, commencing Feb. 1, 1845, and ending Jan. 6, 1846, in all 39 issues. James A. Clay and Isaac Rowell, editors and proprietors.††

The *Star in the East* shone once in the winter of 1845. Printed by H. W. Jewell.‡‡

The *New England Farmers' and Mechanics'*

* Hon. P. Sheldon. † Ibid. ‡ R. B. Caldwell.
§ William Palmer. ¶ Ibid.
** G. M. Atwood. A. M. C. Heath. †† Jas. A. Clay.
‡‡ A. M. C. Heath.

Journal, a monthly magazine, was published one year in 1827, by Hon. Parker Sheldon. Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, Editor.*

The *Busy Body* was a semi-monthly, commenced in April 1846, by T. H. Hoskins. Three numbers appeared.†

The *Gardiner Advertiser*, was commenced Feb. 9, 1850, by Richard B. Caldwell. On the appearance of the second number, the name was changed to the *Kennebec Transcript*, and it was published as a semi-weekly until July, six months. Since then it has been hebdomadal. Edited by S. L. Plumer, Esq. until May, 1851.‡

The *Dispatch* was published six times in the fall of 1848, by James Burns, Esq., who was also editor. H. W. Jewell & Co., printers.**

The *Incorridgible* was commenced in July, and appeared four times. It was printed by Jewell & Heath, and edited by W. E. S. Whitman.††

The *Liberty Standard*, published at Hallowell, was printed at the office of the *Yankee Blade*, two years.‡‡

Out of the fourteen included in the foregoing list, but two remain, the *Transcript* and the *Fountain*. The rest, after a brief existence, died; or, in the case of the *Blade*, experienced translation. *Requiescat in pace!*

BOOKS.

Several books have been published here, some of which were quite valuable. Mr. Sheldon, the veteran printer and publisher, commenced the enterprise. The following is among them. "Introduction to the mechanical principles of Carpentry. In two

* Hon. P. Sheldon. † A. M. C. Heath. ‡ R. B. Caldwell.
** James Burns, Esq. †† W. E. S. Whitman.
‡‡ R. B. Caldwell.

parts; Part I. strength and stiffness of timber. Part II. statics applied to constructions of timber. By Benjamin Hale, Principal of Gardiner Lyceum, 1827, pp. 182, 8 vo."

In 1818 Moses Springer, Jr. commenced compiling the Maine Farmers' Almanac. It was published at Hallowell by Ezekiel Goodale. In 1822 it passed into the editorial hands of Daniel Robinson, of West Gardiner, who has continued to edit it to the present time. Mr. Robinson is a man of great scientific attainments, and his work has a very large circulation. Messrs. Springer and Robinson always made their own calculations. Other works are mentioned in other connections.

SCHOOLS.

The first school Teacher was Master Everson, who has been mentioned among our early settlers. He taught formerly in Boston, but his methods did not quite keep pace with the times, and he removed to Gardinerston. He taught here from house to house, wherever he could find employment.

The troubles of the Revolution seem to have prevented the people from paying much attention to the important subject of Education, until after the town had existed nearly a score of years. In 1783 it was voted "not to pay any schooling;" but in 1785 the Selectmen were "appointed as a Commity to hire a school master and Fix the Wards; who is to teach School; and Reed a Sermon over every Sunday." In the year 1787 it was voted "That Thirty Pounds be raised for Schooling, to be paid in Lumber or aneything that the Schoolmaster will Receive." At this time there were four districts.

"The* first school-house was a wooden edifice of

* Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn's MS.

one room, rudely constructed, not being lathed and plastered, but rough, inside and out." It was situated above the first grist-mill, near the house where the miller lived. Previous to the erection of this house a man named Hoogs kept a school in the south-east lower room of Mr. Gardiner's house. "Here," writes Gen. Dearborn, "I was an A B C darian."

May 16, 1791, it was "voted to Raise £80 for Schooling, to hire a person to keep school and preach nine months."

In 1792, voted that the "Eastern River District, may lay out their proportion of the £20 raised for preaching in schooling." It is difficult to say whether the Eastern River district loved Schooling more, or preaching less, for we find that their portion of the money raised for preaching was placed at their disposal for several years at this period, implying that they preferred not to devote it to the support of the minister.

In 1825 there were 11 districts, and 18¾ months of schools taught by males, and 27¼ months taught by females, in Pittston, and 12 districts, and 41½ months of schools taught by males, and 34½ months taught by females, in Gardiner. Since that date, these schools have been steadily improving, until they have reached their present position.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS IN 1850.

Gardiner: 9 districts and 2 parts; 11 male teachers, 71 female; male rec'd $26,93 per month, female $2,14 per week; 14 school-houses; schools average 29.6; scholars, 2076; average attendance, 831; money raised $3,085,99; excess, $994,79; amount for each scholar, $1,49; Private schools, $300.

Pittston: 19 districts; 15 male teachers, 24 female; male rec. $18,92 per month, female $1,44

per week; 19 school-houses; schools average 18; scholars, 1219; average attendance, 603; money raised, $1,200; excess; $70,80; amount for each scholar, 98 cts.; Private schools, $75,00.

West Gardiner: 9 districts; 9 male teachers, 9 female; male rec. $20,05 per month, female $1,57 per week; 9 school-houses; schools average 22.7; scholars, 615; average attendance, 264; money raised, $914,18; excess, $410,18; amount for each scholar, $1,49.

This includes the Lyceum now transformed into an excellent High School, and the Academy in East Pittston.

East Pittston Academy, was incorporated in June 1850, with a neat building, 32 by 42 feet, costing $1200. The subscribers were Job Mansir, Lorenzo S. Clark, Wm. Troop, Augustus L. Call, Eli A. Young, Geo. W. Mansir, Jr., Harrison Small, Henry Benner, Smith Moody, Amos Merrill, Wm. Huntington, James Hunt, Samuel G. Bailey, Winslow Hunt, David S. Rairdan, Ezra Bailey, Wesley Young, William Young, Paschal P. Morrill, John Marson, John Boynton, Charles Cuningham, Daniel Little, Wesley Benner, Joel Pulcifer, Mark Traſton, Washington Houdlett, Henry Dearborn, Albert N. Clark, Henry Nash, George W. Mansir.

The subscribers were organized by choosing Dr. H. Small, President, Albert N. Clark, Secretary, G. W. Mansir, Treasurer, and Henry Dearborn, David S. Rairdan, James Hunt, Job Mansir and Wesley Young, Directors. The school commenced Sept. 23, 1850, G. F. Jackson, A. M., teacher.

MILITARY.

The people were very zealous in the Revolution, and the war of 1812, and have always furnished a goodly proportion of the military of the State.

The first military company in Pittston was formed about the time of peace, and was commanded by Robert Edgecomb Nason. As late as "1796*. all of the militia of Pittston was enrolled in one company, commanded by the late Maj. Seth Gay. There was a company of Cavalry raised within the limits of the Regiment, commanded by Maj. Reuben Colburn. Some other officers and members belonged in Pittston. In 1803, when Pittston was divided by the incorporation of Gardiner, the militia in Gardiner formed one company. The first Captain elected was Osgood Johnson, who resided in the north-west part of the town. The next year after, a division of the company was made, and a new company formed, which was organized by the choice of the late Col. John Stone, as Captain, Ebenezer Moore, Lieut., and Jacob Davis, Ensign. These officers served in the company seven years, in the order in which they were elected. During this period this was a very full and efficient company.

"In 1809 they were called out, on application of the civil authorty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in protecting the County jail and Supreme Judicial Court at Augusta, during the imprisonment and trial of several persons committed for the murder of Lot Chadwick; a rescue of said persons having been threatened by numerous persons, then known as "Malta Indians."

"In 1813, there was a company of Riflemen organized, the officers and members of which, resided principally in Gardiner; first officers, Edward Swan, Captain, Daniel Woodward, Lieut., Wm. Norton, Ensign. This was a well disciplined, active, and efficient company for many years. In 1814, during the war with Great Britain, this company was called

* Maj. Edward Swan.

into actual service to resist a threatened landing of the British near the mouth of Sheepscot River; and it served about three weeks at Wiscasset and Edgecomb, with the Regiment to which it was attached, then under the command of Col. John Stone. One fact may be mentioned in relation to the Rifle company, which shows with what promptness and alacrity, the militia in those days served their country. Their commander had heard on Sunday at 2 o'clock, that a Regimental order was to be issued calling out the Regiment for the above purpose. He immediately applied to the Col., who confirmed the fact, and in less than three hours from that time, the company crossed the ferry at this place, on their march to Wiscasset; although the extremes of the residence of different members were, at least, seven miles apart. There were four or five members, who could not be assembled at so short notice, who joined the company before sunrise next morning, near Wiscasset. The entire company roll, including officers and musicians, was between fifty and sixty, and not a single member, whose residence was within the limits of the company, was absent from sickness or any other cause, on the arrival of the company at Wiscasset, Monday morning."

Some of the commissioned officers who have resided in Pittston and Gardiner are here given.

Arthur Plumer, Brigadier General, August 20, 1829. Henry B. Hoskins, Aid-de-camp, August 25, 1829. Ebenezer F. Deane, Brigade Quarter-master, Aug. 9, 1840. Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., Brigade Major, July 31, 1833. George W. Bachelder, Brigadier General, July 30, 1838. David C. B. Bowman, Aid-de-camp, August 10, 1838. Solon S. Simons, Brigadier General, Jan. 1, 1841. David P. Bodfish, Aid-de-camp, Jan. 13, 1841. Amos C.

Stuart, Brigade Quarter-master, February 17, 1841. Geo. W. Bachelder, Maj. General, October 8, 1840. David C. B. Bowman, Aid-de-camp, Oct. 10, 1840. Cyrus K. Bodfish, Division Quarter-master, July 2, 1842. Bernard Esmond, Aid-de-camp, April 17, 1843. Caleb Stevens, Brig. Gen., June 13, 1843. Henry Smith, Aid-de-camp, June 29, 1843. Lorenzo Clay, Aid-de-camp, Aug. 28, 1849.

Caleb Stevens, Colonel, Aug. 27, 1838. Dennis Marr, Major, Aug. 7, 1841. Dean Pray, Pay-master, Aug. 20, 1842. Gideon S. Palmer, Surgeon; David H. Goodno, Surgeon's mate, April 8, 1843. Cyrus K. Bodfish, Col., July 22, 1843. Dean Pray, Adj.; Samuel E. Marshall, Pay-master, July 28, 1843. James P. Weston, Chaplain, Aug. 9, 1843. Lorenzo Parsons, Quarter-master, Aug. 11, 1843.

Artillery. — Warren Williamson, Capt.; Moses S. Wadsworth, 1st Lieut.; Robert P. Stinson, 2d Lieut.; James D. Moore, 3d Lieut., June 23, 1849. Geo. M. Atwood, 2d Lieut., Aug. 9, 1849. Charles H. Davis, 2d Lieut.; Moses S. Wadsworth, Capt., Dec. 28, 1850. Geo. M. Atwood, 1st Lieut., Aug. 9, 1849; and Div. Q. M. (Maj.) Feb. 1852.

PITTSTON.

G. Company. — Benjamin Hatch, Capt.; James Norris, Jr., Lieut., Sept. 26, 1829. Jacob Marson, June 25, 1831, Ensign. James Norris, Jr., Capt.; Jacob Marson, Lieut.; Horace Colburn, Ensign, July 13, 1831. Jacob Marson, Capt.; John Emery, Lieut., June 21, 1834. Charles Moody, Capt.; Benjamin Marson, Lieut., June 30, 1836. Robert McKnight, Capt.; Erastus Jones, Lieut.; Milton M. Stone, Ensign, Sept. 2, 1837.

Company disbanded, Feb. 25, 1843.

H. Company.— James Rollins, Jr., Capt.; John A. Colburn, Lieut.; John Smith, Ensign, July 26, 1830. Charles Cooper, Capt. Aug. 4, 1832. Caleb Stevens, Lieut., Sept. 15, 1832. Caleb Stevens, Capt.; John Smith, Lieut.; Benjamin S. Jones, Ensign, Sept. 17, 1834. Benjamin S. Jones, Lieut.; Daniel S. Plumer, Ensign, July 2, 1836. Daniel S. Plumer, Capt.; James Marson, Ensign, Sept. 7, 1836. James Marson, Capt.; Paul S. Rollins, Lieut.; Joseph C. Bailey, Ensign, Aug. 28, 1837. Hiram Covil, Capt.; Sept. 1, 1842.

GARDINER.

E. Company. — John Libbey, Capt.; John L. Foye, Lieut., Sept. 15, 1829. John L. Foye, Capt.; Stephen Webber, Lieut.; Robert Williamson, Ensign, August 25, 1832. Stephen Webber, Capt.; Thaddeus Hildreth, Ensign, May 6, 1834. Robert Williamson, Capt.; Thaddeus Hildreth, Lieut., June 30, 1836. Charles E. Allen, Ensign, May 2, 1837. Thaddeus Hildreth, Capt.; Isaac W. Woodward, Lieut. April 28, 1838. Dennis Marr, Ensign, Sept. 11, 1839. Harlow Harden, Jr., Capt., May 5, 1840. Dennis Marr, Lieut.; Hiram Benner, Ensign, Aug. 15, 1840. Hiram Benner, Lieut.; James M. Williams, Ensign, Sept. 6, 1841.

F. Company. — Daniel Marston, Capt., July 8, 1826. Asa Copp, Lieut., June 25, 1831. George Nash, Ensign, Aug. 6, 1832. George Nash, Capt.; Thaddeus Spear, Lieut.; Greenlief Robinson, Ensign, September 20, 1832. Thaddeus Spear, Capt.; Greenlif Robinson, Lieut.; Samuel E. Bran, Ensign, May 28, 1836. Greenlief Robinson, Capt.; Samuel E. Bran, Lieut.; John Bran, Jr., Ensign, May 1, 1838. Samuel E. Bran, Capt.; Harvey Blaisdell, Lieut., June 22, 1839. Richard B. Getchell, Aug. 30, 1839.

Nathaniel H. Marston, Gardiner, Lieut. Cavalry, Sept. 2, 1828. Van Rensalaer Lovejoy, Gardiner, Lieut. Cavalry, Aug. 24, 1839.

A. Riflemen, Gardiner. — Ivory Nudd, Capt., June 14, 1831; Lieut., Sept. 14, 1830. Loring L. Macomber, Lieutenant; Thomas Gilpatrick, Ensign, June 14, 1831. Laban L. Macomber, Capt.; Thos. Gilpatrick, Lieut., September 21, 1833. Charles F. Gardiner, Ensign, Sept. 21, 1833; Captain, Aug. 22, 1835. Elbridge G. Hooker, Ensign, Aug. 22, 1835; Lieut. Sept. 12, 1835. Ezekiel W. Barker, Ensign, September 12, 1835. Elbridge G. Hooker, Capt.; Ezekiel W. Barker, Lieut.; Daniel Bryant, Jr., Ensign, June 30, 1836.

Disbanded, June 30, 1842.

C. Light Infantry, Gardiner. — Geo. W. Bachelder, Capt.; Philip C. Holmes, Lieut.; Nathaniel Webber, Ensign, Aug. 16, 1832. Nathaniel Webber, Lieut.; Philip C. Holmes, Capt.; Samuel Crowell, Ensign, Nov. 22, 1834. Joseph Perry, Ensign, June 30, 1836. Joseph Perry, Capt.; John Berry, Jr., Lieut.; David Smith, Ensign, April 14, 1838. John Berry, Jr., Captain; David Smith, Lieut.; Arthur Berry, 2d Ensign, May 3, 1842.

John O. Craig, Col., May 6, 1828. Jesse D. Robinson, Quarter-master, July 14, 1828. John D. Gardiner, Adj., Aug. 28, 1832. William R. Babson, Pay-master, Sept. 16, 1836. David P. Bodfish, Pay-master, March 23, 1840. V. R. Lovejoy, Col. Feb. 27, 1841. Geo. Shaw, Lieut. Col., Aug. 28, 1830; Col., July 2, 1831. David H. Myrick, Adj., August 3, 1831. John Libbey, Maj., August 7, 1832. Samuel Plaisted, Surgeon's Mate, July 31, 1827. Benj. Hatch, Col.; John Libbey, Lieut. Col., Sept. 1, 1832. Geo. W. Bachelder, Major, Aug. 15,

1834; Lieut. Col., August 22, 1835. Isaac N. Tucker, Maj., Aug. 22, 1835. Geo. W. Bachelder, Col., Aug. 13, 1836. James H. Marston, Pay-master, Sept. 3, 1836. William Tarbox, Adj., March 23, 1837. Caleb Stevens, Maj., Aug. 13, 1836; Col., Aug. 27, 1838. George Swan, Pay-master, March 13, 1839. Sanford K. Ballard, Pay-master; Gideon S. Palmer, Surgeon's Mate, Aug. 25, 1840. Stephen Whitmore, Surgeon, Aug. 4, 1841. Henry Smith, Adjutant, August 19, 1842.

Arthur Plumer, Lieut. Colonel May 25, 1820. Charles H. Dustin, Adjutant, Aug. 21, 1821. Silas Holman, Surgeon's Mate, July 1, 1823.

Roswell Whitman, Captain, *Rifle*, George Shaw, Ensign, May 6, 1823. Bailey Potter, Capt.; James Fuller, Ensign; Ezekiel Waterhouse, Ensign, April 17, 1824. George Cox, Lieutenant, November 9, 1820. John Keith, Ensign, June 30, 1821. William Bradstreet, Ensign, June 6, 1819. Daniel Marston, Ensign, April 12, 1823. Nicholas Booker, Ensign, Sept. 17, 1824. Charles McCausland, Lieut., March 15, 1823.

Several of our citizens have been conspicuous in the more active scenes of war. Col. F. T. Lally and Captain Charles N. Bodfish, were in the Mexican campaign. Col. Lally held the rank of major, and Capt. Bodfish was captain of company K. of grenadiers. Both belonged to the Ninth Regiment. They landed at Vera Cruz, and joined Gen. Scott, just after the battle of Cerro Gordo. Maj. Lally had an independent command, and fought his way, with his train, to the city of Mexico, receiving at one time a bullet in the neck. Capt. Bodfish was in the battles of Contreros, Cherubusco, Chepultepec, and Molino del Rey. He elicited much admiration from his

commander, by building a road in three hours and a half, which the engineers declared could only be done in four days.

There are three of our citizens now in the public service, graduates at West Point. E. Parker Scammon, graduated June 30, 1837; was promoted 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery, July 1, 1837. Acting Assistant Prof. Math. Aug. 28, 1837 to Sept. 10, 1838. Acting Prof. Eth. from Aug. 30, 1841, to Sept. 26, 1841, and Assist. Prof. Eth. from Sept. 26, 1841, to July 13, 1846. 2d Lieut. Top. Eng. July 7, 1838. A. M. First Lieut. Sept. 21, 1846. — John W. T. Gardiner, graduated June 30, 1840. Promoted Bvt. 2d Lieut. 1st Dragoons, July 1, 1840. 2d Lieut., Dec. 31, 1840. 1st Lieut., April 21, 1846. — Geo. F. Evans, graduated June 30, 1846. Promoted Bvt. 2d Lieut., 1st Dragoons, July 1, 1846. Bvt. 1st Lieut. Feb. 23, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico." Second Lieut. Oct. 18, 1847.

POST OFFICES.

Barzillai Gannett was the first post-master. He kept the office in a small red store where he traded. He soon removed it to the Jewett house, at the foot of Vine street, and when he had finished the house where Frederic Allen dwells, he removed it to that place. He was elected to Congress and was succeeded, June 1, 1809, by Maj. Seth Gay, who removed the office to the old North house, a view of which may be found in this volume. When Major Gay became post-master the mail from Portland came only once a week, and on horse-back. The proceeds of the post office were then about $125, per annum, of which the post-master received 30 *per cent.* In 1826 the net income of the Gardiner *office was* $598,73, and of the Pittston office, $86,36.

In 1811 the first stagecoach came here from Brunswick. April 1, 1835, Major Gay was succeeded by William Palmer, Esq., who remained until Oct. 1, 1841, when Thomas Gay was appointed. Dr. Joseph Merrill succeeded him, June 30, 1845, and L. H. Greene was appointed in May, 1849.

On the separation of Gardiner in 1803, a Post Office was established in Pittston. Jacob Loud was the first post-master. He kept the office near Smith's ferry. He died June 22, 1820, and was succeeded by Henry Dearborn, who removed the office to Togus Bridge. Stephen Young was appointed in 1829, and removed the office to the village. Alphonso H. Clark was appointed in 1841, Hiram Clark in 1845, Samuel S. Colburn in 1849, and Caleb Stevens in Dec. 1850. While Loud was P. M. he used to carry the mail from Wiscasset to Gardiner on horseback, and from Gardiner to Augusta in a canoe.

"The E. Pittston post office was established about 1817. Jonathan Young was the first post-master. For a few of the first years, the post-master's letters and papers were about equal to all the rest of the matter mailed to the office. In about 1828, James Norris, Jr., was appointed. In 1831, Wm. Kendall was appointed. In 1836, Cyrus Rundlett was appointed. In 1846, Joel Johnson was appointed. He died in about six months, and was succeeded by Eliakim Scammon, the present incumbent. The net amount of postage at this office in the year ending March 31, 1834, was $24,94. Year ending March 31, 1851, $61,43." — *E. Scammon.*

The first post-master in West Gardiner was Aaron Haskell. He was succeeded in 1828–9 by Daniel Marston. Daniel Marston was reappointed in 1844, and John W. Herrick in 1848.

Some of the earliest publishments of marriage: —

1782, John Taggart and Sarah McLellan.

1783, Benj. Handy, (Livermore,) and Lucy Tower, (P.) Benj. Eastman and Anne Carbarker, (Pownalboro'.) Thomas Berry and Polly Davis. Thos. Agry, (P.) and Hannah Nye, (Sandwich.) Henry McCausland and Abial Stackpole. Joshua Reed and Polly Clark.

1784, Joshua Norcross, (P.) and Charlotte Smith, (Winthrop.) Robert McCausland and Hannah Stackpole. Thomas Town and Margaret Higgins. Edward Tibbetts and Sarah Douglass. John Brown and Sarah Modgrie. John French, (Winthrop,) and Elizabeth Gipson, (P.) Thomas Berry, (P.) and Mary Hunchcum, (Hanscom ?) of Saco. Ithiel Gordon and Sarah McCausland.

1785, Joel Judkins and Bial Thomas. Elijah Pollard and Nancy Fitch. Philip Roach and Sarah Wadleigh. Gardiner McCausland and Mary Douglass. Henry Door and Abigail Weeks. William Haley, (P.) and Molly Savage, (Hallowell.) Mark Walton and Mary Clark. James Dudley, (P.) and Sybil Cheney, (Pownalboro'.) Thomas Owen, (Topsham,) and Hannah Norcross, (P.) Burnham Clark, (P.) and Mary Greely, (Ballton.)

1786, Gardiner Williams and Molly Voss. Thos. Mawgrage and Elizabeth Jackson. Comfort Carpenter Smith, (Winthrop,) and Sally Norcross, (P.) John Shelvock and Polly Law. William Pain and Pamelia Parker. Jonathan Berry and Miriam Fitch. John Clark, (P.) and Rosanna Collester, (Ballton.)

1787, Nathaniel Barker Dingley and Susanna Bradstreet. Samuel White, (Pownalboro,) and Hannah Haley, (P.) Benoni Hunt, (P.) and Nancy Longfellow, (Ballton.) Leonard Cooper and Eliza-

beth Palmer. Joshua Fall and Betsey Higgins. Christopher Jakins and Lydia Farrington, (Winthrop.)

1788, Joseph Webber, (Cobbossee Pond,) and Susanna Porter, (Sandy River.) Carpenter Winslow and Betsey Colburn. John Barker and Lydia Clark. Joseph Blodget and Ruth Boson. Daniel Watson and Betsey Webber, (Cobbossee Pond.) Dominicus Wakefield and Patty Door. Benjamin Rollins and Sally Porter. William Wing, Jr., (Hallowell,) and Eunice Rundlett, (P.)

1789, Levi Shepherd and Elizabeth Moore. Isaac Hatch and Abigail Clark. Thomas Colby and Jenny Neil. Jonathan Winslow and Hannah Tarbox; (m. Nov. 26, by Henry Dearborn.) Abner Marston, Jr. and Peggy Carney, (Pownalboro'.)

1790, Dudley Hobart and Sophia Dearborn, (Exeter, N. H.) John Neil and Betsey Hutchinson, (Fairfield.) Jeremiah Wakefield and Mary Berry. Alvin Nye and Susan Norcross. Samuel Bullen and Sarah Fletcher, (Hallowell.) Thomas Hankerson and Nabby Jakins.

A list of the vessels built in Gardiner and Pittston, and at Bowman's Point, which belonged to Hallowell previous to 1834. The earliest records at Bath are somewhat imperfect, and it is probable that there may be some deficiencies. Sl. signifies sloop; S. ship; B. brig; Bk. barque, and Sc. schooner.

1784

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
B. Dolphin,	Thos. Agry,	115,	T., J. & D. Agry.
B. Dolphin,	" "	161,	" " "

1785

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sl. Hannah,	W. R. Miller,	99,	T., J. & D. Agry & W. P. Miller.

1788

Sl. Polly,	W. Springer,	100,	J. & W. Springer & S. Howard.
Sc. Phenix,	J. Agry,	99,	T., J. & D. Agry.

1791

B. Hannah,	J. Rogers,	178,	W. & J. Springer & R. Colburn.

1792

S. Commerce,	D. Agry,	242,	D., J. & T. Agry.
Sc. Nancy,	Peter Grant,	119,	S. & P. Grant.
" Polly,	J. Drummond,	99,	S. Oakman.
" Betsey,	Charles Porter,	113,	Reuben Moore, &c.

1797

Sl. Hannah,	T. Jones,	100,	T. Jones & J. Davis.
" Hercules,	M. Eldred,	69,	J. & T. Eldred & A. Wing.
Sc. Ruth,	T. Farnham,	101,	R. Moore, S. & J. Bradstreet, C. Jewett.

1800

Sc. Polly,	M. Springer,	112,	I. Wentworth, W. & M. Springer.
S. Venus,	D. G. Bond,	228,	S. Oakman & D. P. Bond.

1801

Sc. Dispatch,	M. Springer,	126,	P. Grant, J. Lowell & A. Ballard.
B. Orange,	C. Ballard,	161,	R. Moore, J. & S. Bradstreet.
S. Washington,	J. Purrington,	169,	P. Grant, N. B. Dingley, &c.
B. Argo,	I. Lilly,	158,	C. & I. Lilly, I. Reed.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Rachel,	C. Ballard,	116,	D. Agry & C. Stevens, Jr.
	1802		
B. Franklin,	J. Marston,	139,	S. Jewett & J. Marston.
S. Alexander,	J. Ring,	275,	J. O. Page, &c.
	1803		
Sc. William,	Charles Swift,	101,	P. Grant & C. Swift.
Sl. Samuel,	J. Springer,	79,	P. Grant, A. Ballard, J. Lowell.
	1804		
B. Emmeline,*	G. Colcord,	202,	J. O. Page.
S. Two Brothers,†		217,	S. & J. Bradstreet & R. Purrington.
	1805		
B. Nancy,	C. Ballard,	172,	P. Grant.
Barque Mary,	T. Jones,	190,	W. Springer, H. Cox & L. Palmer.
B. Nancy,	A. Berry,	160,	P. Grant, & J. Wakefield.
Sc. Hannah Matilda,	A. Hinkley,	115,	S. Oakman, W. McLellan.
	1806		
B. Hiram,	J. Church,	167,	D. Moody, H. Smith.
S. Jno. Andrew,	J. Moore,	225,	S. Bradstreet, heirs of R. Moore.
" Eliza Ann,	D. Agry,	290,	D. Agry.
	1807		
B. William,	E. Harding,	168,	J. Bradstreet, M. Lawrence, &c.
Sc. Anchovey,	J. Marston,	117,	J. Marston.

* B. Follansbee, builder. † J. Glidden, builder.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Olive,	Charles Swift,	113,	A. Ballard, P. Grant, J. Lowell.
S. Criterion,	O. Colburn,	360,	J. & T. Agry, C. Stevens, &c.
	1808		
Sc. Rose in Bloom,	R. Stevens,	121,	H. Smith, Jr., S. Bradstreet.
S. Caroline,	T. Jones,	325,	T. & J. Agry, &c.
B. Eliza,	S. Oakman,*	127,	S. Oakman, F. Flitner.
	1809		
Sc. Caledonia,	A. Nye,	92,	H. Smith, E. Robinson, S. Cutts, W. Stevens.
" Valeria,	A. Berry,	96,	P. Grant, J. Lowell, & A. Ballard.
	1810		
Sc. Argonaut,	J. Colburn,	116,	H. Smith, Jr. &c.
B. Emmeline,	R. Stevens,	212,	C. Stevens Jr. &c.
	1811		
Sc. Oscar,	A. Nye,	89,	S. Bradstreet.
" Olive Branch,	B. Robinson,	140,	R. Clay, J. Bradstreet, &c.
" Enterprise,†	W. Hanover,	118,	R. Gay, P. & E. Lord.
" Native,	T. Hinkley,	137,	Hinkley, Hodgdon, Ballard, Lowell.
B. Dispatch,	T. Timmins,	223,	E. Emerson.
" Harriet,	W. Purrington,	218,	J. Bradstreet, R. Clay, &c.
" Chs. Fawcett,	J. Colburn,	237,	H. A. Bement.
	1812		
Sc. American Hero,	J. Wolverton,	128,	E. Waterhouse, R. Stuart, M. Springer.

* Builder. † G. Staples, builder.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Washington,	J. Howes, Jr.,	149,	Lawrence, Lord, Bradstreet, Tarbox.
" G. Beckworth,	A. Morgan,	138,	J. Rawlings, M. H. Rollins.
Sl. Ed. & Hiram,	E. Raymond,	109,	Lowell, Ballard, & Hodgdon.
S. Alfred,	B. Trott,	287,	S. Oakman, B. Trott.

1814

Sc. Ann,	H. Kimball,	40,	Kimball, Stuart, Field, &c.

1815

" Samuel,	M. Springer,	142,	P. Grant, W. G. Warren, M. Springer.
" Gen. Jackson,	J. Moor,	100,	A. Berry & R. Clay.
B. Cobbossee Contee,	E. Howes, Jr.,	147,	E. Swan, R. H. Gardiner, J. Stone, &c.
Sc. Trenton,	G. Clark,	93,	P. Tallman.
B. Alexander,	O. Colburn,	182,	C. Stevens, Jr., &c.
S. Diana,	A. Berry,	382,	P. Grant.
" Alb't Gallatin,	C. Clark,	488,	R. K. Page.
Sc. Sally,	J. Crawford,	95,	J. & T. Agry.

1816

Sc. Lydia,?	B. Robinson,	135,	J. & D. Reed.
" Neptune,	R. Stevens,	156,	W. G. Warren, P. Grant.
" Curlew,	J. Moore,	91,	J. Moore & R. H. Gardiner.
" Hannah,	W. Davis,	118,	S. & J. Bradstreet.

1817

Sc. Olive,	S. Preble,	80,	S. Preble.
" Sanford & William,	H. Mellus,	92,	T. Agry & S. Kingsberry.
S. Decatur,	W. Blish,	108,	A. & C. Ballard, P. Grant.
Sc. Sally Ann,	J. Dingley,	69,	Dingley & Farrell.
" Rambler,?	J. Blish,	108,	J. Blish & J. Agry.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Retrieve,	T. Hinkley,	102,	Lowell, Hinkley, Cox, & Clay.
Sl. Mentor,	O. Colburn,	68,	S. Bradstreet & J. Tarbox.
	1818		
Sc. Two Brothers,	W. Crawford,	83,	W. B. Grant & W. Bradstreet.
" Wm. Barker,	J. Town,	91,	W. Bradstreet & S. Grant.
B. Belvidere,	S. J. Browne,	196,	D. Jewett, &c.
Sc. Telegraph,	S. Loud,	87,	W. G. Warren & B. Follansbe.*
" Lucy Ann,	I. Pillsbury,	63,	N. Bachelder.
Sc. Arringdon,	E. Perry,	110,	Lowell, Clay & Perry.
" Elizabeth,	C. Ballard,	84,	Peter Grant.
" Ranger,?	J. Agry, Jr.	123,	J. & T. Agry.
	1819		
Sc. Catharine,	W. Colburn,	84,	J. Colburn, & C. Stevens.
" Amanda Malvina,	J. Jackson,	74,	Bradstreet, Lilly, Smith, &c.
" Cygnet,	N. Kimball,	136,	N. Kimball, T. Agry, &c.
Sl. Messenger,	O. Colburn,	83,	J. Lord, Bradstreet, & Grant.
Sc. Columbus,	S. Perry,	119,	Clay, Lowell & Hodgdon.
B. Orion,	C. Ballard,	125,	W. & J. Bradstreet, & W. B. Grant.
	1820		
B. William,	S. Twycross,	110,	S. Twycross & Co.
" Alexander,	S. Swanton,	228,	S. Swanton & Co.
Sc. Laurel,	S. Perry,	86,	J. Lowell, R., D. & S. Clay.
" William,	T. Eldred,	111,	L. F. & T. Eldred,

* Builder.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Worromontogus,	J. Blanchard,	108,	E. Swan & R. H. Gardiner.
Sc. Admiral,	J. Haskell,	56,	W. & J. Bradstreet, W. B. Grant.
	1821		
B. Robert Reade,	S. Smith,	185,	Smith, Page & Co.
	1822		
" Washington,	—— Chase,	191,	P. & S. C. Grant.
" Lawson,	S. Watts,	137,	Watts, Page & Co.
Sc. Porter,	R. Phinney,	113,	J. Lowell & Clays.
	1823		
B. Jasper,	S. Smith,	192,	Grants & Ballard.
" Elizabeth,?	D. Reed,	169,	I. Reed.
" Abby Jones,	W. Crawford,	198,	Brads't & Crawford.
Sc. Lively,*	E. Dill,	21,	E. Dill.
" Delia Belcher,	J. Tarbox,	66,	J.,E.& S. B. Tarbox.
B. John Odlin,	J. Kean,	175,	C. Stevens, &c.
" Laurel,	B. Weeks,	168,	Clays, Lowell, Kimball, &c.
" Enterprise,	S. Gay, Jr.,	128,	Gays, Stuart, Clay & Milliken.
	1824		
B. Arcturus,	J. Moore,	254,	Swan, Gardiner, R. Williams.
Sc. Franklin,	G. Greene,	56,	D. Nutting, N. Kimball & B. Cooke.
" Elmira,	J. Nutter,	125,	J. & S. Young, &c.
	1825		
Sc. Sophia Ann,	O. Harward,	110,	J. & Jon. Young, & A. Marson.
B. Splendid,	J. Miller,	222,	J. N. & A. Cooper.
" Billow,	Mark Springer,	183,	S. C. & P. Grant.

* Rebuilt.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
B. Milton,	S. Nickells,	172,	W. Bradstreet & J. P. Hunter.
Sc. Hesperus,	S. Nickells,	85,	Gould, Bradstreet & Haskell.
" Octavia,	B. Shepard,	95,	Watts & Gardiner.
" Henry,	A. Nickells,	189,	Clay, Lowell & Nickells.
" Globe,	A. Phinney,	96,	S. B. & E. Tarbox.
" Mary,?	A. Brown,	65,	A. Brown, E. White.
	1826		
B. Julia,	S. J. Brown,	167,	Kimball, Stone, &c.
Sc. Forrester,	W. H. Byram,	117,	Lowell, Byram, &c.
B. Alexander,	A. Cooper,	128,	J. N. & A. Cooper.
" Horatio,	B. Weeks,	102,	H. Getchell.
B. Waltham,	G. Webb,	284,	J. Agry & Co.
" Hercules,	O. Harward,	146,	Richardson & Harward.
	1827		
" Shamrock,	W. Crawford,	227,	Crawford & Bradstreet.
" Meridian,	Mark Springer,	292,	S. C. & P. Grant.
Sc. Oaklands,	J. Tarbox,	81,	E. & N. Tarbox & P. Harding.
" Scott,	J. Scott,	124,	Cutts, Stuart, Scotts.
" Ranger,	E. Fitts,	117,	Colson & Perkins.
B. Adeline,	D. Brown,	177,	Messrs. Cooper.
" Comet,	J. Staples,	139,	J. P. Hunter, J. & J. Lowell, Jr.
	1828		
" Catherine,	S. Flitner,	199,	P. & P. Grant, Jr.
" Carroll,	S. C. Cox,	227,	Cox, Swan, Gardiner, &c.
Sc. Argo,	J. Webb, Jr.,	114,	S. Young, J. Webb, Jr.
B. Grand Turk,	A. Cooper,	298,	J. N. & A. Cooper.
S. Lotus,	S. Watts,	293,	Watts & Page.
Sc. Deborah,	J. Jewett,	89,	J. Jewett & R. Stuart.

1829

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
B. Alcyone,	F. Bears,	197,	Lowell & Byrams.
S. Gardiner,	S. Nichols,	346,	Bradstreet & Gould.
B. Corinthian,	O. Colburn,	250,	N. Kimball, J. Stone, W. Stevens.

1830

Sc. Harriet F.,	L. Low,	97,	J. Otis & Co.
" Maria Jane,	S. Alley,	125,	Alley, Gould, &c.

1831

" Napoleon,	A. Blanchard,	129,	J. Jewett, & J. N. & A. Cooper.
" Magnolia,	J. W. Waitt,	99,	Waitt, Springer & Waterhouse.
Sc. Arab,	J. Haskell,	99,	W. Bradstreet.
" Bonny Boat,	J. Tarbox,	99,	B. Shaw.
" Experiment,	D. Brookings,	23,	Shaw, Bowman & Nutting.
S. Constellation,	T. B. Sampson,	276,	S.C.,P.,&P.Grant,Jr.

1832

B. Panope,	S. Gay, Jr.,	142,	Gay, Stuart, Clay & Milliken.
Sc. Savannah,	W. B. Gurney,	130,	Frost & Currier.
" Lafayette,	J. Flitner, Jr.,	139,	J. N. & A. Cooper.
B. Mary Averill,	J. Y. Bailey,	146,	Hunter, Stone, &c.
Sc. Louisa,	S. Merrill,	120,	D. Gould & Co.
" Girard,	J. Jewett,	130,	Wm. Cooper & Co.
" Hiram,	D. Scott,	113,	Scotts & Stevens.
" Signet,	T. Simmons,	98,	N. Kimball & Deane.
Steam. Ticonic,	E. K. Bryant,	100,	Steamboat Co.
S. Congress,	J. Holmes,	401,	Coopers & Holmes.
B. Rob. Adams,	W. H. Byram,	200,	Byrams & Lowell.

1833

" Euphrates,	F. R. Theobald,	212,	Hunter, Stones, Stuart & Atkins.
Sc. Adventure,	C. C. Duell,	122,	W. Elwell.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Mexico,	P. C. Virgin,	81,	Kimball & Co.
B. Citizen,	J. Thing,	200,	Clay & Thing.
Sc. Erie,	J. Moore,	64,	Springers, Waterhouse & Foy.
" Olive Branch,	C. Cooper,	155,	J. N. & A. Cooper.
B. Helen,	F. Houdlette,	138,	J. Chisam.
" Citizen,	A. Nickells,	140,	Nickells, Clay & Milliken.
" Corsair,	W. H. Byram,	161,	Byrams & Lowell.
S. Mohawk,*	R. Stevens,	344,	S. C. & P. Grant.
" Orient,†	N. Kimball,	350,	Kimball, Clay & Stevens.
" Manco,	W. Crawford,	350,	W. Bradstreet & W. Crawford.
" Constitution,	W. T. Glidden,	472,	Coopers & Glidden.

1834

Sc. E. Warren,	D. Blanchard,	132,	Thayer & Alley.
B. Orson,	S. Nickells,	145,	J. Bradstreet.
Sc. Ozello,	W. Cutts,	104,	Bradstreet, Lowell & Cutts.
B. Choctaw,	E. Lawrence,	245,	P. Grant.
" Margaret,	W. Swan,	246,	Swans & Blanchard.
" Castor,	S. C. Cox,	146,	Cox, Stevens & al.
" Coral,	T. Dow,	135,	Young, Jewett, &c.

1835

Sc. Kosciusco,	J. Marson,	123,	R. Northey & Co.
" Ann,	N. Houdlette,	129,	C. Thayer & Co.
" H.A.Breed,	H. Brookings,	131,	W.L.Wheeler & Co.
" Warsaw,	F. Flitner,	128,	Flitner, Hunter & Co.
B. Franklin,	S. Brookings,	153,	F. Stevens & Co.

1836

Bark Gallileo,	J. Lambard,	268,	W. and H. Stevens.
B. N. England,	J. Crooker,	156,	Crooker and Henry.
Sl. Hualpa,	—— Herrick,	31,	W. Bradstreet.

* E. G. Pierce, builder.

† B. Follansbe, builder.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
B. Tampico,	W. Cutts,	134,	W. Bradstreet.
" Billow,	E. Lawrence,	174,	Lowell and Grants.
	1837		
Sc. Bunker Hill,	R. Colburn,	122,	Colburn, Smith, Clay and Stevens.
Sl. Boneto,	W. W. Bradstreet,	10,	W. W. Bradstreet.
B. Porto Rico,	Thomas Dow,	150,	John Jewett.
" Christiana,	S. C. Cox,	226,	W. & H. Stevens.
	1838		
Sc. Farmer,	Henry Cooper,	133,	J. Y. Kendall.
" Canton,?	—— Hinkley,	106,	Hinkley.
Bk John Odlin,	W. T. Hanover,	257,	J. O. P. Stevens.
St'r Kennebis,	J. Snow,	110,	W. H. Stevens.
Bark Fairfield,	—— Herrick,	198,	W. Bradstreet.
B. Grecian,	C. Lemont,	232,	J. N. & Wm. Cooper.
Bark Edinburg,	—— Theobald,	283,	J. P. Hunter and Atkins.
	1839		
Sc. Gazelle,	G. Barker,	113,	Jewett, Clark, Barker, Adams, &c.
Bark Gleaner,	H. Stevens,	289,	T. N. Atkins & Co.
" Mary & Jane,	J. Varney,	346,	Coopers & Varney.
	1840		
Bark Callao,	S. C. Cox,	350,	W. & H. Stevens.
B. Haidee,	J. Flitner,	156,	H. Stevens & Co.
Sc. Only Son,	J. T. Moore,	135,	Stephen Young.
	1841		
S. Hargrave,	James Bailey,	484,	J. Bailey.
B. Sea Flower,	Kinsman,	150,	J. Jewett.
	1842		
Bark Rainbow,	T. Sampson,	292,	S. C. & P. Grant.
Sc. Colorado,	Wm. Swan,	115,	E. Swan & Son.
S. Caledonia,	J. Varney,	449,	J. N. Cooper.

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
S. Sabbatis,	S. C. Cox,	447,	W. & H. Stevens.
B.Abby Amelia,	—— Smith,	184,	J. Smith.
	1843		
Bark Trident,	J. Thing,	324,	R. Clay.
St. Experiment,		64,	B. Follansbee.
	1844		
B. Marcellus,	S. Marson,	142,	D. W. Nutting, R. Clay.
S. Meteor,	—— ———	495,	S. C. & P. Grant.
S.Ja'sN.Cooper,	J. Varney,	549,	J. N. Cooper.
B. Natahnis,	S. N. Rollins,	187,	F. Stevens & Co.
	1845		
B. Home,	S. Marson,	139,	R. Clay & J. T. Smart.
Bark Lowell,	J. A. Bradstreet,	348,	W. Bradstreet.
Sc. Opher,	M. Damon,	134,	M. Damon.
B. Globe,	—— ———	208,	James Smith.
B. S. Young,	—— ———	199,	Stephen Young.
Sc. Ostaloga,	H. Brookings,	129,	F. Stevens & Co.
B. Caribee,	W. Abbott,	219,	" "
Bark Juniata,	—— Child,	385,	J. N. Cooper.
	1846		
" Emma,	D. Brown,	199,	R. Clay, D. Brown.
B. Mary Ellen,	—— Nichols,	164,	W. Bradstreet.
Sc. Glenroy,	S. Duell,	144,	F. Trott, W. W. Bradstreet.
*B.E.G. Pierce,	George Carr,	149,	S. C. and P. Grant.
Bk. Nahumkeag,	J. Fisher,	266,	F. Stevens & Co.
B. Cath. Rogers,	—— ———	163,	Stephen Young.
Bk. Ja's Smith,	R. Colburn,	237,	James Smith.
Sc.S. Wardwell,	J. Hodgkins,	134,	John Jewett.
" Athos,	J. Hazelton,	138,	F. Stevens & Co.

* When two years old, left N. Y. for Europe, and never heard *from.*

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Sc. Betsey,	H. Marson,	146,	S. Young.
" Jno.Marshall,	—— Collins,	168,	J.N.& Wm.Cooper.
" Henrietta,	H. Brookings,	147,	F. Stevens & Co.

1847

B. NancyPlaisted,	G. F. Church,	149,	W. F. Day & Co., J. & G. Plaisted.
" Torno,	H. Marson,	149,	Tupper & Damon.
" Sea Belle,	S. Marson,	125,	W. Bradstreet.
" Alb'n Cooper,	—— Rodbird,	185,	Wm. & J.N.Cooper.
" Amesbury,	—— ———	168,	W. Bradstreet.
Bark Keoko,	A. M. Jackson,	247,	C. & G. W. Stevens.
B.H.W.Moncure,	—— Titcomb,	198,	S. Young.
S. W.A.Cooper,	W. Cutts,	645,	J. N. Cooper.
B. Monica,	A. Burke,	179,	S. Young.
S. Cybele,	Ambrose Childs,	798,	F. Stevens & Co.
Sc. E. Hinds,	L. Perry,	145,	do.
" Alvarado,	A. D. Copeland,	134,	do.

1848

B. Crocus,	—— Sturdivant,	222,	Bradstreet& Lowell.
B'k O. St. John,	A. Berry, 2d,	236,	W. Bradstreet.
B. Glencoe,	J. H. Hazelton,	223,	J. Hazelton.
B'k Arco Iris,	O. Colburn,	253,	Byram & Damon.
B. Vesta,	—— Lawrence,	249,	S. C. & P. Grant.
B. Æolus,	L. Ballard,	199,	Damon & Tupper.
Sc. Attakapas,	H. Pierce,	125,	S.Young,Brown,&c.
B.Rach.Stevens,	B. A. Follansbee,	213,	F. Stevens & Co.
" John Alfred,	J. T. Moore,	197,	Stephen Young.
" Mary Wilder,	M. I. Milliken,	214,	William Cooper.
B'k M. Melville,	W. Copland,	234,	F. Stevens & Co.
S. W. V. Kent,	J. Varney,	677,	J. N. Cooper.

1849

" Jno. Merrick,	H. Stevens,	693,	H. Tupper et als.
Bk.YankeeBlade,	J.A.Bradstreet,	420,	W. Bradstreet.
B. John Davis,	—— ———	149,	S. Marson.
S. Ch's Cooper,	W. Cutts,	678,	J. N. Cooper.
B. A. E. Maines,	Edwin Jewett,	153,	F. Stevens & Co.

1850

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	OWNERS.
Bark Reindeer,	—— Lawrence,	496,	S. C. and P. Grant.
Sc. Kaloolah,	F. Glazier,	159,	W. W. Bradstreet.
S. State Rights,	J. D. Warren,	826,	F. Stevens & Co.

1851

St'r Clinton,	—— ———	43,	N. Kimball.
S. Hunter,	—— Holt,	453,	J. Brown.
Bark Trinity,	—— Colburn,	349,	S. C. and P. Grant.
S. J. D. Cooper,	W. A. Cooper,	524,	W. and C. Cooper and brothers.

There are on the stocks, (in Gardiner) three vessels; a barque of 550 tons, being built for Pierce & Bacon, Boston, by E. G. Pierce; also, by the same, for John Aiken, New Bedford, a beautiful pilot boat, of 70 tons, on the model of the world-famous yatcht America, and named for her builder, George Steers. Mr. Pierce has built thirteen vessels. His son, George Pierce, built the Trinity, already spoken of. Capt. Nathaniel Kimball is building a fast sailing steamer, to sail on the Kennebec. It is to be 120 feet long, by 17 wide, and 4 deep. Messrs. Clark Benner & Brothers are building a vessel of 300 tons, and Messrs. W. & F. Stevens another of 950 tons, in Pittston.

ASSOCIATIONS, CORPORATIONS, &c.

Hermon Lodge of Freemasons, was organized August 14, 1820. The first officers were R. W. Cyrus Kindrick, M.; W. Thomas Gilpatrick, S. W.; W. David Neal, J. W.; John Haseltine, T.; Daniel Nutting, S.; W. Partridge, S. D.; Benj. Cook, J. D.; James Tarbox, S. S.; Robert Gould, J. S. There are now about 50 members of the Lodge.

The Mechanics' Association was constituted in *May*, 1841. First officers, C. A. Robbins, President;

G. S. Clark, Secretary; R. Williamson, Treasurer. This Association is a most excellent one. It owns a valuable library of 1000 volumes; a cabinet of curiosities, &c.; and has furnished the people of Gardiner with a course of lectures from some of the ablest men in America, each winter, for several years.

The Washingtonians in Gardiner organized May 6, 1841. First officers, John Robinson, President; John Leeman, Vice President; Harrison Fairfield, Secretary; John Stone, Treasurer. Many reformed inebriates joined them, and they experienced a varied history, until they were re-organized, in the winter of 1850–1. Officers then, Warren Williamson, President; Moses Wadsworth, Secretary.

Odd Fellows' Literary Society. This was an Association composed of many of the most prominent citizens. It was originally limited to thirty members but at length became much larger. The exercises were of a literary and somewhat humorous character, and though secret, were of great interest to the members. Many reminiscences are preserved by the former members, among whom were Hon. Parker Sheldon, Hon. Sanford Kingsberry, Col. John Stone, Jacob Davis, Esq. and many others. Its seal was a circle bisected with a straight line, and enclosing a triangle in such a manner as to form the word Oddity. It was instituted in the year 1825. At one time the Maine Branch received a present from the Parent Society at Worcester, of a gigantic razor. They replied by sending a jewsharp, the tongue of which was a mill-saw. The diploma for membership reads as follows. — "Maine Branch of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows. To ——— ——— Be it UNKNOWN to the King of the Goths and the Vandals, the Pope of Rome, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Emperor of all the Russias, the Dey of Algiers, the President and Fellows of the University of Gottin-

gen, the Grand Seignor of Constantinople, and the Governor of Maine, and to all the Inhabitants of the Earth, to the Perieeci, Antaci, Antipodes, Amphscii, Ascii, Heteroscii, Periscii, Troglodites, Symesii, Anthropophagi, dwelling, living, existing, or being on the Continents, Islands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Capes, Promontories, Mountains, Plains, Rocks, Vallies, Glens or Caves, or navigating, sailing, floating or moving, upon the Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Bays, Gulfs, Straits, Channels, Harbors, Inlets, Rivers, Cataracts, Brooks, Ponds or Puddles, whether Kings, Priests, Nobles, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Judges, Counselors, Attorneys, Esquires, Yeomen, Farmers, Merchants, Thieves, Extortioners, Vagabonds, Villains, Heretics, Spinsters, or by whatever term, addition, name, appellation, or title, military, civil, or ecclesiastical, they may be designated, to whom these Presents shall not come ; — But Be it Known to Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, Ceres, Juno, Vesta and Pallas, and to Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleaides, and to all the Constellations of Heaven, and to all the Whales, Krakens, Mermaids, Sea-serpents, Codfishes, and Herrings of the Ocean, and to the Sun, Moon, and Stars: — THAT WE, reposing special confidence in your oddities, eccentricities, and singularities, have admitted you as a Member of our Fraternity, and we do hereby make, constitute you an ODD FELLOW, and confer on you all and singular the honors, privileges and immunities thereunto belonging: And in testimonial of these things, we have affixed our hands and seals to these our letters missive this I$\overline{\text{OO}}$DCCCXXX year of the world, and of our oddity the first.

" Ezekiel Holmes, President.

" Henry B. Hoskins, Scribe."

Warren Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 3, organized Feb., 1845. First officers, — R. M. Smiley, W. P.; J. P. Weston, W. A,; E. A. Chadwick, R. S.; G. S. Palmer, F. S. 50 members.*

Kennebec Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 26, organized March, 1846. First officers, — N. O. Mitchell, W. P.; G. M. Atwood, W. A.; Geo. Byram, R. S. Disbanded.*

Cobbossee Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 104. Organized March, 1848. First officers, Harlow Harden, W. P.; F. Glazier, Jr., W. A.; J. W. White, R. S. Disbanded.†

Temperance Watchmen, Gardiner Club, No. 10, organized April, 1850. First officers, — F. Yates, S. O.; Wm. H. Lord, J. O. About 100 members.†

Cadets of Temperance, Cobbossee Section, No. 27, organized May 1, 1850. Merrit B. Elwell, W. A.; Thomas Beedle, V. A.; Henry M. Greene, S. Disbanded.‡

Willewa Temple of Honor, No. 3, organized Jan. 1847. First officers, — John Robinson, W. C. T.; Hiram W. Jewell, W. V. T.; N. R. Withee, W. R. About 32 members.

Natahnis Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, organized February, 1844. First Officers, F. P. Theobald, N. G.; Hiram Stevens, V. G.; B. Shaw, Jr., S.; William Mathews, T. About 100 members.§

Cobbossee-contee Encampment, No. 9, I. O. O. F., organized October, 1846. First officers, — F. P. Theobald, C. P; M. S. Wadsworth, H. P.; Hiram

* A. M. C. Heath. G. M. Atwood.
† A. M. C. Heath. ‡ Wm. H. Lord. § Dr. Theobald.

Stevens, S. W.; A. T. Perkins, J. W.; Caleb Stevens, S.; H. T. Clay, T. About 20 members.

Willewa Union, No. 11, Daughters of Temperance, organized September, 1847. First officers, — Sarah Mitchell, P. S.; Angeline Maxcy, A. S.; Abby Parker, S. Suspended.

Grand Temple of Honor, State of Maine, is located in Gardiner. Instituted May 15, 1850. Officers, A. Earle, Rockland, G. W. S.; W. H. Lord, G. W. R.

Gardiner Bank,* incorporated January 31, 1814. Capital, $100,000. First officers,— President, Peter Grant. Directors, the President, and R. H. Gardiner, Joshua Lord, Simon Bradstreet and Nathan Bridge.

Kennebec Mutual Insurance Company,† incorporated Feb. 16, 1844. First board of Trustees,— Richard Clay, R. H. Gardiner, Edward Swan, Arthur Berry, Frederic Allen, William Stevens, 2d, Nathaniel Stone, Philo Sanford, Franklin Glazier, James N. Cooper, Rufus K. Page, Homes Tupper. — Edward Swan, first and only President; Homes Tupper, Secretary. This company commenced issuing policies, May 6, 1844. Ended, May 8, 1851. Whole number, 2269. Total amount of premiums, up to May 6, 1851, $406,210,30. Losses paid, $351,721,38.

Franklin Bank, capital, $50,000. First officers,— Richard Clay, President. Directors, the President and J. N. Cooper, A. Leonard, Haynes Learned, and E. F. Deane. It ceased on the expiration of the charter.

Savings Institution was incorporated in 1834, with deposits at the end of six months of $1845,50. In

* S. B. Tarbox, Esq. † Edward Swan, Esq.

1840, they had amounted to $12,421,00. and in January, 1852, they were $65,871,73. There are 427 depositors, and have been in all, 987.

Cobbossee-contee Bank, incorporated in 1852, with a capital of $50,000.

Besides these are several other associations, as the Oak Grove Society, the ladies of which are endeavoring to beautify the Cemetery; the Martha Washington Society, which has benefited many of the families of inebriates; the Episcopal sewing circle; Ladies' Aid Society, (Universalists;) Congregationalist, Swedenborgian, Methodist and Baptist sewing societies, most of which have an annual Fair and Levee, the proceeds of which are devoted to the objects had in view.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the very earliest settlers of this town, Mrs. James Winslow is often mentioned, as having been very serviceable to the sick, particularly to parturient women; indeed she was the only individual devoted to the practice of medicine, prior to 1769, about which time *Dr. Zachariah Flitner*, a German, settled on the east side of the river.*

Robert Taggart settled, also on the east side of the river, about the year 1771, as a physician.†

Jonathan Hicks practiced medicine here a short time about the year 1777. Little is known of this individual except that he was a "good doctor," that he came from the west, and returned again.‡

Gen. Dearborn, having been educated a physician, practiced medicine and surgery for several years after he settled here. His services were mostly gratuitous. He was occasionally assisted by

* Rufus Gay. Dr. G. S. Palmer. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

Dr. Tupper, who lived at Nantucket wharf, now Dresden, and by Dr. Vaughan, who lived at the Hook.*

James Parker, M. D., was born in Boston, and received his medical education under the direction of his father, who was a practicing physician. He settled in this town about the year 1790. He was a successful practitioner, and an influential man.† Dr. Parker was elected a Representative to the 13th Congress of the U. S., and commenced his duties in May, 1813. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp, and warmly advocated all the measures of the party, from the non-intercourse and embargo to the declaration of war. During his whole life he was deeply interested in politics, and commanded an extensive influence in the county, as well as in the national councils. He was elected for one term to the State Legislature. In 1802 and 3 a malignant fever prevailed in the village of Gardiner and vicinity, supposed by some to be the imported yellow fever of the West Indies. Although many fell victims to the disease, Dr. Parker was remarkably successful in arresting its progress by administering large and frequent doses of jalap and calomel.‡

Enoch Hale, M. D., M. M. S. S., A. A. S., was born in West Hampton, Mass., in 1790, and received his early education in that place. He studied medicine with Drs. Bigelow & Warren, of Boston, and received his medical degree at Cambridge University, in 1813, soon after which he commenced practice in Gardiner.§ Dr. Hale was a profound student, and devoted his life to the interests of his profession. His attention was early drawn to the influence of climate upon health, and he made many Meteorolog-

* Rufus Gay. Dr. G. S. Palmer. † Dr. G. S. Palmer.
‡ Moses Springer, Esq. § Dr. G. S. Palmer.

ical observations and experiments. In company with Moody Noyes and Charles M. Dustin, he attempted to freeze mercury by the natural coldness of the atmosphere. For that purpose, in the coldest winter night, he ascended to the top of the mast of a vessel, lying at one of our wharves, and exposing the mercury, properly isolated, to the clear cold air, more nearly succeeded in the experiment than any man had done before him, the mercury having descended to 39° below zero, or within one degree of the point of congelation.* He published a "History of the Cold Fever," and other works. He removed to Boston, and died in 1848.

David Neal, born in Kennebunk in 1789, studied medicine with Dr. Page of Brunswick, attended Medical Lectures at Bowdoin College, and commenced practice in Pittston, in 1811. After a few years, he moved to the west side of the river, where he practiced till 1839, in which year he died. Dr. Neal had a very extensive practice. He was always companionable, and possessed an unceasing flow of humor. He was never married, and left a large property to his relatives.†

Silas Holman, M. D., was born in Bolton, Mass., received his medical degree at Harvard University, commenced practice in Gardiner in 1819; was representative in the Maine Legislature in 1845, and died in 1850.‡

Dr. Holman was a sterling man, of refined taste, gentlemanly manners, and of great benevolence. He was an eloquent speaker, and will long be remembered throughout this and other States, as one of the most useful and interesting lecturers on temperance. His "Trial of Alcohol," in a series of 5 or 6 lec-

* Dr. Palmer. † Ibid. M. Springer, Esq.
‡ Dr. G. S. Palmer.

tures was repeated in many places to the great delight of thousands.*

James Freer, M. D., was educated in Philadelphia, and practiced medicine in Pittston.

John Dow, was born in New Hampshire, studied medicine in Dover with Dr. Dow, came to Pittston in 1837, now practicing.

David H. Mirick, M. D., was born in Massachusetts, received his medical degree at Bowdoin college in 1827, commenced practice in Gardiner in 1830. Died in 1837.

E. J. Ford, M. D., was born in Gray, studied medicine in Gray, practiced medicine in Alna and Jefferson about 27 years. Received an honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bowdoin College in 1836, commenced practice in Gardiner, in 1837, now practicing.

F. P. Theobald, A. M., M. D, was born in Wiscasset, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1830, received his medical degree in 1834, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1836, is now practicing.

Joseph Merrill, M.D., was born in West Gardiner, received his medical degree at Bowdoin College in 1829, practiced first in Durham, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1839, now practicing.

Stephen Whitmore, M. D., was born in Bowdoinham, received his medical degree at Bowdoin College in 1836, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1837, left on account of ill-health in 1841, lives in Bowdoinham.

G. S. Palmer, A. M., M. D., was born at Bowman's Point, formerly a part of the territory of this city. Graduated at Bowdoin College in 1838; re-

* Moses Springer, Esq.

ceived his medical degree in 1841; studied under Dr. Enoch Hale in Boston, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1842. He commenced and prosecuted his studies without any pecuniary aid.*

C. W. Whitmore, M. D., was born in Bowdoinham, received his medical degree at Bowdoin College in 1839. First practiced in Richmond, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1846, now in California.

Abiel Libby, M. D., born in Gardiner, received medical degree at Bowdoin College, 1846, practiced in Gardiner a short time, he is now practicing in Richmond.

Cyrus Kindrick, M. D., was born in Gardiner, received his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Phil., commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1850. Now practicing.

John S. Gardiner, M. D., was born in Hallowell, received medical degree in New York, in 1845, practiced in Gardiner one year. Since dead.

James Bates, M. D., was born in Green in 1787. Studied medicine with Dr. Mann; attended medical Lectures in Boston, entered the U. S. Army in 1813, remained two and a half years, settled in Norridgewock in 1819, was member of the twenty-second Congress, was appointed superintendant of the Maine Insane Hospital in 1845, remained six years till it was burnt, commenced practicing in Gardiner in 1851, now practicing.

Jacob Coffin,† M. D., received his medical degree at Bowdoin College in 1822, and commenced practice at East Pittston about the same year. He sacrificed himself to his profession, and died in 1833.

* M. Springer, Esq. † Dr. G. S. Palmer.

Wm. H. Jewett,* M. D., was born in Gardiner, received his medical degree at Bowdoin College in 1831, and practiced one year at East Pittston.

David Y. Pierce,† M. D., received his medical degree in 1835; practiced two years at East Pittston.

Harrison Small,‡ M. D., was born in Jay, and commenced practice at East Pittston about the year 1840. He has been successful as a practitioner and is now actively engaged in his profession.

On the Homœopathic System, *Rev. Adonis Howard*, and *Wm. F. Jackson*, A. M., M. D., have been the principal practitioners.

On the Thompsonian System, the principal practitioners have been Drs. Newcomb, Whitney, Marden, Welcome Pincin, Benj. Colby, Bryant Morton, Joseph N. Smith, M. F. Marble and E. M. Parritt. Dr. Parritt has been Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., and now occupies that chair in the Medical College in Worcester.

ATTORNEYS.

Some of the Counselors at law who have resided in Gardiner and Pittston, will now be recorded: —

It is believed that *John Davis* was the first regular practitioner here. He came in 1785.

Allen Gilman came in 1796–7, and in a few years removed to Hallowell, and thence to Bangor, where he was Mayor, and died.

* Dr. G. S. Palmer. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

Nathan Bridge began here as a lawyer in 1798–9.

Sanford Kingsberry was born in Claremont, N. H., was graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, with Daniel Webster, came to Gardiner in 1804, became cashier of Gardiner Bank in 1814, and practiced law until he took his seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1821. He was State Senator in 1828, 9, removed to Kingsberry in 1834, and fell dead in one of our streets, March 1, 1849, aged 66 years.

Frederic Allen came to Gardiner in 1803, and, as is well known, has been one of the most profound and successful lawyers in Maine, for nearly half a century.

Charles M. Dustin, a nephew of Judge Kingsberry, commenced studying with his uncle about 1811–12, but died shortly after entering the profession.

George Evans, (see biographical sketch.)

Theophilus P. Chandler began to practice law in Gardiner, removed to Bangor, and thence to Boston. He has for many years been president of the Ogdensburg Railroad.

George W. Bachelder, born in Hallowell, Nov. 13, 1802; graduated at Bowdoin in 1823; commenced as an attorney in Gardiner in 1826. Was appointed municipal Judge in 1850.

Ebenezer Furbush Deane, graduated at Bowdoin in 1824; taught the Gardiner Lyceum, and commenced practicing law. He was a man of much influence. He died in 1848.

Caleb Locke graduated at Bowdoin in 1827, and began the profession of the law in 1830, with great promise, and died at Biddeford in 1836.

Joseph Adams graduated at Brunswick in 1827,

began the law in Hallowell in 1831, removed to Pittston in 1832, and to Gardiner in 1836.

Thomas Swan, born in 1810, began the law in 1831; removed to China, and thence to Vassalboro', and died, 1839. He was clerk of Kennebec Courts in 1838–9.

Charles E. Allen graduated at Bowdoin in 1835, and commenced as an attorney in Gardiner in 1838. In 1846 he removed to Boston, where he now resides.

Nathaniel M. Whitmore, born in Bowdoinham, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833; commenced practicing law in 1838.

George H. Robinson read law at Cambridge Law School, commenced the profession in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1839, and came to Gardiner in 1843.

Sanford K. Ballard, born at Bowman's Point, graduated at Bowdoin in 1836; commenced the law in Gardiner in 1839, and died Nov. 20, 1841, aged 26 years.

Noah Woods, born in Groton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1812; read law with Judge Tenney, and commenced the legal profession in Gardiner, in March, 1841; received Honorary degree of A. M. at Brunswick.

Charles Danforth, born in Norridgewock, August 1, 1815, studied with Judge Tenney, and commenced the profession in Gardiner, Nov. 1841.

E. A. Chadwick, born in Frankfort, graduated at Bowdoin in 1842, commenced practicing law in Pittston, Oct. 1844, and in Gardiner, Nov. 1849.

Lorenzo Clay, born in Candia, N. H., Nov. 5, 1817; graduated at Hanover in 1843; commenced the legal profession in Gardiner in 1845.

S. L. Plumer, b. Gardiner, graduated at Harvard in 1844, commenced the law in Gardiner in 1848. Edited the Gardiner Transcript.

Augustus O. Allen, b. Gardiner, graduated at Brunswick, and read law in the office of his father, Frederic Allen, Esq.

Ward L. Lewis commenced practicing law in Pittston in 1848.

Washburn Benjamin is also an attorney in Pittston.

College Graduates.

Several persons who were born or have resided in Gardiner or Pittston, have been graduates at College. Some of them who have not been mentioned previously are here given.

Bowdoin, Phineas Pratt, 1817; B. B. Thacher, 1826; Rev. Sanford A. Kingsberry, 1828; Augustus O. Allen; Rev. Frederic Gardiner, 1842; Wm. Lyman Hyde, 1842; Wm. S. Chadwell. Rev. S. A. Kingsberry is a Clergyman in Damariscotta, and President of the Maine Bapt. Missionary Society. Rev. F. Gardiner is an Episcopal Clergyman in Bath. Mr. Allen is an attorney. These three are natives of Gardiner. Ebenezer Moor, 1832; Ansyl Moor, 1835.* *Waterville*, A. G. Jewett, 1826. Mr. Jewett was born in Pittston, is a lawyer of distinction in Bangor, and has been chargé to Lima. *Brown*, James Plaisted; Samuel Plaisted. *Harvard*, Barzillai Gannett, 1785; James Bowers, 1794; Robert Hallowell Gardiner, 1801; Robert Hallowell Gardiner, jr. 1830.

* Children of Ebenezer Moore. Ebenezer Jr., has been Mayor of Quincy, Ill.

ALMSHOUSE, &c.

For some time previous to 1846 the poor of Gardiner had been provided for at an establishment in West Gardiner, consisting of a farm and buildings called the Brann place. This was at length sold, and in the year 1848 the present Almshouse was purchased. The deed is dated Jan. 2, 1849. The house was built by Eben Moore, and was bought, together with fourteen acres of land, of C. E. Bradstreet, who then owned it. $2200 were paid for it, and an additional building was erected, at a cost of $3000. The establishment is a brick one, of two stories, containing thirty-six fine rooms, including seven fitted for the insane in the most admirable manner, together with a spacious hall. The building is every way a most excellent one for the purpose, and is a monument of the humanity and generosity of the city. Last year $3436,17 were expended for the poor, and 63 persons, or an average of 32 had resided in the house. Under the new arrangement the keeper of the house has been J. L. Foy. It will be seen by a reference to the tax-lists that the poor of Gardiner and Pittston have always been well cared for.*

EARLY APPEARANCE OF EAST PITTSTON.

Rev. Eliakim Scammon, one of the oldest settlers of East Pittston, says—"I came into this town first in 1806. The place was then comparatively new, and many changes have since taken place, and most of them much for the better. There was then not a chaise nor wagon in this part, and I believe but

* Noah Woods, Esq.

two in the town; it was said Samuel Oakman, and Jedidiah Jewett, each owned a chaise. The sleigh and saddle were the only vehicles for travel; but it is now almost as uncommon to find a family destitute of a wheel carriage. The young women would mount the saddle and ride off five, ten, or even forty miles in a day, through sloughs and over rough roads, with as much safety and dignity of feeling, as those now do, over our smoother roads, in their easy carriages. These muscular exercises gave a tone to the system, that made dyspepsia a stranger among them. It was not an uncommon thing to see a man, with his wife mounted upon a pillion behind him, with an infant in her lap, or in the arms of the father, riding to church.

"The business of the place is very much changed, especially the lumbering and trade. Then there were three saw-mills driven night and day, for several months in the year, at which many hundred thousands of sawed lumber were manufactured for distant markets; now none, not even enough for home use.

"There is now upon the Eastern River here, but one saw-mill, with a shingle machine attached, and one grist-mill. The stream falls in the distance of forty or fifty rods, about forty feet, and by a canal across a point of land, about thirty rods, a fall of fifty feet more may be obtained.

"The cord-wood business is also fast waning, — nearly done. There was in those days a profitable trade here. Much short lumber and timber were brought to the tide waters here, for market, from Whitefield, Jefferson and Windsor. Trade has waned with the lumber business.

"In those days of brisk trade, three traders sold from ten to twenty hogsheads of spirit in a year. In those days when it was a custom to use it as a common beverage to aid in labor, and as a treat, at rais-

ings, militia drills, and social circles, a store without rum, to be sold in any quantity, and to any customer, would not be sustained by the community. Many families in those times paid more than fifty dollars a year for this article! The consequence was, what it always will be where such usages abound, drunkenness, poverty and wretchedness.

"But a happy change has taken place. I seldom see a man intoxicated, and but very little spirit is sold here. The prices of some very useful articles have changed very much. I once paid 37½ cents a yard for India cotton cloth, but I can now buy our factory cloth, worth more than twice as much, for eight cents. Cut nails were then worth 10 or 12 cents a pound, now not more than half of it. The difference at an earlier period was still greater. The price of man's labor in the winter was five dollars a month, and seven for the rest of the year, and a pair of tow and linen shirts cost three and a half dollars. If the young men of this day had to work for and pay such prices, California would be much more thronged than it now is.

"There has always been a laudable interest felt in public schools, and it has not abated. Hence our Academy, sustained wholly by individual liberality, is in successful operation. Of professional men, none have been sustained but clergymen and physicians. Of the former we have had many, of the latter but three; one deceased, one removed, the other remains in a large practice. A respectable legal gentleman opened an office here about thirty years ago, but left after two year's trial probably for the reason, though differently expressed, that a Mr. J. P. left Hunt's Meadow: — he said he left because he could not live there by his business, *if he died.*

"A comparison between the present and the past shows an increase of steady habits and good morals.

Lumbering and mercantile business, have given place to mechanical and agricultural industry. There is much less idle time spent, greater economy used, and the improved condition of the buildings and farms, shows a general thrift beyond former days."

An interesting history might be written of the buildings and different branches of business in Gardiner and Pittston, but our limits do not allow. The "old Cotton Factory" was built in the year 1811, by an incorporated company. It manufactured cotton yarn, and was one of the earliest, as well as most celebrated cotton mills in the country. The Paper Mill was first built in 1812, by John Savels, but it was burnt in about a year, and rebuilt in 60 days after. Its fabrics are well known. The paper of Richards & Hoskins' manufacture, (of which this is a sample) is in good demand, and justly celebrated. The first brick building erected in town was built by Rufus Gay, in 1808, and stands nearly opposite the Ferry. The Bank building was erected in 1813, R. H. Gardiner's was the next, in 1819, (Butman's Druggist Store,) and the next was by Richard Stuart, in 1820. This was burnt in 1852.

Generally speaking the architecture of Gardiner is not specially good. It is not equal to that of other Kennebec cities. There is a large predominance of comfortable and neat cottages, however, suggesting that they are the humble, but independent homesteads of people of small means.

NOTE. — Mr. George Lyon informs us that a man named Henry Babbage came to Gardinerston in 1760, with the first settlers, and that he returned to Massachusetts in a short time. He should be reckoned with the earliest settlers.

On the same authority, — that of his grandfather, Jonathan Winslow, he relates that there were other slaves than Hazard. He mentions Pomp., Black Nance, and Stockbridge, the property of Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Robert Hallowell. There were others also.

When this work was about finished, — March, 1852, — a bill had just been enacted by the Legislature authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Kennebec, between Gardiner and Pittston. This is a cause of the greatest rejoicing to the people of the two towns, as it will be one of great advantage to the people, and a desirable convenience to a large population east and west of the Kennebec.

In April, the effort to erect a town spoken of on page 214 was successful. The boundaries were changed so far as to exclude Frederic Allen, and Dr. Theobald. The beautiful name FARMINGDALE was selected.

A letter was received when the last sheets of this book were being worked off, from Mrs. Julia C. Wingate, of Portland, giving some additional facts connected with the Dearborn family. Gen. Henry Dearborn married Mary, daughter of Gen. Bartlett, of Nottingham, by whom he had two daughters, Pamelia Augusta, who married Allen Gilman. She died eleven months after marriage, leaving an infant daughter, who married Col. Greenleaf Dearborn, U. S. A. She is now a widow, residing in Portland. The other daughter, Sophia, married Dudley Hobart. She was left a widow with eight children, five of whom died young. One daughter married ——— Melville, and lives in Galena, Ill.; another married ——— Blake; and a son now lives in Ohio. In 1780, Gen. Dearborn married widow Marble, daughter of Col. Osgood of Andover. Gen. H. A. S. Dear-

born, was a child of the second wife, as was George Raleigh, who died on the homeward passage from Asia, and Julia C. who married Joshua Wingate, Nov. 1799. Children of Joshua and Julia C. Wingate, — 1, Julia Octavia, b. Aug. 1800, m. Charles Q. Clapp; 2, George R. D. b. 1807. d. 1826. Children of Charles Q., and Julia O. Clapp, — 1, Julia E., m. John B. Carroll, of Va.; 2, Georgianna W., m. Winthrop G. Ray, of N. Y. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn left a wife and three children: — 1, Julia M., m. A. W. H. Clapp, (one child, Mary J. E.); 2, Henry R., m. Sarah Thurston; 3, Wm. L., unm.

It may be said generally, concerning matters spoken of in this book, that authorities frequently have differed widely, —Tradition having sometimes, apparently borrowed the hundred tongues of Rumor, so that it will be no matter of surprise, if the reader sometimes finds his impressions contradicted. It is believed, however, that a careful examination of any mooted question herein spoken of, will result in favor of the statement here recorded.

The Compiler has now finished his task. He has omitted no pains to render his work a valuable compendium of facts. He finds that he has used *ten thousand* names of persons, with an average of four distinct facts to each. Thus, he has spread before his fellow-citizens *forty thousand* definite facts. Much of this matter must necessarily have perished, had a few more years elapsed without rescuing it from oblivion.

He hopes that the toil he has subjected himself to may be appreciated. He would impress on the minds of his readers, that the facts contained in this book will only be valuable to them, as they are used as means of suggesting salutary truths. History is

useful only when its practical lessons are learned. May the readers of this book shun the faults, and imitate the virtues, of their fathers!

The Compiler cannot forbear recording a cheering fact, now beginning to appear, in the career of the city of Gardiner: — Owing to circumstances which need not here be mentioned, the people of this city have always been remarkably destitute of local pride. The rich and the poor have seemed alike indifferent to the character of the city, and the consequences have been injurious. Now, however, be it recorded as an encouraging feature in our history, the younger generation is determined to overcome those obstacles which some of the fathers opposed in vain. The social, intellectual and business character of the city have already shown the influence. If these efforts are persevered in, our schools will continue to improve, business will flow through our streets, a spirit not to be resisted will create such a character for the place, that it will yet be a matter of pride to claim a citizenship in Gardiner. As improvement increases, all our interests will acknowledge the influence, and the city will ascend to a more elevated civic position. And when the future Historian attempts to write a *complete* History of Maine, — which never can be done until each town has contributed its own, — prominent among the most flourishing, ours will be found, and his pen will gladly record its achievements.

It rests with the young men, and especially with the mechanics, and business men, who control the public destinies, to render the city what it should be. May they be resolute in their efforts, until they overcome all opposing obstacles; until all available natural and artificial means of advancement are actively

employed. Then, while our noble State continues to wear proudly on its shield the appropriate motto, *Dirigo*, — I LEAD, — Gardiner, in the front rank of its cities, shall bear an equally significant legend on its escutcheon, — *Excelsior*, — HIGHER YET!

THE END.

ERRATUM.

On page 335, for *Ansyl* Moor, read *Asahel* Moor.



BUSINESS REGISTER, 1852.

Containing the name and occupation of each person doing business in Gardiner and Pittston,—commencing in Gardiner at the lower, or easterly, end of Water Street.

Gardiner Steam Mill Co., Wm. B. Heseltine, Agent.
William R. Gay, Lumber and Commission Merchant.
Gorham Whitney, Innholder—Kennebec House.
Ebenezer E. Byram, West India Goods.
Abel Whitney, Cooper.
Henry B. Bradstreet, West India Goods.
James Tarbox, Jr., West India Goods.
Patrick Maher, Grocer.
Mrs. Olive Whitney, Millinery and Fancy Goods.
John P. Dennis, Butcher.
Jesse Lambert, Brickmaker.
William S. Grant, Ship Chandler.
E. Swan & J. Adams, Insurance.
Harrison G. Lowell, Sail-maker.
John Dennis, Corn, Flour and Groceries.
Haile Wood, Hardware and Iron.
Sedgwick L. Plumer, Attorney.
Milliken & Dudley, Butchers.
Fling, Drew & Co., Groceries and Provisions.
Michael Burke, Boots and Shoes.
Owen Dealy, Tailor.
R. H. Gardiner, Counting Room.
F. A. Butman Jr. & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.
Mrs. Parkhurst, Millinery and Fancy Goods.
E. Forsyth, Groceries and Provisions.
Sylvanus Hathaway, Hats, Caps and Furs.
Gideon S. Palmer, Physician.
Danforth & Woods, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Nathaniel K. Chadwick, Dry and Fancy Goods.
Lorenzo Clay, Lawyer.

George Evans, Counselor at Law.
W. F. Jackson, Homeopathic Physician.
Frederic Allen, Counselor at Law.
Emerald McCurdy, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.
F. Blood, Confectioner.
Edwin Bailey, Dry and Fancy Goods.
Joshua K. Osgood, Auction and Commission Store.
Joseph Foy, Oyster Saloon.
Elias Davis, Goldsmith and Optician.
Isaac J. Carr, Innholder—Gardiner Hotel.
Charles Swift, Goldsmith.
Charles B. Stone, Groceries and Provisions.
George M. Atwood, Bookseller and Stationer.
F. P. Theobald, Physician.
N. M. Whitmore, Attorney at Law.
Langdon Gilmore, Surgeon Dentist.
Asa Woodward, Telegraph Operator.
Morrell & Heath, Publishers, and Book and Job Printers.
J. & B. Stanford, Boots and Shoes.
J. & J. T. Stone, Dry and Fancy Goods.
Henry K. Chadwick, Ready-made Clothing.
George H. Robinson, Lawyer.
Nathaniel Clark, Shoemaker.
J. T. Smart, Groceries.
Freeman Trott, Groceries.
Mrs. H. Howard, Dress-maker.
James A. Cox, Boots and Shoes.
J. E. Davis, Hats, Caps and Furs.
Miss E. B. Whitney, Milliner and Dress-maker.
Miss M. A. Merrill, Dress-maker.
Albert Griffin, Groceries.
Daniel S. Johnson, Groceries.
William Partridge, Baker.
Jacob Jewell, Hair Dresser.
David Landers, Livery Stable.
A. B. Rafter, Millinery and Fancy Goods.
J. Y. Gray, Patent Medicines.
Moses Dunton, Fish Market.
John Brown, Confectioner.
R. A. Sager, Harness-maker.
Moses H. Lord, House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
Daniel Lincoln, Innholder—Cobbossee House.

W. S. Ring, Butcher.
Charles H. Partridge, Tailor and Draper.
John Webb, Boots and Shoes.
Charles P. Branch, Druggist and Express Agent.
William Palmer, Bookseller and Binder.
Robert Williamson, Tailor and Draper.
E. A. Chadwick, Counselor at Law.
H. Skillin, Daguerrean Artist.
W. A. Lawrence, Ready-made Clothing.
I. G. Vannah & Co., Hardware and Iron.
Silas T. Gushee, Dry and Fancy Goods.
B. Shaw, Jr., Express and General Forwarding Agent.
George W. Bachelder, Counselor at Law.
R. Richard Clay, Physopathic Physician.
Marion F. Marble, Physopathic Physician.
E. Morgan Parritt, Physopathic Physician.
Ansyl Clark, Agent for selling spirits.
D. C. Palmer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber.
Mrs. J. W. Perley, Millinery and Fancy Goods.
B. S. Jones, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.
E. W. Parkhurst, House and Fancy Painter.
Peter J. Galvin, Tailor and Draper.
Albert S. Waterhouse, Auction and Commission Store.
A. W. & G. W. Hamlin, Groceries.
Leander H. Lowell, Tailor.
James M. Robinson, Boots and Shoes.
B. Weymouth, Boot and Shoe Maker.
True W. Townsend, Dry and West India Goods.
C. A. & J. D. White, Druggists and Apothecaries.
James A. Clay & Co., Manufact'rs and Dealers in Lumber.
Adlam & Hill, Furniture Warehouse.
R. H. Sawyer, Saw Shop.
Benjamin Johnson, Grocer.
Joel H. Snow, Carpenter and Joiner.
Amos C. Stuart, West India Goods and Groceries.
Mrs. J. Esmond, West India Goods and Groceries.
Thomas W. Tobey, West India Goods and Groceries.
Eben Jackson, Tin, Sheet Iron Ware and Stoves.
S. & C. Baker, West India Goods and Groceries.
Mrs. L. P. Bodfish & Co., Millinery and Fancy Goods.
A. Ring & Co., Butchers.
Elwell & Shaw, Butchers.

S. W. Tarbox, Groceries.
Mitchell, Wilson & Co., Dry and West India Goods.
Bartlett & Johnson, West India Goods and Groceries.
Nash & Nudd, Furniture Warehouse.
S. J. Park & Co., Marble Cutters.
John Lawrence, Blacksmith.
Paul R. Cleaves, Innholder—Washingtonian House.
John Stone, Dry and West India Goods.
Smith Maxcy & Son, Millers.
William M. Vaughan, Manufacturer and Dealer in Flour.
Myrick Hopkins, Dealer in Wool and Hides.
Holmes & Robbins, Machinists and Founders.
John Leeman, House and Ship Painter.
W. E. Hollis, Boot and Shoe Maker.
Stephen Tucker, Groceries
I. N. Tucker & Co., Woolen Factory.
John Robinson, Carpenter and Joiner.
Lincoln Perry, Shingle, Clapboard and Planing Machines.
Frost & Gray, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
Welcome Pincin, Physopathic Physician.
T. Baker & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
Richards & Hoskins, Paper Manufacturers.
E. J. Ford, Physician.
Uriah Briery, Groceries.

MAIN STREET.

Robert Stinson, Victualer and Grocer.
Isaac Decker, Victualer.
John Dunphy, Varnish, Japan and Oil.
Wing & Bates, Lumber and Commission Merchants.
Mason Damon, Sail Maker.
Peter Vigoreux, Sail Maker.
B. Emmons Victualer.
John Meader, Confectioner.
John McManuis, Blacksmith.
James Foy, Victualer.
John N. Brown, Hair Dresser.
Cyrus Kindrick, jr., Physician.
Daniel Nutting, Notary Public.
James Bates, Physician.
S. L. Carlton, Daguerrian Artist.
Richard B. Caldwell, Printer and Publisher.

CHURCH STREET.

Lincoln & Milliken, Livery Stable.
Randall & Bailey, Carriage Makers.
Silas Andrews & Co., Blacksmiths.
Albion E. Wing, Carriage Maker.
John Brown, House and Ship Painter.
W. R. Wharff, Blacksmith.

BRIDGE STREET.

Joseph L. Mitchell & Co., Sash, Doors and Blinds.
J. O. Clay & Co., Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Richard K. Littlefield, Millwright.
George W. Littlefield, Carpenter and Joiner.
James G. Donnell, Carpenter and Joiner.
Walter Curtis, Blacksmith.
Sifamai Bowman, Blacksmith.
H. R. French, Blacksmith.
S. Springer, Tin Plate Worker.
John E. Merrill, Innholder—Mansion House.
Robert Thompson, Stone Ware Factory.
J. Steward & Son, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
William Sargent. Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber.
William Day & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber
Mitchell & Royal, " " "
Elbridge Berry & Co. " " "
Frost & Clay, " " "
Hooker, Libby & Co., " " "
James Reynolds, Carriage Maker.

HIGH STREET.

John Plaisted, Tanner and Currier.
George Plaisted, Tanner and Currier.
Joseph Merrill, Physician.

SUMMER STREET.

Edward Jarvis, Tanner and Currier.
Leeman & Hamlin, Tanners and Curriers.
Holt & Parker, Tanners and Curriers.
G. A. Woodsom & Co., Tanners and Curriers.
Moses Springer, Land Surveyor.
Meserve, Robinson & Co., Furniture and Bedsteads.
Joseph Perry, Machinist.
Moore & Plaisted, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

SPRING STREET.

Arch Morrell, Brickmaker.
J. Taylor, Brickmaker.
Woodward Thompson, Brickmaker.

WINTER STREET.

Joseph Welch, Plasterer and Stucco-worker.
Simeon Cary, Butcher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Palmer, Coroner.
Charles N. Bodfish, Sheriff.
John D. Gardiner, Deputy Sheriff.
Lawson H. Green, Postmaster.
George H. Cook, Deputy Collector.
George S. Maynard, City Marshal.

PITTSTON.

Benjamin Follansbee, Ship Builder.
James Smith, Ship Builder.
William Cooper, Merchant and Ship Builder.
H. & S. Cutts, Blacksmiths.
Spencer F. Wadsworth, Blacksmith.
Alfred Smart, Blacksmith.
H. T. Franklin, Blacksmith.
S. B. Russell, Carriage Maker.
Caleb Waterhouse, Boot and Shoe Maker.
D. B. Peaslee, Boot and Shoe Maker.
W. B. Winslow, Boot and Shoe Maker.
Caleb Stevens, Postmaster.
Franklin Stevens & Co., Ship Builders.
Stephen Young, Ship Builder.
A. C. Cross, Innholder.
Gideon Barker, Drugs and Groceries.
W. & J. Peaslee, West India Goods and Provisions.
Noah Dennis, Groceries and Provisions.
A. H. & H. T. Clark, Groceries and Provisions.
Joseph Brookings, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Jere. Connor, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Daniel Brookings, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Charles Kinsman, Groceries and Provisions.
Joseph Follansbee, Groceries and Provisions.
Luther Cole, House and Ship Painter.
Ward L. Lewis, Lawyer.
John Dow, Physician.
W. Benjamin, Lawyer.
David R. Clark, Joiner.
John Jewett, Ship Builder.
Eben. Hinds, Master Ship Builder.
John Still, Master Ship Builder.
David S. Rairden, Master Ship Builder.
H. Small, Physician.
L. S. Clark, Dry Goods and Groceries.
J. Y. Boynton, Carriage Maker.
Amos Merrill, Blacksmith.
Winslow Hunt, Blacksmith.
G. Mansir, Miller.
E. Scammon, Postmaster—East Pittston.

FARMINGDALE.

Nathaniel Kimball, Ship Builder.
Elbridge G. Pierce, Master Ship Builder.
Joseph Irish, Ship Carpenter and Joiner.
Leonard Fuller, Blacksmith.
Enoch Marshall, Deputy Sheriff.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum.

GARDINER.

Frederic Allen,
George W. Bachelder,
Lorenzo Clay,
L. H. Green,
C. Kindrick,
Sedgwick L. Plumer,
Daniel Nutting,
Benjamin Shaw,
Noah Woods,
Robert H. Gardiner,
Edmund A. Chadwick,
Charles Danforth,
Daniel Hildreth,
William Palmer,
George H. Robinson,
Moses Springer,
N. M. Whitmore,
Ezekiel Waterhouse.

WEST GARDINER.

Abner Milliken, J. W. Herrick.

PITTSTON.

Benjamin T. Folsom, John Jewett,
Ward L. Lewis, Jacob Peaslee,
George Williamson, George W. Mansir.

Notaries Public—Gardiner.

Joseph Adams, George W. Bachelder,
Daniel Nutting, Benj. Shaw, Jr.

(Register arranged by WM. H. LORD.)

NOTE. Several of the persons mentioned as doing business in Gardiner, are *residents* of Farmingdale. The Steam Sawmill in Pittston is owned and operated by Frost & Clay, of Gardiner; and another Sawmill, on the Togus Stream, is operated by Nathan O. Mitchell, also of Gardiner.

FIRST OFFICERS IN FARMINGDALE.

April 12, 1852, the people of Farmingdale held their first Town meeting, and chose their first officers as follows:

Moderator, A. S. CHADWICK.

Town Clerk, E. A. CHADWICK.

Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor, A. S. CHADWICK, THOS. B. SEAVEY, DANIEL LANCASTER.

Superintending School Committee, ABRAM RICH, E. A. CHADWICK, REUBEN SEAVEY.

The ice left the river April 12, 1852.

ERRATUM.

Page 289, line 14 from top, for Pittston read Gardiner.

S. T. GUSHEE,

WATER STREET....WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Where will always be found an extensive assortment of the nicest qualities and newest styles of Goods. Also a full assortment of

Cheap Goods.

☞ NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY. ☜

C. A. & J. D. WHITE,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES,

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, &c.

CLAY'S BLOCK, WATER STREET.

IRON WORKS.

HOLMES & ROBBINS,

At their FORGE, FOUNDRY, and MACHINE SHOP, will furnish

SHAPES AND CASTINGS

of all kinds, at short notice, and on favorable terms. Particular attention given to SHIP AND MILL WORK.

The following are some of the articles manufactured by them, viz: FOR VESSELS—Windlass Purchases, Windlass Necks, Truss Arms, Capstan Spindles, Iron Knees, Quarter Blocks, Shieves; Hawser, Stern, Deck and Side Pipes; Belaying Rails, Pins and Chocks, and all kinds of Shapes for Truss Hoops, Clamps for Screws, &c. &c.

FOR MILLS—Water Wheels, Shafting, Gears, Gudgeons, both Wing and Plate, Iron Buckets, Cranks, Rims, Boxes, and many smaller articles, such as Saw Arbers, Stirrup Screws, Boxes for the Eyes of Mill Stones, Turning Lathe Irons, &c.

Also, Hubs for Carts and Wagons, Boxes, Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, Fire Frames, Cultivator Teeth, and every kind of Casting, or Wrought Iron Shape, wanted for Agriculture, Ship Building and Machinery.

ROBERT THOMPSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

STONE WARE,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND HIGH STREETS.

CHARLES SWIFT,

IMPORTER OF

FINE ENGLISH AND SWISS

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

AND DEALER IN

CLOCKS, LAMPS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

JEWELRY, CUTLERY,

Spectacles, Violins, Violin Strings, Fancy Goods, &c.

C. P. BRANCH,

——WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN——

MEDITERRANEAN, INDIA & SOUTH AMERICAN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

ENGLISH EXTRACTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SHAKERS' HERBS,

Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c.....Water Street.

Agent for Gay & Co.'s *Kennebec & Boston Express.*

MICHAEL BURKE,

Water Street.....Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CUSTOM WORK done in a workman-like manner, at short notice.

MORRELL & HEATH,

Book and Job Printers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE FOUNTAIN & JOURNAL.

OFFICE OPPOSITE FOOT OF CHURCH STREET.

Cards of every Variety furnished at Boston Prices, and printed at about one half the former rates.

HIRAM K. MORRELL. ALVAN M. C. HEATH.

L. GILMORE,

Surgeon Dentist,

And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth.

OFFICE OPPOSITE FOOT OF CHURCH STREET.

Whole or parts of sets of Teeth inserted with or without gums, as taste or necessity may require—upon the principle of atmospheric pressure—and a fit warranted. Perfect satisfaction given in all operations, or no compensation will be required.

J. D. GARDINER,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his care.

MOORE & PLAISTED,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &C.

SUMMER STREET,

Keep constantly on hand, and will furnish at short notice and on reasonable terms, any of the above named work, manufactured of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Their IMPROVED BLINDS are superior to any others now manufactured.

WM. A. LAWRENCE,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OPPOSITE COBBOSSEE HOUSE.

N. B.—Garments cut to order and made at the shortest notice.

FREEMAN TROTT,

DEALER IN

WEST INDIA GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

—AND—

DOMESTIC GOODS.

H. SKILLIN,

DAGUERREOTYPIST.

Rooms in Palmer & Williamson's Block—opposite the Cobbossee House.

These Rooms have been fitted up for this especial purpose, with 160 square feet of sky-light; and are not surpassed by any other rooms in New England. They are sincerely recommended to public patronage.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

WILLIAM PALMER

Is Agent for several of the best Fire and Life Insurance Companies in New England. He will effect insurance on all descriptions of property, at the lowest rates.

ENOCH MARSHALL,

DEPUTY SHERIFF.

(FARMINGDALE.)

JOHN BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALSO, DEALER IN

TOYS, FRUIT, NUTS, &C.

MESERVE, ROBINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CRIBS, DESKS,

And all kinds of Common Furniture.

At the old stand of Joshua Jones.....Summer Street.

Wood Turning executed to order, in the neatest manner. Planing and Sawing done at short notice, at reasonable rates. Coffins made to order.

J. L. MESERVE. E. G. ROBINSON. N. L. MESERVE.

Cheap Bookstore.

WILLIAM PALMER

Offers for sale, at his Store on Water Street, a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

PAPER HANGINGS, STATIONERY,

AND BLANK BOOKS,

Which he will sell at the lowest prices.

All kinds of School Books used in this and the neighboring towns. A large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Cheap Publications, received every week. Blank Books of every kind, constantly on hand, and made to order, in the most durable style.

BOOK-BINDING.—Old Books, Music, Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., bound at short notice and at low prices.

☞ W. P., having had many years' experience in the above business, can assure the public that he is now prepared to give greater bargains in his line than ever before offered.

CHARLES B. STONE,

Nearly Opposite the Gardiner Hotel, keeps on hand an extensive assortment of

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,

GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

Also, a full assortment of Nails. He also keeps a general assortment of Provisions, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt, &c. &c., which he will sell cheap for cash, or approved credit. The highest market prices will be paid for Country Produce.

S. J. PARK & CO.

Bowman's Block, Water Street.....Manufacturers of

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE AND SLATE GRAVESTONES.

Italian Marble Monuments made of the best material.

Having had many years' experience in the business, they are confident that they can satisfy all reasonable expectations. They will sell the same quality of material and workmanship as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Ornamental Work of every description done in the best possible manner.

JOSEPH PERRY

Is now manufacturing, at his Machine Shop on Summer Street,

SHINGLE MACHINES,

SIDE CLAPBOARD MACHINES,

THRESHING AND LATH MACHINES,

Of the most approved kinds in use, combining all the essential qualities necessary to a durable and easy-working Machine.

ALL KINDS OF

MILL WORK,

Saw Arbors, Collars, &c., furnished at short notice.

Confidently believing that he is able to satisfy all reasonable expectations, he would invite all those in want of a good Machine, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SYLVANUS HATHAWAY,

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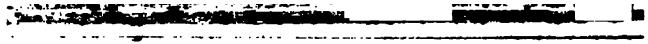
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